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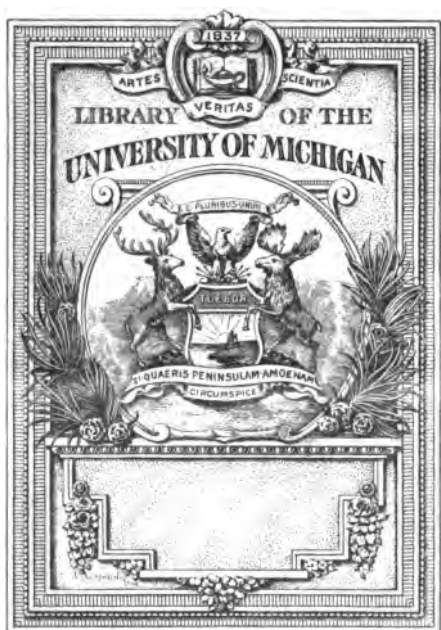
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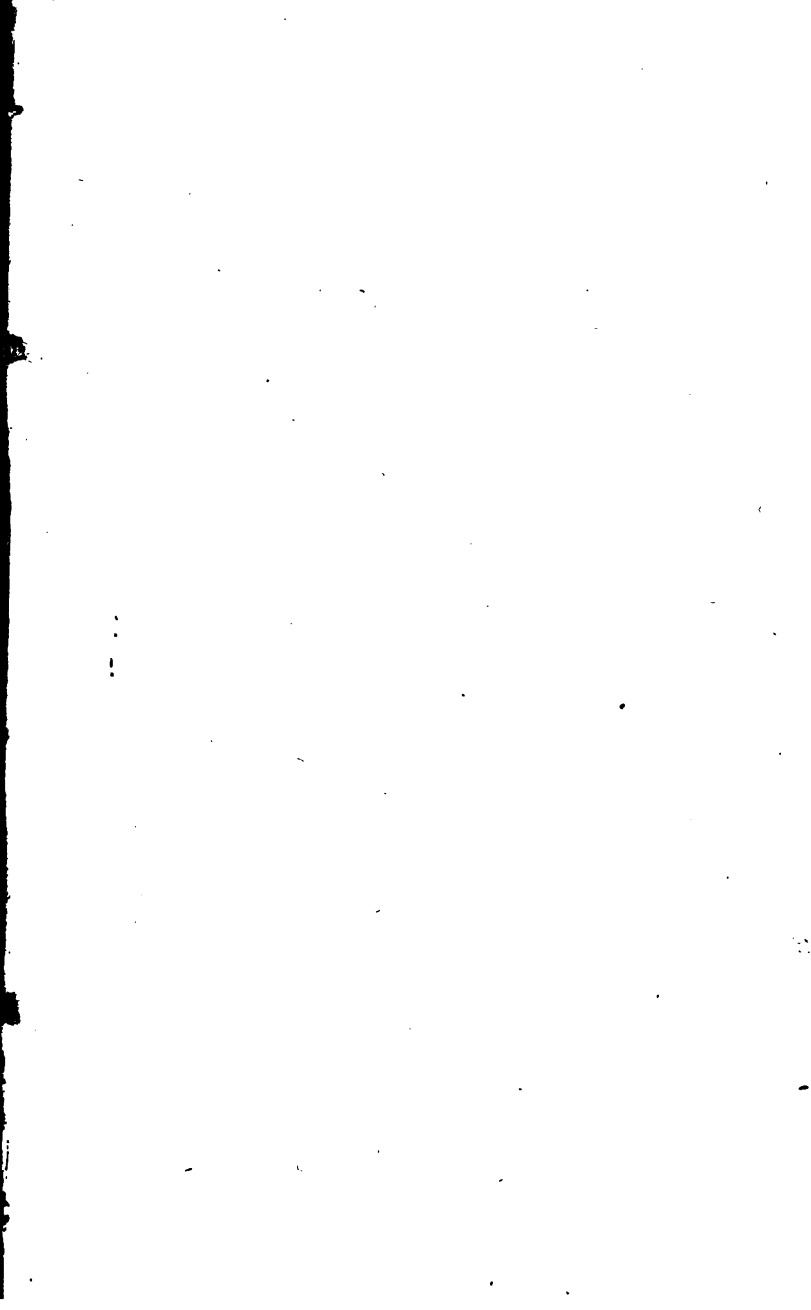
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# THE **National Calendar,**

AND

**ANNALS OF THE UNITED STATES ;**

FOR

**MDCCCXXXVI.**

**VOL. XIV.**

CONTAINING

**THE NAMES OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL ; (EXCEPT POSTMASTERS,) WITH THEIR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, COMPENSATION, AND DUTIES, RESPECTIVELY.**

ALSO,

**SUCH MESSAGES, REPORTS, TREATIES, AND OTHER STATE PAPERS, AND ACTS OF CONGRESS, AS ARE NECESSARY TO SHOW THE PRESENT CONDITION AND RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ; AND THE OPERATIONS OF EACH OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.**

WITH

**A VARIETY OF STATEMENTS AND TABLES IN RELATION TO**

Receipts,	Imports,	Mail,	Light Houses,
Expenditures,	Exports,	Pensions,	Fortifications,
Public Debt,	Navigation,	Public Lands,	Internal Improvements,
Coins,	Customs,	Lead Mines,	&c. &c. &c.

**THE WHOLE PREPARED FROM**

**OFFICIAL PAPERS, AND FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED AT THE PROPER DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.**

**BY PETER FORCE.**

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**PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.**

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**WASHINGTON :**

**FISKEY THOMPSON AND FRANK TAYLOR.**

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**1836.**

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1836,  
BY PETER FORCE,  
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

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WASHINGTON, *March 23d, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your request it gives me pleasure to state that the National Calendar, of which you are the Editor, has been always purchased by the Department of State, as a work of great utility from the valuable statistical details and great mass of political and commercial information contained in it. I am your ob't serv't,

JOHN FORSYTH.

COL. P. FORCE.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *19th March, 1836.*

PETER FORCE, Esq., of this city, has submitted to my inspection most of the sheets of his National Calendar, for the year 1836.

I have examined them with great pleasure, and feel much satisfaction, in being able to state, what has long been my opinion, that this work is one of the most valuable, for its statistical details, which is published in this country, and contains a great mass and variety of political and commercial information, condensed into a small space, and highly useful to the American people. In my opinion it richly deserves public patronage.

LEVI WOODBURY.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, *21st March, 1836.*

I concur with Governor Woodbury in the opinion he has expressed of the National Calendar.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

---

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 22, 1836.*

At the request of the Compiler I have looked at the preceding work, and agree fully with the opinions herein expressed of it.

LEW. CASS.

---

P. O. DEPARTMENT, *28th March, 1836.*

I have esteemed the National Calendar of preceding years a valuable work; and, from a cursory examination of that for 1836, have no doubt it will equal if not exceed its predecessors in public utility.

AMOS KENDALL.

## ADDITIONS.

The following Appointments, &c., have been made while this Volume was in the Press.

*William C. Rives*, Senator from Virginia, in place of John Tyler, who resigned on the 29th of February, 1836.

*Robert Carter Nicholas*, Senator from Louisiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles Gayarre.

*Robert J. Walker*, Senator from Mississippi, in place of George Poin-dexter, whose term expired on the 4th March, 1835.

*William L. D. Ewing*, Senator from Illinois, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias K. Kane.

*Roger B. Taney*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

*Philip P. Barbour*, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

*George Adams*, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Mississippi.

*William H. Stiles*, Attorney of the United States for the District of Georgia.

*John Forsyth, Jun.*, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

*Richard M. Gaines*, Attorney of the United States for the District of Mississippi.

*Charles Lane*, Marshal for the District of New Hampshire.

*Beverly Daniel*, Marshal for the District of North Carolina.

*Andrew Stevenson*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

*John H. Eaton*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

*Arthur Middleton, Jun.*, Secretary of the Legation of the United States, to Spain.

*William D. Jones*, - - Consul, - - Mexico.

*Edmund C. Watmough*, - Consul, - - Trinidad de Cuba.

*Edward Byerback*, - - Consul, - - Talcahuano, Chile.

*Thomas W. Oldfield*, - - Consul, - - Lyons, France.

*Richard P. Waters*, - - Consul, for the Island of Zinzibar, in the Dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

*Henry J. Fox*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain, presented to the President, March 16, 1836.

His Excellency Senor *Don Manuel Eduardo Gorostiza*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican Republic, presented to the President, March 24, 1836.

*Silvestre de Sousa Telles*, Consul General of Brazil.

*Thomas Benjamin Ardier*, Vice Consul of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, to reside at Baltimore.



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# NATIONAL CALENDAR.

## 1836.

### PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, \$25,000 per annum.

THE President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, and a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. In case of his removal, death, or resignation, or inability, the duties of his office devolve on the Vice President: and, by act of 1st March, 1792, in case of removal, death or resignation, or inability both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives; for the time being, is to act as President. The legal title of this officer is *The President of the United States*; and he is, by the Constitution, Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. He receives ambassadors and other public ministers; and it is his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is empowered, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senators present, to make treaties; and, by and with the advice of a majority of the Senate, he appoints ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, and the appointment of whom, when of an inferior nature, is not vested by Congress in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. He commissions all officers of the United States; and may grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The compensation of the President is 25,000 dollars per annum, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His salary was fixed by act of 18th February, 1793. He as well as the Vice President, is elected by Electors in the respective States, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide.

According to an Act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of President and Vice President takes place: and they must "be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office. *Provided always*, That were no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing Electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives." No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union.

The Electors meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for the President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an

inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They vote for President and Vice President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for; which they transmit, sealed, to the seat of the General Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected, if such number be a majority of all the Electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes are taken by States, the Representation from each having one vote: a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The period of service is four years, but there is no restriction as to re-election. If the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each State, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The twelfth Presidential term commenced with the twenty-third Congress, on the fourth of March, 1833, and will terminate with the twenty-fourth Congress, on the fourth of March, 1837.

#### VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN**, of New York, \$5,000 per annum.

The Vice President is, ex-officio, President of the Senate; and as President of the Senate, in virtue of an act of the 8th of May, 1792, one of the commissioners of the sinking fund. His salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, is fixed by the act of 18th of February, 1793. The Vice President is not a member of the cabinet. The ordinary duties of this officer is to preside in the Senate of the United States. When he does not officiate in that station, his place is supplied by a President of the Senate pro tempore, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and receives additional compensation for his services.

The Vice President is elected in the same manner, at the same time, for the same term, and by the same Electors as the President. But if no person has a majority of the whole number of Electors, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate chooses the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole is necessary to a choice.

No person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, is eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.



## MESSAGE

*From the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the twenty fourth Congress.*

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,  
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

IN the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that, if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, as once contrasted with the power of some of the States of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful when united against external danger, failed in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way the great principle of self-government. Let us trust that this admonition will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States; and that the testimony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family, of the practicability and the blessings of free government, will be confirmed in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our *Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce*, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never in any former period of our history have we had greater reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor we see crowned with the most abundant rewards: in every element of national resources and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to this pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached: and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and the forbearance that

mark our intercourse with foreign powers, we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our FOREIGN RELATIONS has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the Northeastern boundary, little progress has been made. *Great Britain* has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of *Great Britain*, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the Northeastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with *Portugal* has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Government will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That Government has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy;—the happiest effects upon the future trade between the United States and *Portugal* are anticipated from it, and the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the convention with the King of the *Two Sicilies*, have been paid with that scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterized, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in *Spain*. Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish Government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress, for the ascertainment of the claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds, under the convention made with *Spain*, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt have, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the United States, and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with *Cuba* stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the Government of *Madrid* on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister on his way to *Spain*, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the *Florida* archives have been sent

to the United States, although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Government have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent Government, to facilitate the selection and delivery of all we have a right to claim.

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Governments of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and the long-standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with *Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark*, stand on the usual favorable basis. One of the articles of our treaty with *Russia* in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St. Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Governments gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with *Holland*, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1825, and 18th January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were in fact enjoyed when Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretension to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made has, in my judgment, failed since 1822. I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress

shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly powers.

With the *Sublime Porte*, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with *Morocco*.

The *Argentine Republic* has again promised to send, within the current year, a Minister to the United States.

A convention with *Mexico* for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States, to mingle in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the district attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality; while, at the same time, it has been thought necessary to apprise the Government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in *Brasil, Chile, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada*, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards a settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be still further severely tried; but our fellow citizens whose interests are involved may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately, many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectations of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussions of past injuries are fairly begun, fresh troubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon *France*, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American People to require description. It is sufficient to say that, for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions on the part of France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations as of treaty stipulations; burnings on the high seas, and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control, of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrong, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been an affair of twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt, that by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit to the Minister who was sent out once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French Government to negotiate. The American Minister, of his own accord refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and, at the same time called to the recollection of the French Ministry, that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to foreign Governments, but to the Congress of the United States, in which it was enjoined upon him, by the constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent

upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so, under a sense of what was due from him, in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign power. The views taken by him received my approbation; the French Government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognizing the justice of our claims, in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows: "We, approving the above convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it; promising on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the United States reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us injurious, delays of the French Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated to Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary appropriations; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without any thing like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was pressed to a vote and rejected.

In the mean time, the Government of the United States, having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the Government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon, and still retains, an equal amount of the public moneys.

Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington; and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France, not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course, if I could be satisfied that by doing so, neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromised. Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred, in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation, would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King, in person, expressed through our Minister at Paris, his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send, forthwith, a national ship, with despatches to his Minister here, authorizing him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and People of the United States, that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France. The national ship arrived, and the Minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this Government, in the name of his, the most solemn assurances that as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood, and so expressly informed by this Government at the time, to engage, that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to separate without communicating with them upon the subject.

The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this Government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election; and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that the action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the con-

stitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an earlier period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable, by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call, for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become known to this Government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such as, in my judgment, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and her power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French Government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace, and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of their Minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the United States had been suspended.

Having in this manner vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end, a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty in order to place the subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer, with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the



supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the Government nor People of the United States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money, was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the United States had done nothing to injure the interests of France; or, in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French Cabinet. But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France, and no action had occurred on this subject in the House of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee, to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially reechoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had set aside the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill, without any other restriction than that originally proposed. Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed, by an amendment introduced into the bill, at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French Government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message, of the 2d December, 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their Minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the Government or People of the United States, are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the King had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the United States imposes on

the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American People are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government belong to ourselves, and for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If, in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character; but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject as a matter of right, by a foreign power. When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign powers commences, not as individuals; but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the Government of France has taken exception to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American People, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the Ministry of Charles X. and removed by the explanations made by one Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the Ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Government, under date of the 29th of January, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French Government to, the disavowal contained in the message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain, in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this Government by my full approbation, and that approbation, was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French Government. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the King's Ministers, and was finally approved by the King.

The People of the United States are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their Government has adhered to it. In the present instance, it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self-respect. The note of the 29th of January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our Minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self-respect and regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence, yet we could never admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanations of, or to interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another: that in the present case, no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition: and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note; and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I specially invite the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted; and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act; and it was published to the People of the United States, and is now laid before their Representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the Government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official information of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our *Chargé d'Affaires* at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the

instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect, which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have indeed studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices now daily expected from our Chargé d'Affaires shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the PUBLIC FINANCES was never more flattering than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the *Public Debt* have been redeemed, or money has been placed in dispoite for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus, at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury will enter into details, showing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen to some extent the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention. If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occurred, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that compared with 1833, there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the

**Public Lands**, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of \$11,000,000. This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory, Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can, consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it, in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the *General Land Office* may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales, during the past and present years. It may also be observed, that since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the *General Land Office*, induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for, at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance, unless the Legislature shall assist him by a law providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, subtracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real wants, by abolishing, from time to time the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the *offices of Commissioners of Loans* and of the *Sinking Fund*. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books, and papers, connected with the operations of those offices;

and that the proper power be given to that department for closing, finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the *Bank of the United States* in payment of the public revenue; and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the United States in that institution, and to close all connexion with it, after the 3d of March, 1836, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the United States hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Government to anticipate when it can receive any dividends or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the *Gold Coinage*. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch mints, authorized to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the States, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper, whence arises those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the United States, that from the credit giving to it by the custody of the public moneys and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress alone to coin money, and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the United States, from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the people, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality, upon which it rests, and with that spirit of forbearance and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government, for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the People; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their Representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed, the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of Government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue, and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government. Without its aid, as such, indeed, in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality



by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience; and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the *State Banks*, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. If, under circumstances the most unfavorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor, were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislatures of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress, to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the Government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State Banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection and custody of the revenue being, on the contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposits in these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the especial attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all

the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the United States indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was, in the act of the removal of the deposits, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge: but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked. Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm; when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposits, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudices could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce; and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have on former occasions said on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the *Public Moneys*, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping, should be given to the Executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the United States; which has resulted in severing, to some extent, a dangerous connexion between a moneyed and political power. The duty of the Legislature to define, by clear and positive enactments, the nature and extent of the action

which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analagous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of the Federal Government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted. In such a government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influences and excitements which may mislead their agents, make them the safest depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the Representatives of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress, I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments, but it has produced no effect, as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying report of the SECRETARY OF WAR will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the Army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the *Engineer Corps* press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend

this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation, inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive, in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons, which at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of *Military Education* has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the *materiel* required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the *Military Academy*, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both

in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the *Militia*. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support, the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to except from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the People, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the *Aboriginal People* who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community, and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavours have, at length, brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools: in some instances, council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor; the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them. Steel, and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and, in all cases sufficiently

great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties."

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and the moral improvement, of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens, have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guarantied to them." A country west of the Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States, for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article among these people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and the people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The report from the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a

speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive, from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, I also recommend to your particular attention, the propriety of the suggestion which attracted the consideration of Congress at its last session, respecting the enlistment of boys at a suitable age in the service. In this manner a nursery of skilful and able-bodied seamen can be established, which will be of the greatest importance. Next to the capacity to put afloat and arm the requisite number of ships, is the possession of the means to man them efficiently; and nothing seems better calculated to aid this object than the measure proposed. As an auxiliary to the advantages derived from our extensive commercial marine, it would furnish us with a resource ample enough for all the exigencies which can be anticipated. Considering the state of our resources, it cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of Congress may now adopt, with a view to the perfect organization of this branch of our service, will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens.

By the report of the POSTMASTER GENERAL it appears that the revenue of the department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities \$236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at \$476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department, on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about \$1,064,381, exceeding the available means about \$23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about \$597,077 of this debt had been paid; \$409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and \$187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included \$67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had \$73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of outstanding balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience an annual charge of \$300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the



Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the United States upon rail-roads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on those roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained, cannot too soon be considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise, whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, be a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law, the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connexion with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war.

There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding States to the Union, and to their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope, that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained, that the non-slaveholding States, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the

State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the constitution which provides for the *election of the President and the Vice President of the United States*. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the People the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction, that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it, as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that, in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress, or to the disposition of the People. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the Government, there can be but little doubt in the minds of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers, at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the People constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me, that the framers of the constitution, although they were anxious to mark this feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the Government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect their intentions, until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary

occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the people would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to loose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the people cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officers known to the constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the *District of Columbia*. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revision and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the *Judicial System of the United States*.—As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial System.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the Legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 7th December, 1835.

## THE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of the Senate and House of Representatives; the former composed of forty-eight in number, the latter of two hundred and forty-three, of whom three are delegates.

There are two Senators from each State. They were originally divided into three classes, and one third of them are re-chosen every second year for the term of six years. They are chosen by the *Legislatures* of the States. When a new State is admitted into the Union, the Secretary of the Senate puts into the ballot-box two numbers, upon paper of equal size, one of which is drawn out by each of the two Senators from the new State: the Senate having determined, by a previous order, to which class each Senator so drawing the one or the other number shall belong.

The Senate have upon all nominations by the President of the United States, a voice of advice and consent, or otherwise; in which case it sits with closed doors. The journal of its proceedings is then secret. They have also a vote in the ratification of treaties; in which case it is indispensable that two-thirds of them should consent. The Senate is also a court for the trial of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon impeachments by the House of Representatives.

No person can be a Senator who has not attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States is, by the constitution, the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. The Vice President of the United States, when he acts as President of the Senate, receives no addition to his pay as Vice President, which is \$5,000 per annum. In his absence a President *pro tempore* is chosen, who during the period of his services, receives \$16 per diem for every day he attends.

The Senate is the only perpetual body in the federal government. The perpetuity, however, belongs to it only in its character of *Senate*, the individual members, being renewed, as stated, by successive thirds, biennially.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the *People* of the several States; and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which are determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service, for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States must be made every ten years. The first enumeration was made in 1790, the fifth in 1830.

No person can be a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, it is

made the duty of the executive authority thereof, to issue writs of election, to fill such vacancies.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is chosen by a majority of the members of the House, for the term of the Congress to which he belongs as a member of the House. His privileges are the same as those of any other member; and his compensation is \$16 per diem.

Each Senator and Representative receives, for his services, \$8 per diem, during the period of his attendance in the Senate or House; and in case of sickness, this compensation is continued. The same allowance is made to each, for every 20 miles of the usual road in going to, and returning from the Seat of Government.

The Congress must assemble at least once in every year, on the first Monday in December, if not otherwise provided by law. The President of the United States may convene them at any time upon giving forty days notice. Neither House can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. In case of disagreement about the time, the President of the United States may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper. The Senate and House each form their own rules, and are respectively, judges of their own election.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, is prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Both Senators and Representatives are, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they cannot be questioned in any other place. Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House; and the House, solely, has the power of impeachment.

No member of Congress can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, can be a member of either House during his continuance in office; nor can he be concerned either directly or indirectly, in whole, or in part, in any contract, &c. with the United States.

The President and Secretary of the Senate, and Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, have the privilege of franking letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, during the year; and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, may frank letters and packets, of not more than two ounces in weight, and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, until the commencement of the next Congress.

The officers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are elected at the first session of each Congress. The Librarian is appointed by the President, but before he can enter upon the duties of his office, he is required to give a bond, which must be approved by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The term of his service is not limited by law.

## SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*First Session, Twenty-Fourth Congress.*

(Senators marked with a Star were not members of the Twenty-Third Congress.)

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

## SENATORS WITH THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF SERVICE OF EACH.

<i>From Maine.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Ether Shepley, Saco.....	1839	W. P. Mangum, Hillsborough..	1837
John Ruggles, Thomaston.....	1841	Bedford Brown, Milton.....	1841
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
Isaac Hill, Concord.....	1837	William C. Preston, Columbia..	1837
*Henry Hubbard, Charlestown..	1841	John C. Calhoun, Pendleton....	1841
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Georgia.</i>	
Daniel Webster, Boston.....	1839	Alfred Cuthbert, Eatonton.....	1837
*John Davis, Worcester.....	1841	John P. King, Augusta.....	1841
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Asher Robbins, Newport.....	1839	Henry Clay, Lexington.....	1837
Nehemiah R. Knight, Providence..	1841	*John J. Crittenden, Frankfort, 1841	
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Gideon Tomlinson, Fairfield..	1837	Felix Grundy, Nashville.....	1839
*John M. Niles, Hartford, (1)	1839	Hugh L. White, Knoxville.....	1841
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
Samuel Prentiss, Montpelier..	1837	Thomas Ewing, Lancaster.....	1837
Benjamin Swift, St. Albans....	1839	Thomas Morris, Bethel.....	1839
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Silas Wright, jun. Canton.....	1837	Alexander Porter, N. Orleans..	1837
N. P. Tallmadge, Poughkeep'e	1839	Vacant (3).....	1841
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
Samuel L. Southard, Trenton..	1839	William Hendricks, Madison..	1837
*Garret D. Wall, Burlington..	1841	John Tipton, Logansport.....	1839
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Mississippi.</i>	
James Buchanan, Lancaster..	1837	John Black, Mouroe.....	1839
Samuel McKean, Burlington..	1839	Vacant (4).....	1841
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
Arnold Naudain, Wilmington..	1839	Vacant (5).....	1837
John M. Clayton, Dover.....	1841	John M. Robinson, Carmi.....	1841
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Alabama.</i>	
R. H. Goldsborough, Easton, (2)	1837	Gabriel Moore, Huntsville.....	1837
Joseph Kent, Bladensburg.....	1839	William R. King, Selma.....	1841
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
John Tyler, Gloucester c. h....	1839	Lewis F. Linn, St. Louis.....	1837
Benj. W. Leigh, Richmond....	1841	Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis..	1839

(1) In place of Nathan Smith, deceased.

(2) To fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Ezekiel F. Chambers.

(3) Occasioned by the resignation of Charles Gayarre.

(4) Successor to Mr. Poindexter has not been appointed.

(5) Occasioned by the death of Elias K. Kane.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of the House of Representatives, for the First Session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress; showing the Congressional Districts in each State; the Counties represented by each Member, where the State is divided into Districts; and the Standing Committee of which each is a member.

Representatives marked with a star were not members of the twenty-third Congress.

Note.—The Post Office of each Representative, follows immediately after his name, the county in which he resides is in *Italic*.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, Speaker.

## MAINE.

## Committees.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 * John Fairfield, Saco, York.   | District of Columbia. |
| 2 Francis O. J. Smith, Portland, Cumberland, except three towns.  | Ways and Means.       |
| 3 * Jeremiah Bailey, Wiscasset, Lincoln, except four towns.   | Agriculture.          |
| 4 G. Evans, Gardiner, Kennebec, west of Kennebec river, except four towns, Somerset, west of Kennebec river, and one town in Lincoln. | Expend. P. Office.    |
| 5 Moses Mason, Jr. Oxford, part of Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec.   | Invalid Pensions.     |
| 6 Joseph Hall, Camden, Waldo, and Kennebec, east of Kennebec river.   | Public Expenditures.  |
| 7 L. Jarvis, Ellsworth, Hancock, and Washington.  | Exp. Navy Dept.       |
| 8 Gorham Parks, Bangor, Penobscot, Somerset, east of Kennebec river.  | Accounts.             |
|   | Naval Affairs.        |
|   | Foreign Affairs.      |

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Elected by General Ticket.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, Strafford.  | Agriculture.         |
| 2 Robert Burns, Hebron, Grafton.               | Elections.           |
| 3 Franklin Pierce, Hillsborough, Hillsborough. | Exp. Post Office.    |
| 4 * Samuel Cushman, Portsmouth, Rockingham.    | Judiciary.           |
| 5 * Joseph Weeks, Richmond, Cheshire.          | Commerce.            |
|  | Public Expenditures. |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 * Abbott Lawrence, Boston, Suffolk.                                  | Ways and Means.     |
| 2 Stephen C. Phillips, Salem, Essex, and Suffolk.                      | Commerce.           |
| 3 * Caleb Cushing, Newburyport, Essex, and Middlesex.                  | Foreign Affairs.    |
| 4 * Samuel Hoar, Concord, Middlesex.                                   | Invalid Pensions.   |
| 5 Levi Lincoln, Worcester, Worcester.                                  | Public Lands.       |
| 6 George Greunell, Jr., Greenfield, Franklin.                          | Claims.             |
| 7 George N. Briggs, Lauesboro, Berkshire.                              | Post Office.        |
| 8 * William B. Calhoun, Springfield, Hamden, Hampshire, and Worcester. | Militia.            |
| 9 William Jackson, Newton, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester.          | Expend. State Dept. |
| 10 * Nathaniel B. Borden, Fall River, Bristol, and Plymouth.           | Roads and Canals.   |
| 11 John Reed, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes, and Bristol.     | Territories.        |
| 12 J. Q. Adams, Quiney, Norfolk, and Plymouth.                         | Naval Affairs.      |
|  | Manufactures.       |

RHODE ISLAND.—*Elected by General Ticket.*1 \* William Sprague, Jr., Natick, *Kent.*2 Dutee J. Pearce, Newport, *Newport.*

## CONNECTICUT.

1 \* Elisha Haley, Mystic, *New London.*2 \* Samuel Ingham, Saybrook, *Middlesex.*3 \* Andrew T. Judson, Canterbury, *Windham.*4 \* Lancelot Phelps, Hitchcockville, *Litchfield.*5 \* Isaac Toucey, Hartford, *Hartford.*

6 Vacant (1)

## VERMONT.

1 Hiland Hall, Bennington, *Bennington*, Windham, and seven towns of Windsor.2 William Slade, Middlebury, *Addison*, Rutland,3 Horace Everett, Windsor, residue of *Windsor*, and Orange.4 Heman Allen, Burlington, *Chittenden*, Franklin, Grand Isle, and part of Orleans.5 Henry F. Jones, Waterbury, *Washington*, Cal- edonia, Essex, and residue of Orleans.

## NEW YORK.

1 Abel Huntington, Easthampton, *Suffolk*, and Queens.2 \* Samuel Bartow, Richmond, *Richmond*, Rockland and Kings.

3 {	C. C. Cambrelong, New York.	} City and County of New York.
	* Gideon Lee, (2) New York.	
	* John M'Keon, New York.	
	* Eli Moore, New York.	

4 Aaron Ward, Mount Pleasant, *Westchester*, and Putnam.5 Abraham Bockee, Federal Store, *Dutchess.*6 John W. Brown, Newburg, *Orange.*7 \* Nicholas Sickles, Kingston, *Ulster*, Sullivan.

8 {	Aaron Vanderpoel, Kinderhook, } Columbia,
	<i>Columbia</i> } Greene,
	Valentine Effner, Jefferson, Schoharie. } and Schoharie.

9 \* Hiram P. Hunt, Troy, *Rensselaer.*10 Gerrit Y. Lansing, Albany, *Albany.*11 John Cramer, Waterford, *Saratoga*, and Schenectady.12 David Russell, Salem, *Washington.*13 Dudley Farlin, Warrensburg, *Warren*, Essex, and Clinton.14 Ransom H. Gillet, Ogdensburg, *St. Lawrence*, and Franklin.15 \* Matthias J. Bovee, Amsterdam, *Montgomery*, and Hamilton.

Territories.

Commerce.

Exp. Pub. Build'gs.

Public Expenditures.

Commerce.

Manufactures.

Agriculture.

Judiciary.

Post Office.

Public Lands.

Indian Affairs.

Expenditures Treasury Department.

Rev. Pensions.

Unfinished Business.

Expenditures Treasury Department.

Ways and Means.

Manufactures.

Commerce.

Military Affairs.

Agriculture.

Territories.

Expend. State Dep.

District of Columbia.

Agriculture.

Expend. State Dept.

Naval Affairs.

Foreign Affairs.

Exp. Treasury Dep.

Unfinished Business.

Commerce.

Expenditures War Department.

(1) Occasioned by the death of Zalmon Wildman.

(2) In place of Campbell P. White, resigned.



16	Abijah Mann, Jr, Fairfield, <i>Herkimer</i> , and Lewis.	Post Office.
17	{ Samuel Beardsley, Utica, <i>Oneida</i> . } Oneida & Joel Turrill, Oswego, <i>Oswego</i> . } Oswego.	<i>Judiciary.</i> Revolution'y Claims.
18	Daniel Wardwell, Mansville, <i>Jefferson</i> .	<i>Rev. Pensions.</i>
19	Sherman Page, Unadilla, <i>Otsego</i> .	<i>Public Expenditures.</i>
20	* William Seymour, Binghampton, <i>Broome</i> , and Delaware.	<i>Expenditures Navy Department.</i>
21	* William Mason, Preston, <i>Chenango</i> .	<i>Expend. Navy Dep.</i>
22	{ * Stephen B. Leonard, Oswego, } Courtlandt, Tioga. } Tompkins, * Joseph Reynolds, Virgil, <i>Courtlandt</i> . } and Tioga.	<i>Public Expenditures.</i>
23	{ Wm. Taylor, Manlius, <i>Onondaga</i> . } Onondaga, William K. Fuller, Chenango, } and Madison.	<i>Expenditures Post Office.</i>
24	* Ulysses F. Doubleday, Auburn, <i>Cayuga</i> .	<i>Invalid Pensions.</i>
25	* Graham H. Chapin, Lyons, <i>Wayne</i> , and Seneca.	<i>Revolution'y Claims.</i>
26	* Francis Granger, Canandaigua, <i>Ontario</i> .	<i>Manufactures.</i>
27	* Joshua Lee, Pennyan, <i>Yates</i> , and Steuben.	<i>Militia.</i>
28	* Timothy Childs, Rochester, <i>Monroe</i> .	<i>Expend. Post Office.</i>
29	George W. Lay, Batavia, <i>Genesee</i> .	<i>Rev. Pensions.</i>
30	Philo C. Fuller, Geneseo, <i>Livingston</i> , and Alleghany.	<i>Claims.</i>
31	Abner Hazletine, Jamestown, <i>Chautauque</i> , and Cataraugus.	<i>Expenditures on Public Buildings.</i>
32	* Thomas C. Love, Buffalo, <i>Erie</i> .	<i>Expend. War Dep.</i>
33	Gideon Hard, Albion, <i>Orleans</i> , and Niagara.	<i>Elections.</i>

## NEW JERSEY.—Elected by General Ticket.

1	Philemon Dickerson, Patterson, <i>Essex</i> .	<i>Manufactures.</i>
2	Samuel Fowler, Hamburg, <i>Sussex</i> .	<i>Territories.</i>
3	Thomas Lee, Port Elizabeth, <i>Cumberland</i> .	<i>Accounts.</i>
4	James Parker, Perth Amboy, <i>Middlesex</i> .	<i>Naval Affairs.</i>
5	Ferdinand S. Schenck, Six Mile Run, <i>Somerset</i> .	<i>Invalid Pensions.</i>
6	William N. Shinn, Mount Holly, <i>Burlington</i> .	<i>Agriculture.</i>

## PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Joel B. Sutherland, Philadelphia, East and West Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingessing, Blockley, Penn. Township, Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, in the County of Philadelphia.	<i>Commerce.</i>
2	{ * Joseph R. Ingersoll, Philadelphia, } City of James Harper, Philadelphia, } Phila.	<i>Ways and Means.</i>
3	* Michael W. Ash, Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, East and West Kensington, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland townships, in the County of Philadelphia.	<i>Exp. Treasury Dept.</i> <i>Naval Affairs.</i>

4	{ Wm. Heister, New Holland, <i>Lancaster.</i> David Potts, Jr. Pottstown, <i>Chester.</i> Edward Darlington, Chester, <i>Delaware.</i>	Delaware. Chester and Lancaster	District of Columbia.
			Territories.
			Exp. Public Buil. Accounts.
			Rev. Pensions.
			Exp. State Dept.
			Militia.
5	* Jacob Fry, Jun. Trap, <i>Montgomery.</i>		
6	* Mathias Morris, Doylestown, <i>Bucks.</i>		
7	David D. Wagener, Easton, <i>Northampton,</i> Pike, and Wayne.		
8	* Edw. B. Hubley, Owingsburg, <i>Schuylkill,</i> Lehigh		Exp. War Dept.
9	Henry A. Muhlenberg, Reading, <i>Berks.</i>		Rev. Pensions.
10	Wm. Clark, Dauphin, <i>Dauphin,</i> and Lebanon.		Public Expenditures.
11	* Henry Logan, Dillsburg, <i>York.</i>		Agriculture.
12	George Chambers, Chambersburg, <i>Franklin,</i> and Adams.		Private Land Claims.
13	Jesse Miller, Landisburgh, <i>Perry,</i> Cumberland, and Juniata.		Invalid Pensions.
14	Joseph Henderson, Brown's Mills, <i>Mifflin,</i> Huntingdon and Centre.		Militia.
15	Andrew Beaumont, Wilkesbarre, <i>Luzerne,</i> and Columbia.		Revolution'y Claims.
16	Joseph B. Anthony, Williamsport, <i>Lycoming,</i> Union, and Northumberland.		Military Affairs.
17	John Laporte, Asylum, <i>Bradford,</i> Susquehanna, Tioga, Potter, and M'Kean.		Post Office.
18	* Job Mann, Bedford, <i>Bedford,</i> Somerset, and Cambria.		Unfinished Business.
19	* John Klingensmith, Jun. Stuartsville, <i>West-</i> <i>moreland,</i> and Indiana.		Revolutionary Pen-
20	* Andrew Buchanan, Waynesburg, <i>Greene,</i> and Fayette.		sions.
			Elections.
21	T. M. T. McKennon, Washington, <i>Washington.</i>		
22	Harmar Denny, Pittsburg, <i>Alleghany.</i>		Manufactures.
23	Samuel S. Harrison, Kittaning, <i>Armstrong,</i> Clearfield, Jefferson, and Butler.		Invalid Pensions.
24	John Banks, Mercer, <i>Mercer,</i> and Beaver.		Claims.
25	John Galbraith, Franklin, <i>Venango,</i> Craw- ford, Erie, and Warren.	{	Pri. Land Claims.
			Exp. on Pub. Buil.
	DELAWARE.		
1	John J. Milligan, Wilmington, <i>New Castle.</i>		Naval Affairs.
	MARYLAND.		
1	John N. Steele, Vienna, <i>Dorchester,</i> Princess Anne, Worcester, and Somerset.		Roads and Canals.
2	* James A. Pearce, Chestertown, <i>Kent,</i> Queen Anne, Caroline, Talbot, and Cecil.		Territories.
3	James Turner, Wiseburg, <i>Baltimore,</i> (except City of Baltimore,) and Harford.		Accounts.
4	{ * Benjamin C. Howard, Bal- timore,	{ City of Balti- more, & Ann	Foreign Affairs.
	{ Isaac McKim, Baltimore,	{ Arundel Co.	Ways and Means.

- 5 \* George C. Washington, Rockville, *Montgomery*, and part of Frederick.  
 6 Francis Thomas, Fredericktown, residue of *Frederick*, Alleghany, and Washington.  
 7 \* Daniel Jenifer, Harrison's Lot, *Charles*, Prince George, Calvert, and St. Mary's.

## VIRGINIA.

- 1 Henry A. Wise, Oranock, *Accomack*, Northampton, James City, York, Warwick, Gloucester, Mathews, City of Williamsburg.  
 2 George Loyall, Norfolk, Norfolk Borough, Isle of Wight, Princess Anne, Nansemoad, Norfolk County, Elizabeth City.  
 3 John Y. Mason, Hicksford, *Southampton*, Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Greensville, Town of Petersburg.  
 4 John Robertson, Richmond, *City of Richmond*, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, Henrico.  
 5 \* John Roane, Rumsford Academy, *King William*, Caroline, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex.  
 6 \* John Taliaferro, Fredericksburg, (Spottsylvania,) Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William.  
 7 Charles F. Mercer, Aldie, *Louden*, Fairfax, Fauquier.  
 8 John M. Patton, Fredericksburg, *Spottsylvania*, Orange, Madison, Culpepper, Rappahannock.  
 9 \* George C. Dromgoole, Gholsonville, *Brunswick*, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg.  
 10 \* John W. Jones, Petersburg, (Dinwiddie,) Amelia, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Nottoway, Goochland.  
 11 James W. Bouldin, Charlotte C. H., *Charlotte*, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Buckingham.  
 12 \* Walter Coles, Robertson's Store, *Pittsylvania*, Campbell, and Halifax.  
 13 \* James Garland, Lovinston, *Nelson*, Albemarle, Amherst, Fluvanna, Louisa.  
 14 Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Rocky Mount, *Franklin*, Patrick, Bedford, Henry.  
 15 Edward Lucas, Jun., Charlestown, *Jefferson*, Morgan, Hampshire, Frederick, Berkley.  
 16 James M. H. Beale, Mount Jackson, *Shanandoah*, Rockingham, Page, Hardy, Pendleton, Bath.  
 17 \* Robert Craig, Christiansburg, *Montgomery*, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Floyd, Augusta, Botetourt.

District of Columbia.

Judiciary.

Naval Affairs.

Ways and Means.

Foreign Affairs.

Judiciary.

Agriculture.

Claims.

Roads and Canals.

Territories.

Military Affairs.

Judiciary.

District of Columbia.

Militia.

Land Claims.

Elections.

Roads and Canals.

Invalid Pensions.

Exp. Public Buildings.

Revolutionary Claims.

18	* George W. Hopkins, Lebanon, <i>Russell</i> , Wythe, Grayson, Smith, Tazewell, Washington, Scott, Lee.	Post Office.
19	William McComas, Cabell, C. H., <i>Cabell</i> , Monroe, Giles, Nicholas, Fayette, Kenhawa, Logan.	Manufactures.
20	* Joseph Johnson, Bridgeport, <i>Harrison</i> , Ma- son, Pocahontas, Lewis, Wood, Randolph, { Jackson.	Accounts. Exp. War Dept.
21	* William S. Morgan, White Day, <i>Monongalia</i> , Ohio, Preston, Tyler, Brooke, and Marshall.	Revolutionary Pen- sions.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	William B. Shepard, Elizabeth City, <i>Pasquotank</i> , Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford.	District of Columbia.
2	Jesse A. Bynum, Halifax, <i>Northampton</i> , Bertie, Martin.	Claims.
3	* Ebenezer Pettigrew, Cool Spring, <i>Washington</i> , Edgecomb, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrell, Beaufort.	Expenditures Navy Department.
4	Jesse Speight, Stantonburg, <i>Greene</i> , Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Johnson.	Military Affairs.
5	James McKay, Elizabethtown, <i>Bladen</i> , Brunswick, Columbus, Dumplin, Onslow, Sampson, New-Hanover.	Military Affairs.
6	Micajah T. Hawkins, Warrenton, <i>Warren</i> , Granville, Franklin, Nash.	Elections.
7	Edmund Deberry, Lawrenceville, <i>Montgomery</i> , Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Moore.	Public Expenditures. Agriculture.
8	* William Montgomery, Albrights, <i>Orange</i> , Wake, and Person.	Territories.
9	Augustine H. Shepherd, Germantown, <i>Stokes</i> , Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell.	Expenditures State Department.
10	Abraham Rencher, Pittsborough, <i>Chatham</i> , Rowan, Randolph, Davidson.	Roads and Canals.
11	Henry W. Connor, Sherrilsford, <i>Lincoln</i> , Cabarras, Mecklenburg.	Post Office.
12	James Graham, Rutherfordton, <i>Burke</i> , Haywood, Buncombe, Macon.	Indian Affairs.
13	Lewis Williams, Panther Creek, <i>Surry</i> , Wilkes, Iredell, Ashe.	Public Lands.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1	Henry L. Pinckney, Charleston.	Commerce.
2	* Waddy Thompson, jun., Greenville, C. H., <i>Greenville</i> , Anderson, Pickens.	
3	Francis W. Pickens, Edgefield, <i>Edgefield</i> , Abbeville.	Territories.
4	Robert B. Campbell, Brownsville, <i>Marlborough</i> , Georgetown, Williamsburgh, Marion, Horry, Darlington.	Foreign Affairs.

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|--|-----------------------|
| 5 *James Rogers, Yorkville, <i>York</i> , Union, Spartanburgh, Chester.              | District of Columbia. |
| 6 *James H. Hammond, Silvertown, <i>Barnwell</i> , Orangeburgh, Lexington, Richland. | Private Land Claims.  |
| 7 Richard J. Manning, Fulton, <i>Sumpter</i> , Kershaw, Lancaster, Chesterfield.     |                       |
| 8 W. J. Grayson, Beaufort, <i>Beaufort</i> , Colleton.                               | Naval Affairs.        |
| 9 John K. Griffin, Milton, <i>Laurens</i> , Newberry, Fairfield.                     | Elections.            |

GEORGIA.—*Elected by General Ticket.*

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 *Jesse F. Cleaveland, Decatur, <i>De Kalb</i> .    | Post Office.          |
| 2 John Coffee, Jacksonville, <i>Telfair</i> .        | Military Affairs.     |
| 3 *Thomas Glascock, Augusta, <i>Richmond</i> .       | Militia.              |
| 4 *Seaton Grantland, Milledgeville, <i>Baldwin</i> . | Naval Affairs.        |
| 5 *Charles E. Haynes, Sparta, <i>Hancock</i> .       | Indian Affairs.       |
| 6 *Hopkins Holsey, Hamilton, <i>Harris</i> .         | Manufactures.         |
| 7 *Jabez Jackson, Clarksville, <i>Habersham</i> .    | Foreign Affairs.      |
| 8 *George W. Owens, Savannah, <i>Chatham</i> .       | Ways and Means.       |
| 9 *George W. B. Towns, Talberton, <i>Talbert</i> .   | District of Columbia. |

## KENTUCKY.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 *Lynn Boyd, New Design, <i>Trigg</i> , Caldwell, Hickman, Calloway, Graves, <i>McCracken</i> , Livingston, Union. | Elections.                       |
| 2 Albert G. Hawes, Hawesville, <i>Hancock</i> , Christian, Hopkins, Henderson, Muhlenberg, Butler, Ohio, Daviess.   | <i>Expenditures Post Office.</i> |
| 3 *Joseph R. Underwood, Bowlinggreen, <i>Warren</i> , Barren, Todd, Logan, Edmondson, Simpson, Allen, Monroe.       | Indian Affairs.                  |
| 4 *Sherrod Williams, Monticello, <i>Wayne</i> , Cumberland, Adair, Russel, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Whitley, Casey.     | Revolution'y Claims.             |
| 5 *James Harlan, Harrodsburg, <i>Mercer</i> , Garrard, Lincoln, Jessamine, Anderson.                                | Militia                          |
| 6 *John Calhoun, Hardinsburg, <i>Breckenridge</i> , Green, Hart, Grayson, Meade, Hardin.                            | Unfinished Business.             |
| 7 Benjamin Hardin, Bardstown, <i>Nelson</i> , Washington, Bullitt, Spencer.   | Roads and Canals.                |
| 8 *William J. Graves, Newcastle, <i>Henry</i> , Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby.  | Judiciary.                       |
| 9 *John White, Richmond, <i>Madison</i> , Knox, Laurel, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Estill, Pike, Floyd.                   | Public Expenditures.             |
| 10 Chilton Allan, Winchester, <i>Clarke</i> , Fayette, Woodford, Franklin.  | Foreign Affairs.                 |
| 11 *Richard French, Mount Sterling, <i>Montgomery</i> , Bath, Morgan, Lawrence, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming.            | Post Office.                     |
| 12 *John Chambers, Washington, <i>Mason</i> , Bourbon, Bracken, Nicholas, Pendleton.                                | Claims.                          |

13 Richard M. Johnson, Great Crossings, <i>Scott</i> , Harrison, Grant, Campbell, Boone, Gallatin, Owen.	<i>Military Affairs.</i>
TENNESSEE.	
1 *William B. Carter, Elizabethton, <i>Carter</i> , Washington, Green.	Militia.
2 Samuel Bunch, Rutledge, <i>Grainger</i> , Sullivan, Hawkins, Claiborne, Campbell.	Military Affairs.
3 Luke Lea, Campbell's Station, <i>Knox</i> , Anderson, Sevier, Blount, Monroe.	Revolutionary Pensions,
4 James Standefer, Mount Airy, <i>Bledsoe</i> , Morgan, Roane, McMinn, Rhea, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Marion.	Revolution'y Claims
5 John B. Forester, McMinnsville, <i>Warren</i> , Fentress, White, Overton, Warren, Franklin.	Claims.
6 B. Peyton, Gallatin, <i>Sumner</i> , Jackson, Smith.	Judiciary.
7 John Bell, Nashville, <i>Davidson</i> , Wilson.	<i>Indian Affairs.</i>
8 Abram P. Maury, Franklin, <i>Williamson</i> , Rutherford.	Elections.
9 James K. Polk, (Speaker,) Columbia, <i>Maury</i> , Bedford.	
10 *Ebenezer J. Shields, Pulaski, <i>Giles</i> , Lincoln, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin.	Post Office.
11 Cave Johnson, Clarksville, <i>Montgomery</i> , Robertson, Stewart, Humphreys, Hickman, Dickson.	Ways and Means.
12 *Adam Huntsman, Jackson, <i>Madison</i> , Gibson, Haywood, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, Henry, Carroll.	Private Land Claims.
13 William C. Dunlap, Bolivia, <i>Hardeman</i> , Perry, Henderson, M'Nairy, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton.	Public Lands.
OHIO.	
1 *Bellamy Storer, Cincinnati, <i>Hamilton</i> .	Revolutio'y Pensions.
2 Taylor Webster, Hamilton, <i>Butler</i> , Preble, Darke.	Manufactures.
3 Joseph H. Crane, Dayton, <i>Montgomery</i> , Miami, Shelby, Allen, Mercer, Vanwert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam.	Revolution'y Claims.
4 Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, <i>Warren</i> , Highland, Clinton.	Ways and Means.
5 Thomas L. Hamer, Georgetown, <i>Brown</i> , Clermont, Adams.	Foreign Affairs.
6 Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, <i>Gallia</i> , Lawrence, Meigs, Athens, Washington, Monroe.	Roads and Canals.
7 *William R. Bond, Chillicothe, <i>Ross</i> , Fayette, Pike, Jackson, Sciota.	Revoluti'y Pensions.
8 Jeremiah McLene, Columbus, <i>Franklin</i> , Pickaway, Madison, Delaware, Marion.	Public Expenditures.
9 John Chaney, Courtwright, <i>Fairfield</i> , Morgan, Perry, Hocking.	Indian Affairs.

10 *S. Mason, Springfield, <i>Clark</i> , Champaign, Hancock, Hardin, Union, Logan, Greene.	Unfinished Business.
11 *W. Kennon, St. Clairsville, <i>Belmont</i> , Guernsey.	Public Lands.
12 *Elias Howell, Newark, <i>Licking</i> , Muskingum.	Invalid Pensions.
13 David Spangler, Coshocton, <i>Coshocton</i> , Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas.	Expenditures Treasury Department.
14 William Patterson, Mansfield, <i>Rishland</i> , Huron, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky.	Private Land Claims.
15 Jonathan Sloane, Ravenna, <i>Portage</i> , Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain.	Expenditures Navy Department.
16 Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, <i>Trumbull</i> , Geauga, Ashtabula.	Claims.
17 John Thomson, N. Lisbon, <i>Columbiana</i> , Carroll.	Military Affairs.
18 Benjamin Jones, Wooster, <i>Wayne</i> , Starke.	Expend. War Dept.
19 Daniel Kilgore, Cadiz, <i>Harrison</i> , Jefferson.	Elections.
LOUISIANA.	
1 Henry Johnson, Donaldsonville, <i>Ascension</i> , Lafourche, Interior, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, New Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Assumption, Terrebone.	Commerce.
2 *Eleazer W. Ripley, Jackson, <i>East Feliciana</i> , East Baton Rouge, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupe, West Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany.	
3 Rice Garland, Opelousas, <i>St. Landry</i> , Rapides, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Claiborne, Ouachita, Catahoula, Concordia.	
INDIANA.	
1 Ratliff Boone, Boonsville, <i>Warwick</i> , Posey, Vanderburgh, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Harrison.	Public Lands.
2 *John W. Davis, Carlisle, <i>Sullivan</i> , Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Green, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Vigo.	Claims.
3 John Carr, Charleston, <i>Clarke</i> , Floyd, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings.	Private Land Claims.
4 Amos Lane, Lawrenceburg, <i>Dearborn</i> , Rush, Decatur, Franklin, Ripley, Switzerland.	District of Columbia.
5 Jonathan McCarty, Fort Wayne, <i>Allen</i> , Wayne, Union, Randolph, Henry, Delaware, Grant, Huntington, Fayette, La Grange.	Indian Affairs.
6 George L. Kinnard, Indianapolis, <i>Marion</i> , Monroe, Bartholomew, Johnson, Morgan, Hendricks, Marion, Shelby, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton, Boon, Cass, Miami, Wabash.	Revolution'y Claims.
7 Edward A. Hannegan, Covington, <i>Fountain</i> , Vermillion, Parks, Montgomery, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Laporte.	Roads and Canals.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Elected by General Ticket.*

- 1 \*John F. H. Claiborne, Madisonville, *Madison*.
- 2 \* David Dickson, Jackson, *Hinds*.

## ILLINOIS.

- 1 John Reynolds, Belleville, *St. Clair*, Clinton, Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin. Roads and Canals.
- 2 Zadok Casey, Mount Vernon, *Jefferson*, White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Clay, Marion, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford. Public Lands.
- 3 W. L. May, Springfield, *Sangamon*, Greene, Morgan, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, LaSalle, Cooke, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo. Davies, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun. Public Expenditures.

## ALABAMA.

- 1 Reuben Chapman, Somerville, *Morgan*, Madison, Blount, St. Clair, Jackson, Benton, Randolph. Public Lands.
- 2 \*Joshua L. Martin, Athens, *Limestone*, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Franklin, Marion, Fayette, Walker. Judiciary.
- 3 \*Joab Lawler, Mardisville, *Talladega*, Shelby, Sumpter, Green, Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Perry, Jefferson. Private Land Claims.
- 4 Dixon H. Lewis, Lowndesborough, *Lowndes*, Montgomery, Butler, Autauga, Henry, Covington, Dale, Conecuh, Pike, Macon, Russell, Barbour, Coosa, Chambers.
- 5 \*Francis S. Lyon, Demopolis, *Marengo*, Clarke, Mobile, Baldwin, Washington, Monroe, Wilcox, Dallas. Indian Affairs.

MISSOURI.—*Elected by General Ticket.*

- 1 William H. Ashley, St. Louis, *St. Louis*. Indian Affairs.
- 2 \*Albert G. Harrison, Fulton, *Calloway*. Public Lands.

## MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

\*George W. Jones, Sinsinawa Mound, *Iowa*.

## ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Lake Port, *Chicot*.

## FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Joseph M. White, Monticello, *Jefferson*.

*Claiming seats as Senators from MICHIGAN.*

John Norvell, Detroit, *Wayne*. Lucius Lyon, Bronson, *Kalamazoo*.

*Claiming a seat as Representative from MICHIGAN.*

Isaac E. Crary, Marshall, *Calhoun*.



## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

*Walter Lowrie*, Secretary, \$3,000 per annum.

JOHN G. McDONALD.....	Chief Clerk.....	\$1800 00
Lewis H. Machen.....	Executive Clerk.....	1500 00
William Hickey.....	Legislative Clerk.....	1500 00
William Carr.....	Engrossing Clerk.....	1000 00
John Shackford.....	Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper....	1500 00
Stephen Haight.....	Assistant Door-keeper.....	1450 00
Rev. Edw. T. Higbee.....	Chaplain.....	500 00
John L. Clubb.....	Messenger.....	700 00

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Walter S. Franklin*, Clerk, \$3,000 per annum.

SAMUEL BURCH.....	Chief Clerk.....	\$1800 00
John T. Frost.....	Clerk.....	1500 00
Brooke M. Berry.....	Clerk.....	1500 00
Robert N. Johnson.....	Clerk.....	1500 00
Benj. B. French.....	Clerk.....	1500 00
Henry Welsh.....	Clerk.....	1500 00
E. Early.....	Librarian of the House.....	1500 00
John T. Ball.....	Extra Clerk.....	900 00
Roderick Dorsey.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1500 00
Overtou Carr.....	Principal Door-keeper.....	1500 00
John W. Hunter.....	Assistant Door-keeper.....	1450 00
Wm. J. McCormick...	Postmaster.....	1500 00
Rev. T. H. Stockton...	Chaplain.....	500 00
James Barron.....	Messenger to Clerk's Office.....	700 00
William W. Stewart...	Messenger.....	per day 2 00
Sherman D. Fletcher...	Messenger.....	per day 2 00
Joseph Follansbee.....	Messenger.....	per day 2 00
Bernard Parsons.....	Messenger.....	per day 2 00

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

JOHN S. MEEHAN....	Librarian.....	1500 00
E. B. Stelle.....	Assistant.....	1150 00
Robert Keoron.....	Messenger.....	500 00

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

*William Noland*, Commissioner, \$2,000 per annum.

James Maher.....	Principal Gardner.....	\$1000 00
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## POLICE OF THE CAPITOL.

David M. Wilson.....	Principal.....	950 00
James D. Waller.....	Assistant.....	750 00
Thomas Scrivenet.....	do.....	750 00
Ignatius Wheatley.....	do.....	750 00
Isaac H. Wallis.....	do.....	750 00

## COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

There are twenty standing committees in the Senate, appointed at the commencement of each session of Congress : eighteen consist of five members, and two of three members each. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate proceeds by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same ; and a majority of the whole number of votes given, is necessary to a choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees are appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes make a choice. All bills on a second reading are considered by the Senate in the same manner *as if the Senate were in committee of the whole*, before they can be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, unless otherwise ordered.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

1. *Foreign Relations*.—Mr. CLAY, chairman. Messrs. King, of Georgia, Mangum, Tallmadge, Porter.
2. *Finance*.—Mr. WEBSTER, chairman. Messrs. Cuthbert, Wright, Tyler, Mangum.
3. *Commerce*.—Mr. DAVIS, chairman. Messrs. Goldsborough, Tomlinson, McKean, Linn.
4. *Manufactures*.—Mr. KNIGHT, chairman. Messrs. Ruggles, Morris, Hendricks, Prentiss.
5. *Agriculture*.—Mr. BROWN, chairman. Messrs. Kent, King, of Alabama, Morris, Wright.
6. *Military Affairs*.—Mr. BENTON, chairman. Messrs. Wall, Goldsborough, Preston, Tipton.
7. *Militia*.—Mr. ROBINSON, chairman. Messrs. Hendricks, McKean, Wall, Swift.
8. *Naval Affairs*.—Mr. SOUTHERD, chairman. Messrs. Tallmadge, Black, Robbins, Cuthbert.
9. *Public Lands*.—Mr. EWING chairman. Messrs. Moore Prentiss, Crittenden, McKean.
10. *Private Lands Claims*.—Mr. BLACK, chairman. Messrs. Linn, Ruggles, Porter, King, of Georgia.
11. *Indian Affairs*.—Mr. WHITE, chairman. Messrs. Tipton, Goldsborough, Swift, Brown.
12. *Claims*.—Mr. NAUDAIN, ch'r. Messrs. Tipton, Shepley, Swift, Brown.
13. *Judiciary*.—Mr. CLAYTON, chairman. Messrs. Buchanan, Preston, Leigh, Crittenden.
14. *Post Office*.—Mr. GRUNDY, chairman. Messrs. Robinson, Ewing, Knight, Davis.
15. *Roads and Canals*.—Mr. HENDRICKS, chairman. Messrs. McKean, Robinson, Kent, Robbins.
16. *Pensions*.—Mr. TOMLINSON, chairman. Messrs. Tallmadge, Linn, Prentiss, McKean.
17. *District of Columbia*.—Mr. TYLER, chairman. Messrs. Kent, Naudain, Southard, King, of Alabama.
18. *Revolutionary Claims*.—Mr. MOORE, chairman. Messrs. White, Hubbard, Leigh Shepley.
19. *Contingent Fund*.—Mr. MCKEAN, ch'r. Messrs. Tomlinson, Brown.

**COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

All committees are appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they are appointed by ballot; and if upon the first ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of all the votes given, the House then proceeds to a second ballot, when a plurality of votes prevail. There are twenty-nine standing committees in the House of Representatives; twenty-one consisting of nine members, and eight of five members each. Twenty-three of these committees are appointed at the commencement of each session, and continue for one session only; six are appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress. All the standing committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise, upon any matter committed to them. The Standing Committees are—

1. A Committee of Elections, to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in the House, and to take into their consideration all petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns.

2. A Committee of Ways and Means, to take into consideration reports of the Treasury Department, and all propositions relative to the revenue; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers. In preparing bills of appropriation for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means must not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they are to propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

3. A Committee of Claims, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States.

4. A Committee on Commerce, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States.

5. A Committee on the Public Lands, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States.

6. A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching the post offices and post roads.

7. A Committee for the District of Columbia, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching the said District.

8. A Committee on the Judiciary, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings.

9. A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom.

10. A Committee on Public Expenditures, to examine into the state of the several public departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

11. A Committee on Private Land Claims, to take into consideration all claims to land.

12. A Committee on Manufactures.  
13. A Committee on Agriculture.  
14. A Committee on Indian Affairs.

*The rules of the House assign no special duties to these Committees.*

15. A Committee on Military Affairs, to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment, and public defence; and also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

16. A Committee on the Militia, to take into consideration all subjects in relation to the Militia of the United States.

17. A Committee on Naval Affairs, to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

18. A Committee on Foreign Affairs, to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations.

19. A Committee on the Territories, to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House, such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

20. A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to take into consideration all matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions.

21. A Committee on Invalid Pensions, to take into consideration all matters respecting invalid pensions.

22. A Committee on Roads and Canals, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers.

23. A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, to examine and report what laws have, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report from the journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

24. A Committee of Accounts, to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and, also, to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the Seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

Committees on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures—

- 25. As relate to the Department of State;
- 26. As relate to the Treasury Department;
- 27. As relate to the Department of War;
- 28. As relate to the Navy Department;
- 29. As relate to the Post Office;
- 30. As relate to the Public Buildings;

*These six committees are appointed at the commencement of a Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress.*

It is the duty of the six foregoing committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to inquire and report particularly—Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law : Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness, both as to their character and amount : Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor : and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws : and whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount. And it is, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service: Whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others; and to report from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

**STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

(The Chairman is the first named on each Committee.)

1. *On Elections.*—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Hard, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, Boyd.
2. *On Ways and Means.*—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Loyall, Corwin, Johnson, of Tenn., Smith, Lawrence, Ingersoll, Owens.
3. *On Claims.*—Messrs. Whittlesey, Forester, Banks, Hynum, Grennell, Davis, Taliaferro, Philo C. Fuller, N. Y., Chambers.
4. *On Commerce.*—Messrs. Sutherland, Pinckney, Pearce, R. I., Gillet, Phillips, Johnson, La., Ingham, Cushman, McKeon.
5. *On the Public Lands.*—Messrs. Boon, Slade, Williams, N. C., Lincoln, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, Chapman, Harrison, Missouri.
6. *On the Post Office and Post Roads.*—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Laporte, Hall, Vt., Mann, N. Y., Cleveland, French, Shields, Hopkins.
7. *On the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. William B. Shepard, Heister, Vanderpoel, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers, Fairfield, Townes.
8. *On the Judiciary.*—Messrs. Beardsley, Thomas, Hardin, Pierce, N.H. Robertson, Peyton, Toucey, Jones, Martin.
9. *On Revolutionary Claims.*—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Standefer, Turrill, Kinnard, Beaumont, Craig, Chapin, Underwood.
10. *On Public Expenditures.*—Messrs. Page, Clarke, McLane, Mason, of Me., Deberry, Leonard, Haley, White, Ky., Weeks.
11. *On Private Land Claims.*—Messrs. Carr, Galbraith, Patterson, Chambers, May, Garland, Va., Hammond, Huntsman, Lawler.
12. *On Manufactures.*—Messrs. Adams, Denny, Dickerson, McComas, Webster, Gideon Lee, N. Y., Judson, Holsey, Granger.
13. *On Agriculture.*—Messrs. Bockee, Bean, Roane, Shinn, Deberry, Bailey, Logan, Phelps, Eßner.

14. *On Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. Bell, McCarty, Everett, Graham, Ashley, Haynes, Lyon, Hawes, Chaney.
15. *On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. Johnson, Ky, Speight, Ward, Thomson, Ohio, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, Anthony, Dromgoole.
16. *On the Militia.*—Messrs. Glascock, Henderson, W. K. Fuller, Waggoner, Calhoun, Mass., J. Lee, N. Y., Carter, Coles, Williams, Ky.
17. *On Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. Jarvis, Milligan, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Wise, Ash, Grantland.
18. *On Foreign Affairs.*—Messrs. Mason, Va., Howard, Campbell, Hamer, Allan, Ky., Parks, Cushing, Jackson, Ga.
19. *On the Territories.*—Messrs. Patton, Potts, Brown, Fowler, N. J., Pickens, Sprague, Pearce, Md., Borden, Montgomery.
20. *On Revolutionary Pensions.*—Messrs. Wardwell, Lea, Tenn., Lay, Janes, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry.
21. *On Invalid Pensions.*—Messrs. Miller, Beale, Evans, Schenck, Taylor, Harrison, Tenn., Doubleday, Hoar, Howell.
22. *On Roads and Canals.*—Messrs. Mercer, Vinton, Rencher, Lucas, Reynolds, Ill., Hannegan, Steele, Jackson, Mass., Calhoun, Ky.
23. *On Revision and Unfinished Business.*—Messrs. Huntington, Mann, Penn., Mason, Ohio, Harlan, Farlin.
24. *On Accounts.*—Messrs. Lee, of N. J., Darlington, Hall, of Maine, Johnson, of Va., Turner.
25. *On Expenditures in the Department of State.*—Messrs. A. H. Shepherd, Calhoun, of Mass., Hunt, Morris, Sickles.
26. *On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.*—Messrs. Allen, of Vt., Harper, Spangler, Russell, Bartow.
27. *On Expenditures in the Department of War.*—Messrs. Jones, Bo-vee, Johnson, of Va., Love, Hubley.
28. *On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.*—Messrs. Hall, of Maine, Sloane, Seymour, Pettigrew, Mason, of N. Y.
29. *On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.*—Messrs. Hawes, Burns, Childs, Bailey, Reynolds, of New York.
30. *On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.*—Messrs. Darlington, Hazeltine, Pearce, of R. I., Galbraith, Beale.

## SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

1. *On so much of the President's Message as relates to the circulation of incendiary publications by the Abolitionists.*—Mr. Calhoun, chairman. Messrs. King, of Georgia, Mangum, Davis, and Linn.
2. *On the admission of Michigan into the Union.*—Mr. Benton, chairman. Messrs. Wright, Clayton, Crittenden, and Prentiss.
3. *On the condition of the Patent Office.*—Messrs. Ruggles, Prentiss, and Hill.

## SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1. *Amending Constitution in relation to Election of President and Vice President.*—Messrs. Dromgoole, Vanderpoel, Luke Lea, May, Briggs, Ripley, Townes, W. Thompson, Miller.
2. *Public Buildings.*—Messrs. Jarvis, Ward, Lincoln, Haynes, Judson, Ash, and Pettigrew.
3. *Banks of the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. Thomas, Pierce, N. H., Reed, May, Braumont, Huntsman, Pinckney, Garland, Va., Claiborne, Miss.
4. *Bequest of James Smithson, of London.*—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Thomas, Garland, Va., Pearce, R. I., Speight, M'Kenna, Hannegan, Garland, La., Chapin.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

*On the part of the Senate.*  
Messrs. Robbins, Preston, and Porter.

*On the part of the House.*  
Messrs. Loyall, McKee, W. Thompson.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

Thomas H. Benton.....Missouri.	Willie P. Mangum..North Carolina.
John Black.....Mississippi.	Gabriel Moore.....Alabama.
Bedford Brown.....North Carolina.	Thomas Morris.....Ohio.
James Buchanan.....Pennsylvania.	Arnold Naudain.....Delaware.
John C. Calhoun....South Carolina.	John M. Niles.....Connecticut.
Henry Clay.....Kentucky.	Alexander Porter.....Louisiana.
John M. Clayton.....Delaware.	Samuel Prentiss.....Vermont.
John J. Crittenden.....Kentucky.	William C. Preston.....South Car.
Alfred Cuthbert.....Georgia.	Asher Robbins.....Rhode Island.
John Davis.....Massachusetts.	John M. Robinson.....Illinois.
Thomas Ewing.....Ohio.	John Ruggles.....Maine.
William L. D. Ewing.....Illinois.	Ether Shepley.....Maine.
Robert H. Goldsborough..Maryland.	Samuel L. Southard....New Jersey.
Felix Grundy.....Tennessee.	Benjamin Swift.....Vermont.
William Hendricks.....Indiana.	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge...N. York.
Isaac Hill.....New Hampshire.	John Tipton.....Indiana.
Henry Hubbard....New Hampshire.	Gideon Tomlinson....Connecticut.
Joseph Kent.....Maryland.	John Tyler.....Virginia.
William R. King.....Alabama.	Garret D. Wall.....New Jersey.
John P. King.....Georgia.	Daniel Webster.....Massachusetts.
Nehemiah R. Knight.....R. Island.	Hugh L. White.....Tennessee.
Benjamin W. Leigh.....Virginia.	Silas Wright, Jr.....New York.
Lewis F. Linn.....Missouri.	.....Louisiana.
Samuel McKean....Pennsylvania..	.....Mississippi.

Alphabetical List of Representatives, with the number of the District represented by each member; and the number of the Standing Committee of which each is a member; where the name is in *italic*, it indicates the Chairman of a Standing Committee.

District.	Com'tee.	District.	Com'tee.
12 John Quincy Adams..Mass.	12	7 George N. Briggs....Mass	6
10 Chilton Allan.....Kentucky	18	6 John W. Brown..New York	19
4 Heman Allen.....Vermont	26	20 Andrew Buchanan....Penn.	1
16 Joseph B. Anthony....Penn.	15	2 Samuel Bunch....Tennessee	15
3 Michael W. Ash.....Penn.	17	*2 Robert Burns.....N. H.	1, 29
1 William H. Ashley....Mo.	14	2 Jesse A. Bynum.....N. C.	3
3 Jeremiah Bailey...Maine	13, 29	6 John Calhoun.....Kentucky	22
24 John Banks.....Penn.	3	8 Wm. B. Calhoun..Mass	16, 25
2 Samuel Bartow....N. York	26	3 C. C. Cambreleng..N. York	2
16 James M. H. Beale..Va	21, 30	4 Robert B. Campbell..S. C.	18
*1 Benning M. Bean....N. H.	13	3 John Carr.....Indiana	11
17 Samuel Beardsley....N. Y.	8	1 William B. Carter....Tenn.	16
15 Andrew Beaumont....Penn	9	2 Zadok Casey.....Illinois	5
7 John Bell.....Tennessee	14	12 George Chambers....Penn.	11
5 Abraham Bockee.....N. Y.	13	12 John Chambers...Kentucky	3
7 William K. Boud.....Ohio	20	9 John Chaney.....Ohio	14
1 Rattiff Boon.....Indiana.	5	1 Reuben Chapman.....Ala.	5
10 Nathaniel B. Borden..Mass	19	25 Graham H. Chapin..N. Y.	9
11 James W. Bouldin..Virginia	7	28 Timothy Childs....N. York	29
15 Matthias J. Boyce..N. York	27	*1 John F. H. Claiborne, Miss.	—
1 Lynn Boyd.....Kentucky	1	14 Nath H. Claiborne....Va.	1

## 62 *Alphabetical List of Representatives, 24th Congress.*

District.	Com'tee.	District.	Com'tee.
10 William Clark.....Penn.	10	7 Benjamin Hardin.....Ky.	8
*1 Jesse F. Cleveland.....Ga.	6	5 James Harlan....Kentucky	23
*2 John Coffee.....Georgia	15	2 James Harper.....Penn.	26
12 Walter Coles.....Virginia	16	23 Samuel S. Harrison...Penn.	21
11 <i>Henry W. Connor</i> ....N. C.	6	2 Albert G. Harrison...Mo.	5
4 Thomas Corwin.....Ohio	2	2 <i>Albert G. Hawes</i> ....Ky.	29, 14
17 Robert Craig.....Virginia	9	6 Micajah T. Hawkins..N. C.	1
11 John Cramer....New York	18	*5 Charles E. Haynes.....Ga.	14
3 Joseph H. Crane.....Ohio	9	31 Abner Hazeltine..N. York	30
3 Caleb Cushing.....Mass.	18	14 Joseph Henderson....Penn.	16
*4 Samuel Cushman....N. H.	4	4 William Heister.....Penn.	7
4 <i>Edward Darlington</i> , Penn	30, 24	4 Samuel Hoar.....Mass.	21
2 John W. Davis....Indiana	3	*6 Hopkins Holsay....Georgia	12
7 Edmund Deberry...N. C.	10, 13	18 George W. Hopkins...Va.	6
22 Harmar Denny.....Penn.	12	4 Benjamin C. Howard..Md.	18
*1 Philemon Dickerson..N. J.	12	12 Elias Howell.....Ohio	21
*2 David Dickson.....Miss.	—	8 Edward W. Hubley...Penn.	27
24 Ulysses F. Doubleday, N Y.	21	9 Hiram P. Hunt..New York	25
9 George E. Dromgoole....Va.	15	1 <i>Abel Huntington</i> ..N. York	23
13 William C. Dunlap..Tenn.	5	12 Adam Huntsman....Tenn.	11
8 Valentine Effner..N. York	13	2 Joseph R. Ingersoll...Penn.	2
4 George Evans.....Maine	21	*2 Samuel Ingham.....Conn.	4
3 Horace Everett....Vermont	14	9 William Jackson....Mass.	22
1 John Fairfield.....Maine	7	*7 Jabez Jack-on.....Georgia	18
13 Dudley Farlin....New York	23	5 Henry F. Janes....Vermont	20
5 John B. Forester....Tenn.	3	7 <i>Leonard Jarvis</i> .....Maine	17
*2 Samuel Fowler....N. Jersey	19	7 Daniel Jenifer....Maryland	—
11 Richard French..Kentucky	6	20 Joseph Johnson...Va.	24, 27
5 Jacob Fry, Jr.....Penn.	20	13 <i>Richard M. Johnson</i> ....Ky.	15
30 Philo C. Fuller..New York	3	11 Cave Johnson....Tennessee	2
23 William K. Fuller..N. York	16	1 Henry Johnson...Louisiana	4
25 John Galbraith...Penn.	11, 30	§ George W. Jones..Michigan	—
13 James Garland....Virginia	11	10 John W. Jones....Virginia	8
3 Rice Garland....Louisiana	—	18 <i>Benjamin Jones</i> .....Ohio	27
14 Ransom H. Gillett....N. Y.	4	*3 Andrew T. Judson....Conn.	12
*3 <i>Thomas Glascock</i> ...Georgia	16	11 William Kennon.....Ohio	5
12 James Graham..N. Carolina	14	19 Daniel Kilgore.....Ohio	1
26 Francis Granger...N. York	12	6 George L. Kinnard....Ind.	9
*4 Seaton Grantland...Georgia	17	19 John Klingensmith, jr. Penn.	20
8 William J. Graves.....Ky.	—	4 Amos Lane.....Indiana	7
8 William J. Grayson..S. C.	17	10 Gerrit Y. Lansing...N. Y.	17
6 George Grennell, Jr..Mass.	3	17 John Laporte.....Penn.	6
9 John K. Griffin.....S. C.	1	3 Joab Lawler.....Ala.	11
*1 Elisha Haley...Connecticut	10	1 Abbott Lawrence.....Mass.	2
6 <i>Joseph Hall</i> .....Maine	28, 24	29 George W. Lay..New York	20
1 Hiland Hall.....Vermont	6	3 Gideon Lee.....New York	12
5 Thomas L. Hamer....Ohio	18	27 Joshua Lee.....New York	16
6 James H. Hammond..S. C.	11	*3 <i>Thomas Lee</i> ....New Jersey	24
7 Edward A. Hannegan..Ind.	22	3 Luke Lea.....Tennessee	20
33 Gideon Hard....New York	1	22 Stephen B. Leonard..N. Y.	10



# *Alphabetical List of Representatives, 24th Congress. 63*

District.	Com'tee.	District.	Com'tee.
4 Dixon H. Lewis.....Ala.	—	10 Abraham Rencher....N. C.	22
5 Levi Lincoln.....Mass.	5	1 John Reynolds.....Illinois	22
11 Henry Logan .....Penn.	13	22 Joseph Reynolds....N. York	29
32 Thomas C. Love....N. York	27	2 Eleazer W. Ripley....Lou.	—
2 George Loyall.....Virginia	2	5 John Roane.....Virginia	13
15 Edward Lucas.....Virginia	22	4 John Robertson....Virginia	8
5 Francis S. Lyon.....Ala.	14	5 James Rogers.....S. Car.	7
16 Abijah Mann, Jr....N. York	6	12 David Russell....New York	26
18 Job Mann.....Penn.	23	*5 Ferdinand S. Schenck..N. J.	21
7 Richard J. Manning..S. C.	—	5 Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas	—
2 Joshua L. Martin.....Ala.	8	1 William B. Shepard..N. C.	7
3 John Y. Mason....Virginia	18	9 Augustine H. Shepperd,N. C	25
21 William Mason....N. York	28	10 Ebenexer J. Shields,..Tenn.	6
5 Moses Mason, Jr....Maine	10	*6 William N. Shinn....N. J.	13
10 Sampson Mason.....Ohio	23	7 Nicholas Sickles....New York	25
8 Abram P. Maury....Tenn.	1	2 William Slade.....Vermont	5
3 William L. May....Illinois	11	15 Jonathan Sloane.....Ohio	28
5 Jonathan McCarty..Indiana	14	2 Francis O. J. Smith..Maine	2
19 William McComas..Virginia	12	13 David Spangler.....Ohio	26
5 James J. McKay.....N. C.	15	4 Jesse Speight..N. Carolina	15
21 Tho M. T. McKennan, Penn	—	*1 William Sprague..R. Island	19
3 John McKeon....New York	4	4 James Standefer..Tennessee	9
4 Isaac McKim ....Maryland	2	1 John N. Steele....Maryland	22
8 Jeremiah McLene.....Ohio	10	1 Bellamy Storer.....Ohio	20
7 Charles F. Mercer.....Va.	22	1 Joel B. Sutherland....Penn.	4
13 Jesse Miller.....Penn.	21	6 John Taliaferro....Virginia	3
1 John J. Milligan.....Del.	17	23 William Taylor..New York	21
8 William Montgomery, N. C.	19	6 Francis Thomas..Maryland	8
3 Eli Moore.....New York	—	17 John Thomson.....Ohio	15
21 William S. Morgan....Va.	20	2 Waddy Thompson..S. Car.	—
6 Matthias Morris.....Penn.	25	*5 Isaac Toucey..Connecticut	8
9 Henry A. Muhlenberg, Penn	9	*9 George W. B. Towns...Ga.	7
*8 George W. Owens.....Ga.	2	3 James Turner....Maryland	24
19 Sherman Page..New York	10	17 Joel Turrill.....New York	9
*4 James Parker....N. Jersey	17	3 Joseph R. Underwood..Ky.	9
8 Gorham Parks.....Maine	18	8 Aaron Vanderpoel..N. York	7
14 William Patterson....Ohio	11	6 Samuel F. Vinton.....Ohio	22
8 John M. Patton....Virginia	19	7 David D. Wagener....Penn.	16
*3 Franklin Pierce.....N. H.	8	4 Aaron Ward.....New York	16
*2 Dutee J. Pearce..R. I.	4, 30	18 Daniel Wardwell..N. York	20
2 James A. Pearce..Maryland	19	5 George C. Washington, Md.	7
3 Ebenexer Pettigrew...N. C.	28	2 Taylor Webster.....Ohio	12
6 Balie Peyton.....Tenn.	8	*5 Joseph Weeks.....N. Hamp.	10
*4 Lancelot Phelps.....Conn.	13	9 John White.....Kentucky	10
2 Stephen C. Phillips..Mass.	4	5 Joseph M. White.....Fl.	—
3 Francis W. Pickens....S. C.	19	16 Elisha Whittlesey.....Ohio	3
1 Henry L. Pinckney....S. C.	4	13 Lewis Williams.....N. Car.	5
9 James K. Polk, Tenn. (Speaker)		4 Sherrod Williams..Kentucky	16
4 David Potts, Jr.....Penn.	19	1 Henry A. Wise....Virginia	17
11 John Reed.....Mass.	17	*6 (Vacant.).....Conn.	—
*Elected by General Ticket.		§ Delegates.	

## COMPENSATION.....TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

*Compensation and Mileage of the Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates, for the 23d Congress.*

## SENATORS.

Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolls.	2d Session. Dolls.
John Black.....	Mississippi.....	1850	3,000 00	2,168 00
Samuel Bell.....	New Hampshire..	545	1,780 00	1,180 00
Thomas H. Benton.....	Missouri.....	1670	3,024 00	2,080 00
George M. Bibb.....	Kentucky.....	990	2,480 00	1,536 00
Bedford Brown.....	North Carolina..	320	1,608 00	1,000 00
James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania...	108	-	718 40
John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina..	673	2,138 00	1,226 40
Ezekiel F. Chambers....	Maryland.....	79	1,639 20	-
Henry Clay.....	Kentucky.....	560	2,136 00	1,192 00
John M. Clayton.....	Delaware.....	160	1,392 00	824 00
Alfred Cuthbert.....	Georgia.....	720	-	984 00
Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio.....	400	2,008 00	1,064 00
Theodore Frelinghuysen..	New Jersey.....	217	1,861 60	917 60
John Forsyth.....	Georgia.....	820	2,344 00	-
Robert H. Goldsborough..	Maryland.....	130	-	424 00
Felix Grundy.....	Tennessee.....	1000	2,488 00	1,544 00
William Hendricks.....	Indiana.....	790	2,320 00	1,376 00
Isaac Hill.....	New Hampshire..	570	2,144 00	1,200 00
Elias K. Kane.....	Illinois.....	1600	2,968 00	2,024 00
Joseph Kent.....	Maryland.....	12	1,697 60	753 60
John P. King.....	Georgia.....	600	1,936 00	1,224 00
William R. King.....	Alabama.....	1100	2,568 00	1,624 00
Nehemiah R. Knight.....	Rhode Island...	478	2,070 40	1,226 40
Benjamin Watkins Leigh.	Virginia.....	135	1,052 00	852 00
Lewis F. Linn.....	Missouri.....	1670	2,912 00	1,968 00
Willie P. Maugum.....	North Carolina..	315	1,921 60	996 00
Samuel McKean.....	Pennsylvania...	300	1,832 00	984 00
Gabriel Moore.....	Alabama.....	810	2,336 00	1,392 00
Thomas Morris.....	Ohio.....	660	2,216 00	1,272 00
Arnold Naudain.....	Delaware.....	138	1,798 40	854 40
Samuel Prentiss.....	Vermont.....	600	2,168 00	1,224 00
William C. Preston.....	South Carolina..	520	2,048 00	1,160 00
George Poindexter.....	Mississippi.....	2229	3,495 20	2,527 20
Alexander Porter.....	Louisiana.....	2414	3,339 20	2,619 20
William C. Rives.....	Virginia.....	125	784 00	-
Asher Robbins.....	Rhode Island...	475	2,068 00	1,124 00
John M. Robinson.....	Illinois.....	1372	2,785 60	1,841 60
John Ruggles.....	Maine.....	700	-	768 00
Peleg Sprague.....	Maine.....	660	2,216 00	824 00
Ether Shepley.....	Maine.....	600	2,166 40	1,224 00
Nathaniel Silsbee.....	Massachusetts...	512	2,097 60	1,153 60
Nathan Smith.....	Connecticut.....	332	1,953 60	1,009 60
Benjamin Swift.....	Vermont.....	600	2,168 00	1,124 00

# Pay of Members, 23d Congress.

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Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolls.	2d Session. Dolls.
Samuel L. Southard.....	New Jersey.....	206	1,852 80	908 80
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge..	New York.....	325	1,948 00	1,004 00
John Tipton.....	Indiana.....	941	2,440 80	1,496 80
Gideon Tomlinson.....	Connecticut.....	310	1,936 00	992 00
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	213	1,858 40	914 40
George A. Waggaman....	Louisiana.....	2414	3,507 20	2,675 20
Daniel Webster.....	Massachusetts....	500	2,008 00	1,144 00
Hugh L. White.....	Tennessee.....	516	2,220 80	1,156 80
William Wilkins.....	Pennsylvania....	268	1,902 40	-
Silas Wright, Jr.....	New York.....	637	2,197 60	1,253 60

## REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES.

Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolls.	2d Session. Dolls.
John Quincy Adams.....	Massachusetts....	500	2,088 00	1,144 00
John Adams.....	New York.....	360	1,976 00	1,032 00
Heman Allen.....	Vermont.....	560	2,136 00	1,192 00
John J. Allen.....	Virginia.....	276	1,908 80	964 80
Chilton Allan.....	Kentucky.....	700	2,248 00	1,304 00
William S. Archer.....	Virginia.....	161	1,816 80	832 80
William Allen.....	Ohio.....	450	2,048 00	1,104 00
William H. Ashley.....	Missouri.....	1500	2,888 00	1,944 00
Joseph B. Anthony.....	Pennsylvania....	228	1,870 40	926 40
Isaac C. Bates.....	Massachusetts....	450	2,048 00	1,104 00
William Baylies.....	Massachusetts....	500	2,088 00	1,144 00
Noyes Barber.....	Connecticut.....	386	1,996 80	1,052 80
John Banks.....	Pennsylvania....	330	1,952 00	1,008 00
Charles A. Barnitz.....	Pennsylvania....	86	1,756 80	812 80
Daniel L. Barringer.....	North Carolina..	400	2,008 00	1,064 00
James Blair.....	South Carolina..	600	1,000 00	-
John Blair.....	Tennessee.....	450	2,048 00	1,096 00
Benning M. Bean.....	New Hampshire..	620	2,184 00	1,240 00
Samuel Beardsley.....	New York.....	504	2,091 20	1,707 20
Andrew Beaumont.....	Pennsylvania....	240	1,880 00	968 00
James M. H. Beale.....	Virginia.....	118	1,782 40	838 40
Martin Beaty.....	Kentucky.....	840	2,360 00	1,416 00
John Bell.....	Tennessee.....	750	2,520 00	2,088 00
James M. Bell.....	Ohio.....	375	1,988 00	1,044 00
George N. Briggs.....	Massachusetts....	453	2,050 40	1,106 40
Horace Binney.....	Pennsylvania....	150	1,632 00	864 00
Abraham Bockee.....	New York.....	348	1,966 40	1,022 40
Charles Bodle.....	New York.....	334	1,955 20	1,011 20
John W. Brown.....	New York.....	300	1,928 00	984 00
Thomas T. Bouldin.....	Virginia.....	200	736 00	-
James W. Bouldin.....	Virginia.....	200	928 00	904 00

Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolls.	2d Session. Dolls.
Ratliff Boon.....	Indiana.....	1050	2,528 00	1,584 00
Robert Burns.....	New Hampshire..	615	2,180 00	1,236 00
George Burd.....	Pennsylvania....	145	1,804 00	860 00
Samuel Bunch.....	Tennessee .....	484	2,075 20	1,131 20
Henry A. Bullard.....	Louisiana.....	2414	2,131 20	-
John Bull.....	Missouri.....	1680	3,032 00	2,088 00
Tristram Burges.....	Rhode Island....	521	2,082 40	1,160 80
Jesse A. Bynum.....	North Carolina..	250	1,888 00	920 00
Churchill C. Cambreleng..	New York.....	240	1,880 00	936 00
Samuel Clark.....	New York.....	600	2,168 00	1,224 00
John Cramer.....	New York.....	440	2,040 00	1,128 00
George Chambers..	Pennsylvania....	113	1,778 40	834 40
William Clark.....	Pennsylvania..	122	1,785 60	841 60
Richard B. Carmichael..	Maryland.....	110	1,776 00	832 00
Nathaniel H. Claiborne..	Virginia .....	275	1,908 00	964 00
Robert B. Campbell.....	South Carolina..	470	1,368 00	1,104 00
Augustine S. Clayton....	Georgia.....	700	2,240 00	1,304 00
John Chaney.....	Ohio. ....	417	2,021 60	1,077 60
Joseph H. Crane.....	Ohio.....	500	2,088 00	1,136 00
John Carr.....	Indiana.....	820	2,344 00	1,400 00
Harry Cage.....	Mississippi.....	2240	3,480 00	2,536 00
Zadok Casey.....	Illinois.....	1500	2,888 00	1,944 00
Clement C. Clay.....	Alabama.....	800	2,328 00	1,384 00
Joseph W. Chinn.....	Virginia .....	140	1,800 00	848 00
Thomas Chilton.....	Kentucky .....	800	2,296 00	1,384 00
Rufus Choate.....	Massachusetts. .	512	2,009 60	-
Richard Coulter.....	Pennsylvania....	240	1,880 00	936 00
Henry W. Connor.....	North Carolina..	460	2,056 00	1,720 00
William K. Clowney.....	South Carolina..	590	2,160 00	1,216 00
John Coffee.....	Georgia.....	800	2,328 00	1,384 00
David Crockett.....	Tennessee .....	1000	2,488 00	1,544 00
Thomas Corwin.....	Ohio.....	500	2,088 00	1,136 00
John Davis..	Massachusetts....	450	704 00	-
Rowland Day.....	New York.....	590	2,160 00	1,216 00
Edward Darlington.....	Pennsylvania....	130	1,792 00	848 00
Thomas Davenport.....	Virginia .....	250	1,888 00	944 00
Warren R. Davis.....	South Carolina..	562	2,137 60	1,129 60
Amos Davis.....	Kentucky .....	660	2,216 00	1,528 00
Benjamin F. Deming.....	Vermont.....	630	2,192 00	-
Harmar Denny.....	Pennsylvania....	253	1,874 40	946 40
Littleton P. Dennis.....	Maryland.....	225	1,252 00	-
Edmund Deberry.....	North Carolina..	450	2,048 00	1,104 00
John Dickson.....	New York.....	630	2,192 00	1,248 00
Philemon Dickerson.....	New Jersey.....	258	1,894 40	950 40
David W. Dickinson.....	Tennessee.....	690	2,240 00	1,296 00
William O. Dunlap.....	Tennessee .....	1000	2,488 00	1,544 00
Joseph Duncan.....	Illinois.....	1540	2,920 00	-
George Evans.....	Maine.....	680	2,232 00	1,288 00

*Pay of Members, 23d Congress.*

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Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolls.	2d Session. Dolls.
Horace Everett.....	Vermont.....	540	2,120 00	1,736 00
Edward Everett.....	Massachusetts...	500	2,088 00	1,144 00
John Ewing.....	Indiana.....	960	2,456 00	1,512 00
William W. Ellsworth...	Connecticut.....	400	1,928 00	-
John M. Felder.....	South Carolina..	538	2,118 40	1,126 40
Charles G. Ferris.....	New York, ...	240	-	936 00
Millard Fillmore.....	New York..	750	2,288 00	1,344 00
Samuel A. Foot.....	Connecticut.....	118	1,494 40	-
Samuel Fowler.....	New Jersey.....	280	1,912 00	968 00
Thomas F. Foster.....	Georgia .....	650	2,208 00	1,264 00
John B. Forester.....	Tennessee .....	660	2,208 00	1,264 00
Philo C. Fuller.....	New York.....	725	2,268 00	1,324 00
William K. Fuller.....	New York.....	530	2,112 00	1,168 00
John H. Fulton.....	Virginia.....	420	2,024 00	1,072 00
John Galbraith.....	Pennsylvania ...	350	1,968 00	1,024 00
James Graham.....	North Carolina..	500	2,088 00	1,136 00
William J. Grayson.....	South Carolina..	760	2,296 00	1,332 00
Roger L. Gamble.....	Georgia.....	644	2,203 20	1,259 20
Rice Gailand.....	Louisiana.....	2414	2,443 20	2,627 20
George Grennell, Jr.....	Massachusetts ...	470	2,064 00	1,120 00
John K. Griffin.....	South Carolina..	620	2,184 00	1,240 00
George R. Gilmer.....	Georgia.....	650	2,208 00	1,264 00
Ransom H. Gillet.....	New York.....	704	2,251 20	1,307 20
Benjamin Gorham.....	Massachusetts...	500	2,088 00	1,120 00
James H. Gholson.....	Virginia.....	213	1,852 00	906 40
William F. Gordon.....	Virginia.....	100	1,664 00	824 00
Joseph Hall.....	Maine.....	714	2,259 20	1,315 20
Joseph M. Harper.....	New Hampshire..	580	2,152 00	1,208 00
Hiland Hall.....	Vermont.....	460	2,056 00	1,112 00
Nicoll Halsey.....	New York.....	620	2,184 00	1,240 00
Gideon Hard.....	New York.....	732	2,256 00	1,329 60
Samuel G. Hathaway...	New York.....	615	2,180 00	1,236 00
Abner Hazeltine.....	New York.....	770	2,304 00	1,360 00
James Harper.....	Pennsylvania ...	150	1,808 00	864 00
Samuel S. Harrison.....	Pennsylvania ...	331	1,944 80	1,000 80
Thomas H. Hall.....	North Carolina..	252	1,889 60	945 60
Micajah T. Hawkins..	North Carolina..	251	1,816 80	848 80
Benjamin Hardin.....	Kentucky.....	775	2,308 00	1,364 00
Albert G. Hawes.....	Kentucky.....	860	2,376 00	1,192 00
Thomas L. Hamer.....	Ohio.....	660	2,104 00	1,248 00
Edward A. Hannegan...	Indiana.....	1050	2,528 00	1,584 00
William Heister.....	Pennsylvania....	120	1,784 00	840 00
Joseph Henderson.....	Pennsylvania ...	178	1,830 40	942 40
James P. Heath.....	Maryland.....	36	1,716 80	772 80
Edward Howell.....	New York.....	680	1,232 00	1,288 00
Henry Hubbard.....	New Hampshire..	530	2,112 00	1,168 00
Jabez W. Huntington...	Connecticut.....	324	1,947 20	-
Abel Huntington.....	New York.....	360	1,976 00	1,032 00

## Pay of Members, 23d Congress.

Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolla.	2d Session. Dolla.
William M. Inge.....	Tennessee.....	750	2,288 00	1,344 00
Henry F. Jones.....	Vermont.....	590	-	1,216 00
Leonard Jarvis.....	Maine.....	774	2,307 20	1,363 20
Ebenezer Jackson.....	Connecticut.....	385	-	1,052 00
William Jackson.....	Massachusetts....	500	1,248 00	1,144 00
Noadiah Johnson.....	New York.....	440	2,040 00	1,096 00
William C. Johnson.....	Maryland.....	51	1,728 80	784 80
Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.....	725	2,268 00	1,324 00
Cave Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	800	2,328 00	1,384 00
Seaborn Jones.....	Georgia.....	885	2,348 00	1,324 00
Benjamin Jones.....	Ohio.....	390	2,000 00	1,056 00
Henry Johnson.....	Louisiana.....	2464	-	2,715 20
Edward Kavanagh.....	Maine.....	680	2,232 00	1,288 00
Daniel Kilgore.....	Ohio.....	325	-	1,004 00
Henry King.....	Pennsylvania.....	190	1,840 00	896 00
George L. Kinnard.....	Indiana.....	836	2,356 80	1,412 80
Gerrit Y. Lansing.....	New York.....	400	2,008 00	1,064 00
Cornelius W. Lawrence..	New York.....	240	1,440 00	-
George W. Lay.....	New York.....	655	2,212 00	1,268 00
John Laporte.....	Pennsylvania....	300	1,928 00	1,000 00
Amos Lane.....	Indiana.....	740	2,280 00	1,336 00
Thomas Lee.....	New Jersey.....	200	1,848 00	904 00
Luke Lea.....	Tennessee.....	530	2,112 00	1,168 00
Humphrey H. Leavitt....	Ohio.....	300	1,928 00	-
Robert P. Letcher.....	Kentucky.....	733	-	1,330 40
Dixon H. Lewis.....	Alabama.....	946	2,612 80	1,460 80
Levi Lincoln.....	Massachusetts....	500	1,344 00	1,144 00
George Loyall.....	Virginia.....	220	1,876 00	1,096 00
James Love.....	Kentucky.....	800	2,318 00	1,384 00
Edward Lucas.....	Virginia.....	60	1,736 00	792 00
Chittenden Lyon.....	Kentucky.....	1145	2,604 00	1,660 00
Robert T. Lytle.....	Ohio.....	660	2,216 00	1,272 00
Lucius Lyon.....	Michigan Ter....	1280	2,712 00	1,768 00
Moses Mason, Jr.....	Maine.....	700	3,048 00	1,304 00
Abijah Mann, Jr.....	New York.....	500	2,088 00	1,144 00
Joel K. Mann.....	Pennsylvania....	170	1,824 00	880 00
Richard J. Manning.....	South Carolina..	665	-	1,276 00
Henry C. Martindale....	New York.....	475	2,068 00	1,124 00
John Y. Mason.....	Virginia.....	200	1,848 00	880 00
Thomas A. Marshall.....	Kentucky.....	660	2,216 00	1,272 00
Samuel W. Mardis.....	Alabama.....	965	2,372 00	1,516 00
William L. May.....	Illinois.....	1650	-	2,064 00
Rufus McIntire.....	Maine.....	635	2,196 00	1,252 00
Charles McVean.....	New York.....	460	2,056 00	1,112 00
Thomas M. T. McKennan	Pennsylvania....	229	1,871 20	927 20
Isaac McKim.....	Maryland.....	36	1,716 80	772 80
William McComas.....	Virginia.....	425	2,028 00	1,084 00
James J. McKay.....	North Carolina..	395	1,924 00	1,060 00

*Pay of Members, 23d Congress.*

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Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolla.	2d Session. Dolla.
George McDuffie.....	South Carolina..	620	2,184 00	-
Jeremiah McLene.....	Ohio.....	435	2,036 00	1,092 00
Jonathan McCarty.....	Indiana.....	860	2,376 00	1,432 00
John McKinley.....	Alabama.....	1120	2,584 00	1,640 00
Charles F. Mercer.....	Virginia.....	40	1,720 00	776 00
Henry Mitchell.....	New York.....	562	2,137 60	1,193 60
Jesse Miller.....	Pennsylvania....	142	1,801 60	857 60
John J. Milligan.....	Delaware.....	117	1,781 60	837 60
Phineas Miner.....	Connecticut.....	400	-	1,064 00
Robert Mitchell.....	Ohio.....	375	1,988 00	1,044 00
John J. Morgan.....	New York.....	240	-	986 00
Samuel McD. Moore....	Virginia.....	210	1,856 00	912 00
Henry A. Muhlenberg...	Pennsylvania....	190	1,340 00	896 00
John Murphy.....	Alabama.....	1020	2,504 00	1,552 00
Gayton P. Osgood.....	Massachusetts...	525	2,108 00	1,196 00
Gorham Parks.....	Maine.....	750	2,288 00	1,344 00
Sherman Page.....	New York.....	510	2,096 00	1,168 00
James Parker.....	New Jersey.....	215	1,860 00	916 00
John M. Patton.....	Virginia.....	55	1,732 00	788 00
William Patterson.....	Ohio.....	420	2,024 00	1,080 00
Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire..	575	2,136 00	1,204 00
Dutée J. Pearce.....	Rhode Island....	521	2,088 80	1,160 80
Ballie Peyton.....	Tennessee.....	700	2,248 00	1,296 00
Job Pierson.....	New York.....	418	2,022 40	1,078 40
Henry L. Pinckney.....	South Carolina..	680	2,232 00	1,288 00
David Potts, Jr.....	Pennsylvania....	160	1,816 00	872 00
Patrick H. Pope.....	Kentucky.....	750	2,288 00	1,344 00
James K. Polk.....	Tennessee.....	746	2,284 80	1 340 80
Franklin E. Plummer....	Mississippi.....	2200	3,448 00	2,896 00
Stephen C. Phillips.....	Massachusetts....	512	-	1,153 60
Francis Pickens.....	South Carolina..	620	-	1,216 00
Robert Ramsay.....	Pennsylvania....	171	1,824 80	880 80
John Reed.....	Massachusetts....	570	2,144 00	1,200 00
Abraham Reucher.....	North Carolina..	430	2,032 00	1,088 00
John Robertson.....	Virginia.....	123	-	842 40
John Reynolds.....	Illinois.....	1550	-	1,984 00
Dudley Selden.....	New York.....	240	1,880 00	-
Ferdinand S. Schenck....	New Jersey.....	210	1,856 00	912 00
Andrew Stewart.....	Pennsylvania....	250	1,888 00	944 00
John N. Steele.....	Maryland.....	150	304 00	864 00
A. Stevenson, (Speaker).	Virginia.....	123	3,026 40	-
William B. Shepard....	North Carolina..	289	1,919 20	975 20
Augustine H. Shepperd...	North Carolina..	380	2,008 00	1,048 00
Jesse Speight.....	North Carolina..	375	1,988 00	1,044 00
James Standefer.....	Tennessee.....	650	2,208 00	1,264 00
David Spangler.....	Ohio.....	430	2,032 00	1,088 00
William Slade.....	Vermont.....	530	2,112 00	1,168 00
Charles Slade.....	Illinois.....	1550	2,928 00	-

## Pay of Members, 23d Congress.

Names.	States.	Miles.	1st Session. Dolla.	2d Session. Dolla.
Ambrose Sevier.....	Arkansas Ter'y..	2215	3,469 00	2,700 00
Francis O. J. Smith.....	Maine.....	620	2,184 00	1,240 00
William N. Shinn.....	New Jersey.....	170	1,824 00	880 00
John T. Stoddert.....	Maryland.....	55	1,736 00	1,348 00
William Schley.....	Georgia.....	600	2,168 00	1,224 00
Jonathan Sloane.....	Ohio.....	400	2,008 00	1,064 00
Joel B. Sutherland.....	Pennsylvania....	150	1,808 00	864 00
William Taylor.....	New York.....	536	2,116 80	1,172 80
William P. Taylor.....	Virginia.....	65	1,740 00	796 00
Samuel Tweedy.....	Connecticut.....	305	1,932 00	988 00
Francis Thomas.....	Maryland.....	43	1,722 40	778 40
Philemon Thomas.....	Louisiana.....	2300	3,528 00	2,584 00
Christopher Tompkins....	Kentucky.....	820	2,344 00	1,400 00
John Thomson.....	Ohio.....	310	1,936 00	992 00
Joseph Trumbull.....	Connecticut.....	400	-	1,064 00
Joel Turrill.....	New York.....	580	2,152 00	1,136 00
James Turner.....	Maryland.....	61	1,736 80	792 80
Aaron Vanderpoel.....	New York.....	385	1,996 00	1,052 00
Isaac B. Van Houten....	New York.....	280	1,912 00	968 00
Joseph Vance.....	Ohio.....	500	2,088 00	1,144 00
Samuel F. Vinton.....	Ohio.....	430	2,032 00	1,088 00
Aaron Ward.....	New York.....	273	1,906 40	962 40
Daniel Wardwell.....	New York.....	568	2,142 40	1,198 40
Reuben Whallon.....	New York.....	614	2,179 20	1,235 20
David D. Wagener.....	Pennsylvania....	206	1,852 80	908 80
John G. Watmough.....	Pennsylvania....	150	1,808 00	1,424 00
James M. Wayne.....	Georgia.....	808	2,334 40	998 40
Taylor Webster.....	Ohio.....	520	2,104 00	1,160 00
Campbell P. White.....	New York.....	240	1,880 00	936 00
Frederick Whittlesey....	New York.....	640	2,200 00	1,232 00
Elisha Whittlesey.....	Ohio.....	341	1,960 80	1,576 80
Edgar C. Wilson.....	Virginia.....	277	1,909 60	965 60
Henry A. Wise.....	Virginia.....	300	1,928 00	984 00
Lewis Williams.....	North Carolina..	390	2,000 00	1,056 00
Richard H. Wilde.....	Georgia.....	600	2,168 00	1,224 00
Edward D. White.....	Louisiana.....	2464	3,659 20	-
Joseph M. White.....	Florida Ter'y....	1891	2,984 80	2,256 80
Ebenezer Young.....	Connecticut.....	415	2,020 00	1,076 00

## NOTE.

The miles in the foregoing table shows the distance of the residence of the member from the City of Washington, for which he is allowed by law forty cents per mile going and returning.

The first session of the 23d Congress commenced on the 2d day of December, 1833, and ended on the 30th day of June, 1834, was continued for two hundred and eleven days.

The second session commenced on the 1st day of December, 1834, ended on the 3d day of March, 1835, continued for ninety-three days.

In the second session is included compensation for seventy days detention on the Post Office Committee, to Mr. Everett, of Vermont, Mr. Beardsley, of New York, Mr. Watmough, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stoddert, of Maryland, Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, and Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio.



# Sessions of Congress

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Table showing the dates of the commencement and termination of each Session of Congress, held according to the Constitution and Laws, with the number of days in each session, &c.

Congress.	Session.	From.	To.	Year of Independence.	Number of days in each Session.	Speakers of the House of Representatives.
1	1	Mar. 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	13	210	
	2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug. 12, 1790	14	221	
	3	Dec. 6, 1790	Mar. 3, 1791	15	88	Fred. A. Muhlenberg.
2	1	Oct. 24, 1791	May 8, 1792	16	198	
	2	Nov. 5, 1792	Mar. 2, 1793	17	118	Jonathan Trumbull.
3	1	Dec. 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	18	190	
	2	Nov. 3, 1794	Mar. 3, 1795	19	121	Fred. A. Muhlenberg.
4	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	20	178	
	2	Dec. 5, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	21	89	Jonathan Dayton.
5	1	May 15, 1797	July 10, 1797	21	57	
	2	Nov. 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	22	246	Jonathan Dayton.
	3	Dec. 3, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	23	90	
6	1	Dec. 2, 1799	Mar. 14, 1800	24	165	
	2	Nov. 17, 1800	Mar. 3, 1801	25	107	Theodore Sedgwick.
7	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	26	148	
	2	Dec. 6, 1802	Mar. 3, 1803	27	88	Nathaniel Macon.
8	1	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 27, 1804	28	163	
	2	Nov. 5, 1804	Mar. 3, 1805	29	119	Nathaniel Macon.
9	1	Dec. 2, 1805	April 21, 1806	30	141	
	2	Dec. 1, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	31	93	Nathaniel Macon.
10	1	Oct. 26, 1807	April 25, 1808	32	183	
	2	Nov. 7, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	33	117	Joseph B. Varnum.
11	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	33	38	
	2	Nov. 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	34	156	Joseph B. Varnum.
	3	Dec. 3, 1810	Mar. 3, 1811	35	91	
12	1	Nov. 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	36	246	
	2	Nov. 2, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	37	122	Henry Clay.
13	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	37	71	
	2	Dec. 6, 1813	April 18, 1814	38	134	H. Clay, to Jan 13,
	3	Sep. 19, 1814	Mar. 3, 1815	39	166	1814. Lang. Cheeves.
14	1	Dec. 4, 1815	April 30, 1816	40	149	Langdon Cheeves.
	2	Dec. 2, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	41	92	Henry Clay.
15	1	Dec. 1, 1817	April 20, 1818	42	141	
	2	Nov. 16, 1818	Mar. 3, 1819	43	109	Henry Clay.
16	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	44	162	
	2	Nov. 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	45	111	Henry Clay.
17	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	46	157	John W. Taylor.
	2	Dec. 2, 1822	Mar. 3, 1823	47	92	Philip P. Barbour.
18	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 27, 1824	48	179	
	2	Dec. 6, 1824	Mar. 3, 1825	49	88	Henry Clay.
19	1	Dec. 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	50	169	
	2	Dec. 4, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	51	90	John W. Taylor.
20	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	52	176	
	2	Dec. 1, 1828	Mar. 3, 1829	53	93	Andrew Stevenson.
21	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	54	176	
	2	Dec. 6, 1830	Mar. 3, 1831	55	88	Andrew Stevenson.
22	1	Dec. 5, 1831	July 14, 1832	56	225	
	2	Dec. 3, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	57	91	Andrew Stevenson.
23	1	Dec. 2, 1833	June 30, 1834	58	211	
	2	Dec. 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1835	59	93	Andrew Stevenson. John Bell.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

**JOHN FORSYTH**, of Georgia, Secretary, \$6000 per annum.

The Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previous to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and foreign powers; and corresponds, officially, with the public ministers of the United States at foreign courts, and with the ministers of foreign powers resident in the United States. He performs also the main duties of what, in other Governments, is called the Home Department. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and all treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes. He preserves, also the original of all laws and treaties and of public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries; preserves the evidence of copy rights, and has control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President.

## CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

<b>ASBURY DICKINS</b> , Chief Clerk.....		\$2000 00
<i>William S. Derrick</i> .....	Diplomatic Bureau.....	1600 00
<i>Aaron Ogden Dayton</i> .....		1500 00
<i>William Hunter, Jr.</i> .....		1400 00
<i>Francis Markoe, Jr.</i> .....		1400 00
<i>Benjamin C. Vail</i> .....	Consular Bureau.....	1400 00
<i>Thomas W. Dickinson</i> .....		1000 00
<i>Andrew T. McCormick</i> .....		1400 00
<i>George Hill</i> .....	Home Bureau.....	1400 00
<i>Robert Smith Chew</i> .....		900 00
<i>Jacob Broom</i> .....		800 00
<i>Thomas P. Jones</i> , Keeper of Archives.....		1400 00
<i>Robert Greenhow</i> , Translator and Librarian.....		1600 00
<i>Edward Stubbs</i> , Disbursing agent*.....		1450 00
<i>Jonas P. Keller</i> .....	Messengers.....	700 00
<i>John Gibbons</i> .....		350 00

\* Mr. Stubbs is also Superintendent of the building occupied by the Department, for which he receives an annual compensation of \$350.

## PATENT OFFICE.

<b>H. L. ELLSWORTH</b> , Superintendent.....	\$1500 00
<i>Thomas Johns</i> , Clerk.....	1000 00
<i>Robert Mills</i> , Clerk.....	1000 00
<i>John J. Roane</i> , Clerk.....	800 00
<i>Charles M. Keller</i> , Machinist.....	700 00
<i>Henry Bishop</i> , Messenger.....	400 00

## PATENTS.

[The following acts in relation to Patents were passed at the last session of Congress. Though modifications of the patent law in these special cases only, they will probably be found useful for future reference.]

*An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue letters patent, in the usual form, to James Jones, for his invention of "certain improvements in the making of rovings, spinning and doubling of cotton, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances," upon his complying with all the provisions of the existing laws, except so far as they require on the part of aliens a residence of two years in the United States.

*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*

*An Act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That letters patent be issued, in the usual form, to Francis B. Ogden, a citizen of the United States, for "an engine for producing motive power, whereby a greater quantity of power is obtained by a given quantity of fuel than heretofore," upon his complying with all the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to the issuing of letters patent: *Provided,* That, instead of the oath required by law to be made by an inventor, it shall be sufficient for the said Francis B. Ogden to swear or affirm "that he does verily believe that he, in conjunction with one John Ericsson, a subject of the King of Sweden, is the true inventor of said engine:" *And provided, also,* That he shall further swear or affirm "that the said John Ericsson hath made to him a bona fide assignment of all the right, title, and interest, of him, the said John, in and to the said invention in the United States of America."

**SECTION 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That the said letters patent, and all the privileges thereby granted to the said Francis B. Ogden, shall cease, determine, and become absolutely null and void, without resort to legal process, to repeal, annul, or cancel the same, in case the said Francis B. Ogden or his assigns shall fail to introduce the said invention into public use in the United States, within two years from the passing of this act, or in case of his or their omission to continue such public use in the United States for the period of one entire year at any time after such introduction thereof.

**SECTION 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That no patent heretofore granted to the said Ogden and Ericsson, or to either of them, for said invention, in any foreign country, shall have the effect to invalidate the patent to be granted under and by virtue of this act.

*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*

*An Act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman, for a further period of seven years.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be and hereby

is, granted to Robert Eastman, a citizen of the United States, his heirs, administrators, and assigns, for the term of seven years from the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, an invention called a "Circular Saw Clap-board Machine," a description of which is given in a schedule annexed to letters patent granted to the said Robert Eastman and Josiah Jaquith, for the same, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*

### SINKING FUND.

*Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the Act of 8th July, 1792.*

Martin Van Buren, *Vice President of the United States.*

\_\_\_\_\_, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.*

John Forsyth, *Secretary of State.*

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Benjamin F. Butler, *Attorney General.*

#### SECRETARY.

Asbury Dickens, \$250 00 per annum.

### CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

*Board of Commissioners under the Convention with France, concluded July 4, 1831.*

George W. Campbell, of Tennessee,	} Commissioners....	{	\$3000 00
John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania,			3000 00
Romulus M. Saunders, of N. Car.			3000 00
John E. Frost, of District of Columbia, Secretary.....			2000 00
John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, Clerk.....			1500 00

*Note.*—For the act constituting this Board, see Vol. XI, p. 82. In compliance with the following act of Congress, this Commission terminated on the 1st of January, 1836:

*An Act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the commission created by an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, shall be and is hereby, continued until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of the duties prescribed by said act.

*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*

### Commissioners for running Boundary Line with Mexico.

William McRee, of North Carolina.....	\$2500 00
John Donelson, of Tennessee, Surveyor.....	2000 00
Samuel J. Bayard, of Ohio, Clerk.....	1200 00

*Note.*—For Treaty of Limits with Mexico, and act of Congress to provide for carrying the treaty into effect, see Vol. XI, p. 84.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

**LEVI WOODBURY**, of New Hampshire, Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by act of 2d September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and, upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the cabinet; and ex-officio, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. By an act of Congress, of the 15th May, 1820, the Treasury Department has been invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of public moneys not accounted for, or withheld by officers receiving them, prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorized upon certificates of balances from the First Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default; and the judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrants in question.

By the act of 29th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been previously, under the act of 15th May, 1820, performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the Government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or paying money,) into two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

**CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

**McCLINTOCK YOUNG**, chief clerk, superintends the business of the office generally; receives the directions of the Secretary on matters to be acted upon; refers to the officers of the Department all matters requiring their examination; distributes the business of the clerks, and submits to the Secretary the business prepared by them; directs remittances to foreign bankers, audits and directs the payment of the accounts for the contingencies of the Secretary's office and the S. E. executive buildings; assists in preparing reports to be made to Congress by the Secretary; reports weekly to the Secretary the state of the business of the office; transmits to the collectors passports and sea letters; examines all warrants before they are signed by the Secretary, and receives directions from him where they are to be paid; prepares instructions to the Treasurer, for transfers of money from one bank to another; and attends to miscellaneous business referred to him by the Secretary.....\$2000 00

**James L. Anthon**, prepares the warrants for payment into the Treasury; issues and registers the warrants for payments, under the appropriations for civil, diplomatic, and miscella-

neous expenditures ; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations ; and also keeps an account of the bonds taken and liquidated at each custom house.....	\$1600 00
<i>Samuel M. McKean</i> , attends to the business with banks ; prepares statements of money paid into the Treasury, on which are to be issued the Treasury covering warrants ; to matters relating to internal improvement ; and attends to such subjects as are submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury and district attorneys, not immediately connected with the branches of business assigned to others, and all claims under like circumstances ; and acts as translator of foreign languages.....	1600 00
<i>Thomas Dungan</i> , issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the naval service ; keeps the appropriation accounts of the navy ; prepares the warrants for the transfer of stocks from one loan office to that of another ; and keeps an account of the accruing duties.....	1400 00
<i>John McGinnis, jun.</i> , attends to the correspondence connected with the General and other Land Offices, and to all business arising under the laws relating to the public lands ; to all business connected with the building, repair, and supply of the revenue cutters, and their employment ; to the examination of charges and complaints for official misconduct against registers and receivers of public money, and the officers of the revenue cutters, and to the correspondence appertaining thereto. He also attends to the business arising under the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in the merchant service, and the building and repair of public hospitals designed for their benefit.....	1400 00
<i>Gilbert Rodman</i> , examines questions arising under the revenue laws, and attends to the correspondence appertaining to such questions ; keeps an account of moneys received and expended by collectors of the customs ; has charge of applications for the appointment of subordinate officers of the customs and for the employment of revenue boats ; examines appeals from appraisements under the eighteenth section of the act of March 1, 1823, and application to complete drawback entries, under the act of March 3, 1815. He attends, also, to the payment of fishing bounties, and to all charges and complaints against officers of the customs, and to the correspondence connected therewith, and to that arising under miscellaneous subjects assigned to him.....	1400 00
<i>Richard Ela</i> , issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriation for the military service, and keeps accounts of all such appropriations ; also of all custom house bonds in suit, and debentures issued and paid ; attends to the remittances to, and correspondence with, the bankers of the United States abroad, and to commissioners of loans ; audits and pays the accounts for expenditures consequent on the burning of the S. E. executive building ; acts as agent in paying the salaries and contingent expenses of the Secretary's	

office, contingent expenses of S. E. executive building, salaries of superintendent and watchmen, and general disbursing agent of the Treasury Department.....	\$1400 00
<i>William T. Read</i> , examines applications for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, under the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, and prepares the cases when reported by the commissioners of insolvency for the Secretary's decision, and, generally, attends to all matters arising under those acts.....	1400 00
<i>Cyrus S. Jacobs</i> , has charge of letters of application and recommendation for office, complaints and resignation; issues commissions, warrants, and letters of appointment; attends to matters concerning the light-house establishment, and examines charges or complaints for official misconduct against persons connected with that establishment; has charge of the correspondence and business connected with the mint establishment; assists in miscellaneous correspondence, and in copying and recording.....	1150 00
<i>Thomas G. Bradford</i> , issues and registers the revolutionary bounty land scrip, under the acts of the 30th May, 1830, 13th July, 1832, and 2d March, 1833; attends to all business connected with that branch of the public service; has charge of the correspondence and business arising from the treaties with the Chickesaw nation of Indians, and assists in recording.....	1150 00
<i>J. Jay Langdon</i> , examines applications for entries under the 10th section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823; attends to the procuring copies of documents lost at the burning of the Treasury building, and audits the accounts for copying the same; answers applications for return of duties, and refers them to the proper accounting officer. Attends to miscellaneous correspondence; to remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to application for release from imprisonment; and has the general charge of the letter files and records.....	1000 00
<i>Alexander Nesbitt</i> , attends to the copying and recording required for the business under the above acts for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.....	1000 00
<i>Charles Petit</i> , messenger.....	700 00
<i>Thomas C. Wells</i> , messenger.....	500 00
<hr/>	
<i>John P. Pepper</i> , superintendent of the Treasury buildings, and the grounds appertaining thereto; has charge of the grounds attached to the old S. E. executive building, and attends to the purchases for the department.....	500 00

WATCHMEN.

<i>William C. Goddard</i> .....	400 00
<i>Edward Ourand</i> .....	400 00
<i>William Hilbus</i> .....	400 00
<i>James W. Shields</i> .....	400 00

## FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

*Joseph Anderson*, Comptroller, \$3,500 per annum.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditor, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

## CLERKS IN THE FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

*JOHN LAUR*, chief clerk; his duties are to draft answers (subject to the revision of the Comptroller) to all questions propounded by the officers of the customs, merchants and others, under the revenue laws, and treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign powers; to prepare general instruments and forms in relation to the duties to be performed by those officers, and the manner in which they are to keep and render their accounts; and assists in the correspondence of the office of a miscellaneous nature. He also prepares, under the direction of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, such forms of other accounts and documents as are deemed essential to a systematic execution of the public business; and performs, generally, such other official duties as are confided to him by the Comptroller. \$1700 00

*William Williamson*, makes out from the laws of each session of Congress, detailed statements of appropriations for the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures of Government, in the form of warrants, and records the same; registers all warrants issued for payments in pursuance of said appropriations; makes out and records warrants for carrying unexpended balances to the surplus fund; keeps the ledger containing an account for each specific appropriation; writes and copies all letters on subjects connected with the state of the appropriations; examines all powers of attorney and all documents relative to the transfer of stocks, and payments of principal and dividends thereof, which may be presented for the inspection and decision of the Comptroller; attends to, and keeps a record of, the transfer of stocks on the books of the Treasury; registers warrants issued for transferring stocks on the books of loan offices; keeps a journal and ledger, exhibiting quarterly the balances of the different kinds of stocks on the books of the Treasury and of the loan offices; writes and copies all letters on subjects in any way connected with the funded debt of the United States; and keeps a record of bonds of indemnification for the renewal of lost certificates of stocks..... 1400 00

*Lund Washington*, examines the accounts of the collectors of the customs south and west of the river Potomac—the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—the accounts of the Treasurer of the mint—the accounts of public ministers,



consuls, and commercial agents; and makes an annual statement in relation to the affairs of the mint establishment	\$1400 00
<i>James Larned</i> , his duties are to finally examine and adjust all the quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys, exceeding in number two hundred and thirty per annum—making for each account, two statements of differences; and recording one of them—to prepare all letters of correspondence, having relation to these accounts, under the supervision of the Comptroller—to record all the reports upon them—and to examine and adjust the three and five per cent fund accounts for roads and canals.....	1400 00
<i>William Anderson</i> , examines the accounts with the marshals of the United States—of collectors of the customs, for disbursements relative to light houses and marine hospitals—of the surveyors general—of the agents for paying the contingent expenses of the several departments; and the salaries, &c., of civil public officers, generally, &c.;—and inspects all the copies of letters relative to the custom-house and revenue, to render them exactly correspondent to the originals.....	1400 00
<i>William B. Randolph</i> , examines all accounts of collectors of the customs north of the Potomac, and on the lakes, and gives such explanations as may be found necessary.....	1150 00
<i>Richard S. Briscoe</i> , examines the accounts of the United States Bank, and its branches—commissioners of loans for the payment of principal and interest of the funded debt—internal revenue and direct tax accounts—evolutionary claims—and records the same; and enters warrants on collectors of the customs, direct tax, and internal revenue.....	1150 00
<i>George Wood</i> , writes and records all letters relating to the settlement of the accounts of collectors of the customs, agents of marine hospitals, and superintendents of light-houses—prepares all letters relating to appointments, bonds, &c., of officers of the customs—registers all accounts of the collectors of customs, agents of marine hospitals, and superintendents of light houses, with all other duties incidental to this branch of the business of the office.....	1150 00
<i>T. F. Anderson</i> , enters all warrants of appropriations of moneys drawn for the use of, and keeps a set of books relating to, the Navy Department. Also, warrants concerning payments into banks by the officers of the customs, and receivers of public moneys for lands sold; and conducts the correspondence with the latter on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury; together with the warrants on account of direct taxes, and internal duties; records all the bonds of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, and prepares the annual report of their official emoluments.....	1150 00
<i>James R. McCorkle</i> , assists in the examination of Post Office accounts—records miscellaneous, land and other letters, and assists in the current business of the office .....	1000 00
<i>William Miller</i> , warrant clerk—duty to examine the acts of Congress—to make out appropriation warrants for all moneys	

to be drawn from the Treasury, on requisitions of the Secretary of the War Department—to state the specific titlings under which the same may be drawn—and to keep a set of books, exhibiting the moneys paid out of the Treasury on all accounts connected with the War Department, comprising Indian treaties, annuities, internal improvements, and army proper.....

\$1000 00

*Nicholas Biddle Van Zandt*, registers the accounts reported to the Comptroller by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office—drafts letters to disbursing officers in explanation of the settlement of those accounts—files, and has charge of, the official bonds of officers of the customs and internal revenue, of the receivers, and registers, consuls, &c.—furnishes to the Solicitor of the Treasury authenticated transcripts of accounts and bonds of delinquents for suit, and keeps him regularly advised of all subsequent changes in the balances due from them, &c.....

1000 00

*George Johnson*, records all letters written by the Comptroller and his Chief Clerk upon revenue subjects—makes out copies of the statements of differences of receivers accounts of public money, for lands sold—copies letters, and makes out abstracts of accounts, when called for by Congress, and others having business with the office—besides other duties when required to be performed of him in the office.....

1000 00

*William Handy*, records and copies letters—and assists in the examination of the Post Office accounts, and in all matters of business confided to him by the Chief Clerk.....

1000 00

*James M. Burke*, copies letters to the officers of the customs and others—records letters to different officers; and assists in copying such other documents as may be confided to him....

1000 00

*John N. Lovejoy*, messenger.....

700 00

*Jacob Hines*, assistant messenger.....

350 00

#### SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

*James B. Thornton*, Comptroller, \$3,000 per annum.

In the brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties they are the ultimate law officers of the Government.

The Second Comptroller is independent of the First. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which from the constantly increasing expenditures of the Government, had accumulated, and which with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptroller. The Second Comptroller therefore would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal application of

the money. In this division of duties is perceived a salutary check.—The hands of the Executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds to accomplish the purposes of the Government; but these agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the Executive no power to misapply the funds advanced.

It is the duty of the Second Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those Auditors, and his decision is final, except relief is granted by Congress.

In the office of the Second Comptroller a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to, and from, the United States; a record of all the requisitions for money drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stoppages, on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements, of the disbursements, as required by law. He also prescribes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts, subject to his revision.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

**JOHN N. MOULDER**, chief clerk, is charged with the general superintendence of the details of business of the office; with the registering, filing, and safe keeping of the bonds of disbursing officers, and of the contracts and bonds for services and supplies in the War and Navy Departments; with drafting the forms and instructions issued to the disbursing officers and agents of those departments, for keeping and rendering their accounts in an uniform and systematic manner; with assisting the Comptroller in the general correspondence of the office; and, in occasionally aiding in the examination and revision of accounts reported by the respective Auditors for the decision of the Comptroller.....\$1700 00

**Jonathan Seaver**, is charged with the examination of the accounts for the naval expenditures; for the marine corps; for the naval hospitals; and for the payments of the navy and privateer pensioners, of which he makes an entry of each semi-annual payment. He keeps the record of the balances due to and from the United States, by disbursing officers of the navy; and acts as agent for paying the salaries, and disbursing the contingent fund of the Second Comptroller's office..... 1400 00

**John M. Brodhead**, his duties are to open and keep an account under each head of the numerous appropriations connected with the War and Navy Departments; to make such reports and statements as are from time to time officially required by officers of these Departments, through the Second Comptroller, and to prepare condensed reports of the army and navy appropriations, at the end of each year, for the information of Congress..... 1150 00

**James L. Catheart**, is charged with the revision of the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor..... 1150 00

<i>John Davis</i> , is charged with the revision of the paymasters' accounts; the accounts appertaining to the Indian Department; the accounts for expenditures under the Engineer Department, for fortifications, surveys, improvements of roads and canals, rivers, and harbors; the Purchasing Department, &c.....	\$1400 00
<i>Joseph Manahan</i> , is charged with the revision of all the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor, with the entries of the same on the check books; and with the entries of the semi-annual statements from the War Department, of the changes arising from deaths, transfers, &c., on the rolls of the respective agencies.....	1000 00
<i>James M. Cullis</i> , is charged with the revision of the accounts for the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Hospital Departments; arsenals, arrearages, and accounts for the relief of individuals.....	1150 00
<i>George D. Abbott</i> , recording clerk, and accounts of recruiting, contingent, ordnance, armories, arming and equipping militia, and armament of fortifications .....	800 00
<i>John Sessford</i> , messenger; in addition to his appropriate duties as messenger, he is charged with the order and safe keeping of the library, maps, &c., belonging to the office.....	700 00

## FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*Richard Harrison*, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list, and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

## CLERKS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

<i>WILLIAM PARKER</i> , chief clerk, on all current or miscellaneous accounts, and such as relate to the civil list, surveys of the public lands, light houses, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c.....	\$1700 00
<i>Jeremiah Williams</i> , on the accounts of every description relating to the public debt.....	1400 00
<i>William Morton</i> , on the accounts of the Treasurer; of payments to revolutionary officers and soldiers; and the bond accounts of collectors of the customs.....	1400 00
<i>John Coyle</i> .....	1150 00
<i>John Underwood</i> .....	1150 00
<i>Jeremiah W. Bronaugh</i> .....	1150 00
<i>James M. Torbert</i> .....	1150 00
<i>Thomas G. Slye</i> , on the accounts relating to the expenses of the judiciary, and the mint establishment.....	1150 00
<i>Daniel P. Porter</i> .....	1150 00
<i>John A. Brightwell</i> .....	1000 00
<i>William Morton, jun.</i> , } recording reports on accounts sent {	800 00
<i>J. W. Bronaugh, jun.</i> , } for revision to the Comptroller.. {	
<i>Charles B. Davis</i> , messenger.....	700 00

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*William B. Lewis*, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The Second Auditor receives and settles—1. All accounts relative to the pay of the army; subsistence and forage of officers; and pay, subsistence and clothing of their servants. 2. All accounts appertaining to the Clothing and Purchasing Department. 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c., also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the army. 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service. 6. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. 7. Accounts for disbursements at the national armories. 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c., and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

<i>JAMES EAKIN</i> , chief clerk.....	\$1700 00
<i>John Wells, jun.</i> , book-keeper.....	1400 00
<i>John Peters</i> , examines and states accounts of the Indian Department.....	1400 00
<i>Samuel Lewis, jun.</i> , records letters, and the requisitions on the Treasury.....	1150 00
<i>Richard M. Boyer</i> , examines and states army paymasters' accounts.....	1150 00
<i>Robert Ellis</i> , examines and states the accounts of the commissary of purchases; of the paymasters at the national armories; and such of the accounts of the quartermasters as are adjusted by the Second Auditor.....	1150 00
<i>William Mechlin</i> , examines and states individual claims, and accounts of the Pay and Indian Departments.....	1150 00
<i>Leonard Mackall</i> , adjusts the store and property accounts of the army, growing out of the settlements made by the Second Auditor.....	1150 00
<i>Peter Brady</i> , adjusts the store and property accounts, and keeps the appropriation books.....	1150 00
<i>Richard T. Queen</i> ... } examine and state army paymasters' {	1000 00
<i>Edward W. Lewis</i> ... } accounts..... {	1000 00
<i>O. S. Hall</i> ..... } Examine and state accounts of the {	1000 00
<i>Josiah F. Polk</i> ..... } Indian Department. {	1000 00
<i>Charles W. Forrest</i> ... } {	800 00
<i>William Ford</i> , records reports on accounts, sent to the Second Comptroller for revision, and assists in adjusting property accounts.....	800 00
<i>William Lloyd</i> , messenger.....	700 00

## THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*Peter Hagner*, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The duties of the office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster's Department, both as to money and property, and the same as to the accounts for subsistence of the army; also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for revolutionary, invalid, and half pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims, arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department, from the commencement of the Government to the 1st of July, 1815. There are employed in this office—One chief clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence. Two clerks as book-keepers of the principal books. Three clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster's Department, fortifications, military academy, and internal improvements. Two clerks as examiners of subsistence accounts. Three clerks as examiners of pension accounts. Two clerks as examiners of soldier's claims, and pensions to widows and orphans. One clerk as examiner of paymasters accounts, and other unsettled accounts of the late war. One clerk engaged in recording reports and requisitions. One clerk engaged in recording letters and copying documents. Three temporary examining clerks.

## CLERKS IN THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. THOMPSON, chief clerk.	\$1700 00	Samuel S. Rind.....	\$1150 00
Charles Vinson.....	1400 00	Gideon Pearce.....	1150 00
John Abbott.....	1400 00	J. B. Kirkpatrick.....	1150 00
Richard Burges.....	1400 00	Benjamin M. Miller.....	1000 00
Robert Reed.....	1400 00	John Harry.....	1000 00
Henry Whelcroft.....	1400 00	Leren Jones.....	1000 00
Bennet Clements.....	1150 00	Anthony Hyde.....	1000 00
Henry C. Matthews.....	1150 00	Silas H. Hill.....	800 00
Thomas Gunton.....	1150 00	Dan. B. Davidson.....	800 00
Samuel B. Goddard.....	1150 00	Thomas Dore, messenger..	700 00
Henry Randall.....	1150 00	Richard Dore, as't messeng'r	350 00

## FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*James C. Pickett*, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

## CLERKS IN THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS H. GILLIS, chief clerk, has the general superintendence of the business of the office, and conducts the correspondence. ....	\$1700 00
Joseph Mehlun, book-keeper.....	1400 00
William Hunter, examines and states the navy and privateer pension accounts, and registers the requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy.....	1400 00

# *Fifth Auditor's Office.*

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<i>Robert Getty</i> .....	} Examine and state accounts of Pursers, &c. &c.	{	\$1150 00
<i>George M. Head</i> .....			1150 00
<i>Henry Forrest</i> .....			1000 00
<i>Samuel Kendall, jun.</i> ..			1000 00
<i>George Gillis</i> , examines and states accounts of paymaster and quartermaster of marine corps.....			1150 00
<i>R. Bennell</i> , states current accounts of the office, and keeps a re- cord of the reports of accounts, and certificates on navy agents.			1150 00
<i>Robert McGill</i> ....	} Examine and state accounts of navy agents and contractors in the United States.	{	1150 00
<i>John B. Sullivan</i> ,			1000 00
<i>Alexander H. Mechlin</i> , examines and states pursers' accounts of receipts and expenditures of provisions; keeps a record of the deliveries of slop-clothing and other stores to pursers from the navy stores, and states the accounts of live oak agents.			1000 00
<i>H. C. Williams</i> , registers the letters received, and the letters written to navy agents, pursers and recruiting officers, and the reports and letters to the Secretary of the Navy and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.....			1000 00
<i>Alex. U. Kyle</i> , registers the other correspondence of the office...			1000 00
<i>Samuel Grubb</i> , messenger.....			700 00

## FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*Stephen Pleasonton*, Auditor, \$3,000 per annum.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue, in superintending the building and repairing light houses and light vessels, beacons, buoys, and piers; supplying the light houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light house establishment.

### CLERKS IN THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS MUSTIN, chief clerk, has charge of the diplomatic, consular, and other accounts, appertaining and relating to the Department of State.....		\$1700 00	
John H. Houston, engaged in the settlement of diplomatic and other accounts.....		1400 00	
Joseph Thaw, engaged on light house business, corresponding with keepers and superintendents, receiving and examining their accounts, &c.....		1400 00	
James D. King, settles diplomatic and other accounts.....		1150 00	
Arthur Campbell, settles diplomatic and other accounts.....		1150 00	
Ebenezer J. Hume, copying and recording the correspondence in relation to light houses, contracts for building light houses, floating lights, and for supplying the same with oil.....		1150 00	
Henry W. Bell....	} Engaged in the settlement of Post Office accounts.	{ 1150 00	
James Gooch.....			1150 00
Hopkins Lightner,			1000 00
William Adams..			1000 00
Edward Holland, messenger .....		700 00	

## TREASURER'S OFFICE.

*John Campbell*, Treasurer, \$3,000 per annum.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

## CLERKS IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

<i>PETER G. WASHINGTON</i> , chief clerk.....	\$1700 00
<i>H. Jackson</i> , attends to the payment of warrants at Washington.	1400 00
<i>George W. Dashiell</i> , attends to remittances.....	1100 00
<i>Samuel Forrest</i> , attends to the Treasurer's quarterly accounts..	1000 00
<i>Andrew Smith</i> , issues receipts for moneys paid into the Treasury on account of patents, drafts for transfers of money, records public letters, &c.....	800 00
<i>James Moore</i> , messenger.....	700 00

## REGISTER'S OFFICE.

*Thomas L. Smith*, Register, \$3,000 per annum.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to, or from, the United States; he keeps the district tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce and navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

## CLERKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

<i>MICHAEL NOURSE</i> , chief clerk; his special duty is to keep the books containing the general accounts of the debt of the United States, and the accounts of individuals, creditors in the books of the Treasury; he prepares all reports and statements that may be required in relation to the public debt, including the annual statements and report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; he also keeps the ledger appertaining to the revenue arising from the sale of the public lands, &c., containing the accounts of the several receivers, the entries in which are made on the quarterly settlements at the Treasury; and makes a short entry of all accounts admitted and certified by the First Comptroller; and pays the contingent accounts of the Register's office. His other duties are of a more general character, appertaining to the calls from the Departments and Congress, and to correspondence.....	\$1700 00
<i>James McClery</i> , superintends the branches of commerce and navigation, of revenue and drawback, and discharges various other duties in relation to these branches.....	1400 00
<i>John D. Barclay</i> , keeps the principal books of receipts and	



expenditures, in which are included all the personal accounts in relation to the Treasury and State Departments; all the general heads of appropriations made by Congress; all the warrants issued on, or in favor of the Treasury; makes out the estimates for Congress, on which are founded the acts of appropriations for the support of Government, and of the military and naval establishments, which he also makes out; makes out and superintends the formation of various statements in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the United States.....	§ 1400 00
<i>James Laurie</i> , keeps the import ledger, exhibiting the revenue arising on imports, and containing the accounts of the several collectors of the customs, the entries in which are made on the quarterly settlements by the accounting officers of the Treasury.....	1400 00
<i>John B. Blake</i> , keeps the ledgers of appropriations and expenditures for the War and Navy Departments; prepares quarterly lists of payments under their respective heads, together with the tabular views of appropriations, payments, repayments, and balances; makes out a balance sheet, which is an exhibit in aggregate of the quarterly operations under each and every head of appropriation for the services of said Departments, together with the balances unapplied at the close of each quarter; and occasionally assists in preparing answers to calls for miscellaneous information.....	1400 00
<i>Francis Lowndes</i> , keeps the tonnage accounts of the United States, and corresponds with the several collectors thereon; prepares the annual statement for Congress of the district tonnage of the United States, shewing the several descriptions of tonnage belonging to each district at the close of the year.	1150 00
<i>William James</i> , keeps the returns of the American and foreign tonnage; prepares the general statements of tonnage entering and departing, which accompany the report on commerce and navigation; assists in preparing the general statement of duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c., for public accounts; and attends to other duties of a general nature, connected with the accounts of the collectors of the customs.....	1150 00
<i>B. F. Rittenhouse</i> , receives and enters in the journal the accounts of moneys expended in the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic departments; balances the ledger of receipts and expenditures annually; keeps the ledger of appropriations and expenditures of the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic departments—prepares and superintends the printing of the public accounts relative to the War and Navy Departments....	1150 00
<i>William Mackey</i> , keeps the books of internal revenue, and makes out transcripts for suit.....	1000 00
<i>J. M. Wood</i> , keeps the records of marine papers issued in all the ports of the United States; enters the copies of registers and enrolments issued, and the originals when surrendered; files the latter, and arranges copies of said registers and enrolments.....	1000 00

<i>Joseph Mountz</i> , has charge of the fire-proof records of the Treasury Department; furnishing information from them, embracing the files of the accounts filed at the Treasury by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certified by the First Comptroller; keeps registers of them; and has charge of the books of the old government.....	\$1000 00
<i>Isaac K. Hanson</i> , keeps the books of imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries; also the footings of the collectors abstracts, and makes out the annual statement for Congress, of importations in American and foreign vessels.....	1000 00
<i>John Nourse</i> , keeps the impost book—merchandise and tonnage, and duties thereon—all the receipts and expenditures of each collection district—also, takes off the drawbacks, by which the net revenue on merchandise, &c., is ascertained.....	1000 00
<i>Joseph Brewer</i> , keeps the books of foreign merchandise exported in American and foreign vessels—the closing accounts of direct tax—copies revenue accounts for suit—and performs various other services of a miscellaneous nature.....	1000 00
<i>William Cox</i> , records and registers the warrants upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of War and Navy.....	1000 00
<i>James D. Woodside</i> , copying clerk, and prepares statements of a miscellaneous character—records drafts drawn on banks by the Treasurer of the United States, and the receipts given by him for patent fees.....	1000 00
<i>Robert Lawrence</i> , assists in that branch of business which relates to the tonnage of the United States—transmits certificates and lists of crews to the several collectors—and has charge of the congressional documents.....	1000 00
<i>Edgar Patterson</i> , keeps the books of domestic produce exported in American and foreign vessels, and prepares the annual statements thereof for Congress.....	1000 00
<i>John A. McBlair</i> , prepares for the Register's signature, copies of reports of the 1st and 5th Auditors on which warrants are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for civil, miscellaneous, diplomatic, and revolutionary claims—makes out for the 1st and 5th Auditors offices certificates of moneys advanced to, and of balances due from individuals, upon which are founded the charges in the settlements of their accounts; and records and registers warrants drawn in favor of, and on the Treasurer of the United States.....	800 00
<i>P. W. Gallaudet</i> , prepares various statements and keeps the records in relation to the unclaimed dividends, and the marine hospital fund—keeps the account of the contingent fund, and of payments made by order of the library committee of Congress—records the Treasurer's drafts on banks and receipts for patents.....	800 00
<i>James Watson</i> , messenger.....	700 00
<i>Thomas H. Quincy</i> , assistant messenger.....	350 00

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

**Ethan A. Brown**, Commissioner, \$3,000 per annum.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. By that act the President was required to sign all land patents, but under a law of March 2d, 1833, a Secretary has been appointed to sign them for him.

By the act of 24th of April, 1820, all sales of public lands, made after July 1st of that year, are made for cash; and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. The minimum price is fixed at \$1 25 per acre, below which they cannot be disposed of.

## CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

**JOHN M. MOORE**, chief clerk.....\$1700 00

**Samuel D. King**, has in charge the reports of the commissioners on private land claims—attends to all inquiries connected with those claims, and issues the patents therefor—attends to the subject of the location of Indian reserves, with various miscellaneous duties..... 1150 00

**Frederick Keller**, issues the patents for the Virginia military bounty lands, and examines warrants and prepares documents whereon military bounty land scrip is issued at the Treasury, and attends to the miscellaneous inquiries and correspondence connected with these subjects..... 1150 00

**William T. Steiger**, draughtsman..... 1150 00

**Joseph S. Wilson**, superintends the issuing of patents for lands sold by the United States, and patents for military bounty lands of the late war—attends to the preparation of exemplifications of records and documents, and to the correction of errors of entry at the district land offices..... 1150 00

**I. J. Course**..... } Accountants. Their duties are to } 1150 00

**William Simmons**..... } keep the individual accounts of pur- } 1150 00

**\*William S. Smith**..... } chasers of public lands and to examine } 1150 00

**†Sackett Reynolds**..... } and report on quarterly accounts of } 1150 00

**Meade Fitzhugh**..... } the receivers of public money..... } 1150 00

**N. A. Randall**..... } } 1150 00

**T. B. Reily**..... } Assistant Accountants..... } 1000 00

**John Wilson**..... } } 1000 00

**Joseph Collins**..... } } 1000 00

**Samuel Hanson**..... } Write and record patents..... } 1000 00

**Edward Barnard**..... } } 1000 00

**Orris S. Paine**, Clerk..... 1000 00

**J. L. Barnhill** messenger..... 700 00

**Roderick Hampton**, assistant messenger..... 350 00

\*William Smith also acts as agent for the payment of salaries, and for the disbursement of the contingent fund, and extra appropriations for clerk hire.

†Sackett Reynolds has also in charge the accounts of the three per cent fund, accruing on the net proceeds of public lands, payable to the States wherein those lands are situated, for which he receives \$250 per annum.

## SECRETARY FOR SIGNING LAND PATENTS.

**Andrew J. Donelson**.....\$1500 00

## SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

*Virgil Maxcy*, Solicitor of the Treasury, \$3,500 per annum.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from collectors, reports of custom house bonds put in suit, and of information, &c., directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of collectors, district attorneys, and marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due, and accruing to, the United States.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, and all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security, for the payment of debts.

## CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

*Nicholas Harpur*, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, of suits on Treasury transcripts—transmitting Treasury transcripts of accounts for suit—in receiving, endorsing and filing communications to the office, and in minor correspondence, &c. &c.....\$1150 00

*Benjamin F. Pleasants*, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' attorneys, marshals, clerks, and collectors, of suits brought on custom house bonds, and for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for violations of the revenue laws—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office, in relation to that class of business, &c. &c..... 1150 00

*Basil Waring*, employed in attending to the business relating to internal duties and direct taxes; the business relating to lands, &c., set off to the United States in payment of debts; keeping records of deeds and conveyances made for the same by the Solicitor; recording letters relating to those two branches of business; endorsing and filing letters received relating to the same, and in minor correspondence in relation to these branches, &c. &c..... 1150 00

*Pacificus Ord*, messenger..... 500 00

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.

The War Department, as organized under the present constitution, was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of naval affairs. On the 30th of April, 1798, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the military department; and is, by usage, a member of the cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Office, an Office of Indian Affairs, and an Engineer Office, a Topographical Office, an Ordnance Office, an office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, an office for the Clothing Department, a Paymaster General's Office, an Adjutant General's Office, a Quartermaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office. All these offices, together with the Head Quarters of the Commanding General, (General Macomb,) are located at Washington. The Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, a branch of the War Department, is located at Philadelphia.

To this Department belongs the direction and government of the Army, in all its diversified relations; the purchase and preservation of the arms and munitions of war; the erection of all fortifications; the execution of all topographical surveys; the payment of pensions for military services; the surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with Indian tribes.

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CARY A. HARRIS,.....chief clerk.....	\$2000 00
John T. Cochran,.....clerk.....	1400 00
William Ward,.....do.....	1400 00
William Robinson,.....do.....	1000 00
Joseph D. Webster,.....do.....	1000 00
Charles Calvert,.....do.....	800 00
William Markward,.....messenger.....	650 00
Francis Datcher.....assistant messenger.....	400 00

## CLERK IN THE REQUISITION BUREAU.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK, .....	\$1600 00
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From this bureau all the requisitions of the War Department are made out on the Treasury, and the salaries and contingencies of the Department are paid.

## CLERKS IN THE BOUNTY LAND BUREAU.

WILLIAM GORDON, principal.....	\$1400 00
Edward Stephens, clerk.....	1000 00

The Bounty Land Bureau of the War Department is a bureau in which claims for military bounty lands, originating in the revolutionary and late wars, are examined, and from which military bounty land warrants issue.

## OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELBERT HERRING,.....	Commissioner.....	\$3000 00
Daniel Kurts,.....	chief clerk.....	1600 00
Hesekiah Miller,.....	clerk.....	1400 00
Samuel J. Potts,.....	do.....	1000 00
John Little,.....	do.....	1000 00
Charles Drane,.....	messenger.....	700 00

This office which had previously been one of the bureaus of the War Department, was created by an act of July 9, 1832, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes." This act provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President and Senate, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs must be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him be passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

## PENSION OFFICE

JAMES L. EDWARDS,.....	Commissioner.....	\$2500 00
George W. Crump,.....	chief clerk.....	1600 00
William S. Allison,.....	clerk.....	1400 00
Freneh S. Evans,.....	do.....	1400 00
Henry H. Sylvester,.....	do.....	1400 00
John D. Wilson,.....	do.....	1200 00
Vinal Luce,.....	do.....	1200 00
Nathan Rice,.....	do.....	1200 00
William M. Stewart,.....	do.....	1000 00
Daniel Brown,.....	do.....	1000 00
Daniel D. Addison,.....	do.....	1000 00
Daniel Boyd,.....	do.....	1000 00
George Taylor,.....	do.....	1000 00
Reuben Burdine,.....	do.....	1000 00
Erasmus D. Bullock,.....	do.....	1000 00
John B. Weaver,.....	messenger.....	450 00
John Brannan,.....	do.....	400 00
F. S. Dorsett,.....	do.....	400 00

The Pension Office was created by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1833, and its duration limited to two years. By an act of March 3, 1835, it was "continued for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, and no longer." The same act transfers from the Treasury to the War Department, the duties required to be performed under the act of May 15, 1828, granting allowances to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, and in relation to Virginia claims for revolutionary services, and deficiency of commutation. The Commissioner of Pensions executes, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

## OFFICES OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

## HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

*Major General Alexander Macomb*..General-in-chief.

*Lieutenant Samuel Cooper*.....Aid-de-camp, 4th Artillery.

*Lieutenant Abraham Van Buren*...Aid-de-camp, 2d Infantry.

The Army of the United States is placed under the command of the Major General, who is generally styled, *the General-in-Chief*.

His duties comprise the arrangement of the military force in such manner as to give protection to the maritime frontier and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides on all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the adjutant general, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service. He is also assisted by the two inspectors general, who, under his orders, inspect the condition of the several regiments, corps, and posts, and inquire minutely into every subject relating to the welfare of the army, and recommend such improvements as may add to the comfort of the officers and men; they also report on the general condition of corps, and the individual character of its members. The General-in-Chief has two aids-de-camp, who assist him in his correspondence, and in the recording of it, and who also perform the duties of assistant adjutants general.

There are no clerks attached to the head quarters of the army; the correspondence and duties being of a delicate and confidential nature, in a great degree, it is entrusted only to those who, by previous education and experience, can properly appreciate and understand its object.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Colonel R. Jones*.....Adjutant General.

*Lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas*.....4th Infantry.

*Lieutenant E. Schriuer*.....2d Artillery.

<i>Brooke Williams</i> .....clerk.....	\$1150 00
<i>John H. Hepburn</i> .....clerk.....	1000 00
<i>James L. Addison</i> .....clerk.....	800 00

This office is the repository of the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the Government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered, where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size, roll, and enlistments, recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops, and muster rolls of all companies, required by the 13th and 19th articles of war, are received and preserved; where

the original proceedings of general courts martial are deposited and entered, where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded. [90th and 94th articles of war.]

The Adjutant General of the army is charged with the registry of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions; with the record of all appointments in the army; promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from general head quarters of the army, and all regulations and general orders from the War Office, are communicated to the troops by the Adjutant General.

In this office the annual returns of the militia of the several States and Territories are deposited for safe keeping, as well as arms, munitions, and accoutrements, pertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States. The general returns of the militia of the United States, required for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2, 1803, are consolidated in this office. Here all appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

#### ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

*Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot*, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.  
*Lieutenant R. E. Lee*, of the Corps of Engineers, } Assistants.  
*Lieutenant G. W. Cullum*, of the Corps of Engineers, }

*Benjamin Fowler*,.....clerk.....\$1150 00  
*J. C. Wilson*,.....clerk.....1000 00  
*James Eveleth*,.....clerk.....800 00

The Chief of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the seat of government, and directs and regulates the duties of the corps of engineers, and those also of such of the topographical engineers as may be attached to the Engineer Department; and also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

The duties of the Engineer Department comprise—reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes and for internal improvements, the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair, and inspection of fortifications, and the disbursements of the sums appropriated for the fulfilment of these objects severally, comprising those of the Military Academy. Also, the superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress in relation to internal improvements by roads, canals, the navigation of rivers, and the repairs and improvements connected with the harbors of the United States, or the entrance into the same, which may be authorized by acts of Congress, with the execution of which the War Department may be charged.

The function of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority, through the War Department—and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.



## TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

*Brevet Lt. Col. John J. Abert*, Topographical Engineers, Superintend't.  
*Captain Augustus Canfield*, Topographical Engineers, Assistant.  
*Lieutenant E. B. White*, 3d Artillery, - Assistant.  
*Robert Fowler*.....clerk..... \$800 00

This bureau has charge of all topographical operations and surveys for military purposes, and for purposes of internal improvements, and of all maps, drawings, and documents, in relation to those duties.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*George Bomford*.....Colonel of Ordnance.  
*William H. Bell*.....Captain of Ordnance.  
*William Riddall*.....chief clerk.....\$1150 00  
*Anthony G. Glynn*.....clerk..... 1000 00  
*Samuel D. Langtree*.....clerk..... 1000 00  
*George Welsh*.....clerk..... 800 00  
*Morris Adler*.....clerk..... 800 00

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF ARMORIES.

*John Robb*.....Springfield, Mass..... } \$100 per month, and  
*George Rust*.....Harper's Ferry, Va..... } four rations per day.

## MILITARY STOREKEEPERS AND PAYMASTERS.

*Charles Howard*.....Springfield, Mass..... } Pay, &c. of captain  
*Daniel Bedinger*.....Harper's Ferry, Va..... } of infantry.

## MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

*Adam Hoopes*.....Absent on leave..... }  
*James R. Butler*.....Pittsburgh, Penn..... }  
*Samuel Perkins*.....New York City..... }  
*Roger Alden*.....West Point, New York..... } Pay, &c. of captain  
*William L. Poole*.....Charleston, S. C..... } of infantry.  
*Marcus C. Buck*.....Washington City..... }  
*Stephen H. Webb*.....Detroit, Mich. Ter..... }  
*Sanders Lansing, Jr.*.....Watervliet, New York.. }  
*Augustus L. Roumford*..Frankford, Penn..... }

## MASTER ARMORERS.

*Elisur Bates*.....Springfield, Mass..... } \$50 per month, and  
*Benjamin Moore*.....Harper's Ferry..... } two rations per day.

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS UNITED STATES LEAD MINES.

*William Campbell* .....Galena, Illinois.....\$1000 00  
*William Martin*.....do.....do..... 1000 00  
*John H. Webber*.....do.....do..... 800 00

The Ordnance Department which had been abolished and merged in the Artillery, by the act of 2d March, 1821, was re-organized under the

act of 5th April, 1832, entitled, "an act to provide for the organization of the Ordnance Department." Under this law it consists of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

It is the duty of the Colonel of the Ordnance Department to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms, side arms and equipments, procured for the use of the army of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and all ammunition wagons, travelling forges, and artificers' wagons; the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. It is also his duty to furnish estimates, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance and ordnance stores.

The general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, and shells, for the land service, all gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges and pontoons, with all their equipments, and all other apparatus and machines required for the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison, sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repair. Also, all small arms, side arms and accoutrements for the artillery, cavalry, infantry and riflemen; all ammunition for cannon and small arms; and all stores of expenditures for the service of the artillery; materials, utensils and stores for laboratories; all intrenching and miner's tools, for the attack or defence of places; armorer's tools for the repair of arms; and artificer's tools of every description, required for the construction or repair of gun carriages and artillery equipments. The ordinary articles of camp equipage, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c., are not included.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

<i>General Thomas S. Jesup</i> .....	Quartermaster General.
<i>Major Thomas F. Hunt</i> , 5th Infantry,	Assistant Quartermaster.
<i>William A. Gordon</i> .....	clerk..... \$1150 00
<i>Lavin Bell</i> .....	clerk..... 900 00
<i>Louis A. Fleury</i> .....	clerk..... 840 00

The Quartermaster General is stationed at the City of Washington, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the military and administrative details of his department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department, as well as of those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof. Officers of regiments and corps, are also subject to a like control, by the Quartermaster General, in regard to every thing relating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, as well as for those of the Purchasing Department.

The objects of this department are, to insure an efficient system of

supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the Army.

It is the duty of the department to provide quarters and transportation for the army, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; to direct the survey, and superintend the opening and repairing of roads, and the constructing and repairing of bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army, or as communications between the posts on the frontiers, and between those posts and the interior.

To provide good and sufficient store houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the Commissary's Department, or under contract between individuals and the government.

To purchase all fuel, forage, straw, and stationary, required for the army; and have them transported to the posts or places where they may be wanted, and issued to those entitled to them, according to the regulations.

To purchase all horses, oxen, mules, and harness, and all wagons, carts, and boats, and other vessels, with their proper equipments, for the transportation of the army, and for garrison purposes; to have the custody of the same, and be responsible that they be not used for private purposes, but be employed or used exclusively in the public service.

To purchase dragoon and artillery horses; also, when specially directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase the saddles, bridles, and other necessary equipments required for the service, and cause them to be delivered to the officers of those corps who shall be authorized to receive them.

To provide materials, and direct and superintend the constructing and repairing of quarters, barracks, hospitals, store-houses, stables, and other necessary and authorized buildings for the accommodation of the army, and the security of public property.

To provide materials for the constructing of block houses, and other necessary defences at the posts occupied by the troops on the interior frontiers, and in the Indian country.

To select, under the orders of the generals or other commanding officers, sites for encampment, and to assign to the different corps the ground they are to occupy.

To have the general direction of all foraging and working parties, when the army, or detachments of it, are in the field; and to have the direction of all artificers employed at posts, except those of the Ordnance Department, and of all soldiers drawn from their companies and employed upon constant labor more than ten days.

To direct the movement and be responsible for the prompt and safe transmission of all supplies required for the service of any part of the army in the field; and either send them direct to the army, or place them in such convenient depôts, as the General-in-chief, the Quartermaster General, or the General commanding the troops in the field, may direct.

To receive in bulk, from the Purchasing, Medical, Subsistence, and Ordnance departments, all medicines and hospital stores, provisions, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, arms, ammunition, and ordnance, and transport them to the places of destination, and distribute

them according to the direction respectively given to them, and, when necessary, to employ conductors to accompany them.

It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maritime and interior; and with all the principal avenues leading to the contiguous Indian and foreign territories; with the military resources of the country, and the means and facilities of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers; with the most elevated points for concentrating troops, and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations; with the relative expense of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions; and he shall be prepared, at all times, to give detailed information on these subjects, when required so to do, either by the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief.

He shall, under the orders, or with the approbation of the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief, designate the routes of communication between different posts and armies; the course of military roads, and the sites for permanent and temporary depôts of provisions and military stores.

He shall assign the officers of his department to such stations as he may think proper, having reference to their peculiar qualifications; and the officers so assigned, shall not be removed from their stations, nor be subject to detail, nor be employed upon any other duties than those which properly appertain to their departments, but with his assent, or by the order of the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief, except that the Generals commanding departments, may require them to sit as members of general courts martial, at or in the vicinity of their respective stations; or should circumstances render it necessary for the troops at any post, or on any frontier, suddenly to take the field, the general, or other officer commanding the department, or on the frontier, shall have the authority to require any quartermaster or assistant within his command, to accompany them.

He shall visit the stations of the several officers of his department for the purposes of inspection and supervision; or he may, from time to time, assign that duty to such officers of the department as he may select; and generals and others in command of departments, corps, and posts, will afford every necessary facility to enable them to make the inspections directed.

He shall decide upon all claims arising under the regulations of his department, subject to the revision of the Secretary of War, or the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as the case may require.

He shall prepare all estimates of the funds and supplies required for the service of his department; and he shall prepare and submit, for the sanction of the Secretary of War, plans for barracks, quarters, and other improvements, and cause the plans, when approved, to be carried into effect, as far as the means provided by Congress shall enable him. He will report from time to time to the Secretary of War, and at least once a quarter, the proceedings of his department; and he shall at all times be prepared to give information to him, or the General-in-chief, on all matters confided to his administration, when required to do so by either.

He shall submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War, such

retrenchments, amendments, additions, or alterations, as experience may demonstrate to be proper in his department.

He shall have authority to employ, or cause to be employed, all agents, extra clerks, superintendents, mechanics, laborers, and other persons necessary to the prompt and efficient performance of all the various duties of his department.

*Quartermasters, Assistants, and Agents.*—A Quartermaster, or senior assistant, shall be stationed at each of the following posts, viz: At Boston, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Philadelphia, who, with the Quartermaster attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, shall respectively have a general supervision of the department at the posts and stations within the districts hereinafter indicated:

The officer assigned to duty at Boston shall have a supervision over the posts and stations within the district composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, except the armory at Springfield.

The officer stationed at the City of New York shall have a supervision over all the posts within the district composed of the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, East Jersey, and the armory at Springfield.

The officer stationed at Detroit shall have a supervision over all the posts on the upper lakes, and their tributaries, including Fort Winnebago.

The officer stationed at St. Louis shall have a supervision over all the posts on the Missouri river and its tributaries, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, above the junction with the Ohio, except Pittsburg and Alleghany arsenal.

The senior officer assigned to duty at New Orleans or its vicinity, will have a supervision over all the posts within the districts composed of Arkansas, Louisiana; Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, west of the river Saint Marks.

The officer stationed at Charleston shall have a supervision over the posts within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, east of the river Saint Marks, including Key West.

The Quartermaster attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, shall have a supervision over the posts in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The officer stationed at Philadelphia shall have a supervision over the posts in West Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

The foregoing arrangement may be changed or varied, from time to time, by the Quartermaster General, as the interest of the service, in his opinion, may require.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the posts indicated, to be prepared at all times to furnish the Quartermaster General with correct information in regard to the military resources of the country, as well as in relation to the state of the roads, and the condition of the water courses within the districts respectively assigned to their supervision; and they shall also, when required to do so by the Quartermaster General, receive and distribute all funds for their respective districts.

All junior assistant quartermasters, and other officers acting in the

Quartermaster's Department will consider themselves subordinate to, and subject to the orders of, the principal officers of the department within their respective districts.

An assistant commissary, serving at a post where there is no officer of the Quartermaster's Department, will be considered *ex-officio* assistant quartermaster, without any special assignment to duty as such, and may be required to perform any service which might properly be required of a quartermaster or assistant.

At posts where neither an officer of the Quartermaster's nor Commissary's Department can be employed, the Quartermaster General may assign the duties of the department for the time being, to any competent officer of the line, with the approbation of the General-in-chief.

In the event of sickness, arrest, or death, of the officer performing the duties of quartermaster or assistant, at any post, the commanding officer may appoint any officer of his command to perform the duties temporarily, which appointment must be reported, without delay, to the Quartermaster General.

*Appropriations.*—The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department being made for specific objects, they are not to be applied to any other purposes whatsoever: should the exigencies of the service, however, in the opinion of the general or other officer commanding in the field, on the upper lakes, or the Indian frontiers, be such as to render it expedient that the officers of the Quartermaster's Department be required to make purchases or payments not authorized by the regulations of the department, nor coming within the range of their appropriate duties, the officer ordering the purchase or payment shall furnish the necessary funds by his draft on the department to which the expenditure properly appertains; and in his letter of advice, a triplicate of which shall be sent direct to the Quartermaster General, and another accompany the draft, it shall be his duty to explain the circumstances fully, so that the Secretary of War may be able to judge of the necessity and propriety of the course adopted.

Any account paid by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department by order of a superior officer, shall pass to his credit as a matter of course but if the sum paid be not admitted at the Treasury, the pecuniary accountability shall devolve on the officer giving the order, who shall be charged with the amount, and held to a strict accountability for it.

Any account paid by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department agreeably to prescribed forms, on the certificate of an officer of the army, shall pass to his credit; and the officer making such certificate shall be held accountable for the accuracy of the facts therein set forth.

As far as practicable, all supplies and services required in the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, are procured by contracts, based upon proposals, respecting the same, previously advertised for. When this course is found impracticable or inconvenient to the public service, those supplies and services are obtained by open purchase, or agreement in the market.

All contracts entered into are executed in triplicate, one of which, in all cases, is transmitted to the Quartermaster General's office. They must be accompanied by a bond of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his stipulations, under penalty of one

half the amount involved, and supported by two sureties, of whose sufficiency satisfactory evidence is required, in the absence of personal knowledge.

Proposals are not to be opened until the time shall have elapsed within which they are to be received; and in all cases the several bidders have, on application, the privilege of reference to the proposals after they shall have been acted upon. A copy of all advertisements for proposals are transmitted to the Quartermaster General's office, with the contracts to which they relate; also an abstract of the proposals, showing the names and terms of the several bidders. The proposals themselves are carefully preserved for future reference.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department have the right, without reference to any other authority, to pay for all supplies or services for which they are authorized by these regulations to contract; but advances on contracts being strictly prohibited by law, under all circumstances, payment is, in no case, made for supplies until they have been delivered, nor for services until they have been performed.

Due bills are not, in any case, given by officers in the Quartermaster's Department; nor are receipts taken by any claimant, whether for supplies or services, unless the amount specified be actually paid.

No officer or other person employed in the Quartermaster's Department can be concerned, directly, or indirectly, either for himself or others, in any contract with any department of the Government, nor in the purchase of any claim of the Government, whether of a soldier or a citizen, nor in the purchase or sale of any article of military supply, except on public account.

All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department are required to keep and render their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms prescribed by the regulations; and each officer and agent of the department must forward his accounts to the office of the Quartermaster General, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to examine and transmit them, with his remarks, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Any officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, who fails to forward at the time prescribed, any report, estimate, return, or statement, which he is required by the regulations to make, is removed, and his neglect is the subject of military investigation, unless he explain the cause of such failure to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster General.

The Quartermaster General may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, cause a thorough inspection to be made of the books and accounts of the quartermasters, and of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department. This inspection embraces property as well as money; and extends to contracts; to prices paid for articles purchased; prices paid for transportation; and generally to every article of supply, and to all effects connected with the department.

The books and accounts of the Quartermaster General is subject to a similar inspection.

Whenever private buildings are occupied as quarters, or lands for encampments, by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation is paid to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the department;

There are in the quartermaster's department, one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; four quartermasters, with the rank of majors; and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line.

William Browne, clerk.....do.....do.....do .....	1000 00
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**Subsistence of the Army.**—The present mode of supplying the army with subsistence was established by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections of an act of Congress, passed April 14, 1818, entitled "an act regulating the staff of the army of the United States;" and by the eighth section of "an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed 2d March, 1821. By the former, it was to continue for five years;



and it was renewed for five more by "an act to continue the present mode of supplying the army," passed 23d January, 1823; and again for five years by act of same title, passed 2d March, 1829; but it was made permanent by an act of March 3d, 1835.

The first named act provides for a Commissary General of Subsistence, whose duties are to make estimates of expenditures for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement, locate his assistants at their several stations; and in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications. This act provides, also, for as many assistant commissaries as might be required, to be taken from the subalterns of the line. The 8th section of the act of 2d March, 1821, limits these assistants to fifty, and subjects them to the performance of duty in the Quartermaster's Department. By the act of 2d March, 1829, "the better to enable the Commissary General of Subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts" two commissaries are provided for.

*Removal and Subsistence of Indians.*—By the act of 28th May, 1830, providing for "an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their removal west of the Mississippi," the President was authorized to cause any Territory west of the Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, to be divided into districts, for the reception of emigrant tribes, who may choose to exchange their lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to aid and assist them whilst removing west, and for the first year after their removal. The performance of these duties were confided by the President to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

<i>C. Irvine</i> .....	Commissary General of Purchases.....	\$3000 00
<i>Timothy Banger</i> .....	chief clerk.....	1550 00
<i>William C. Irvine</i> .....	clerk.....	1000 00
<i>George Canning</i> .....	messenger.....	700 00
<i>Edward S. Fayssoux</i> ...	military storekeeper, Philadelphia, {	Pay, &c. of a
		capt. inf'nt'y.
<i>William Banger</i> .....	clerk, military storekeeper's office.....	900 00
<i>Francis Brown</i> .....	inspector of cloth and clothing.....	800 00
<i>John Gilhin</i> .....	gives out clothing and pays makers.....	800 00
<i>Matthew Grier, jun.</i> ...	inspector of booties, caps, &c.....	720 00

The Commissary General of this department purchases on the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, and all other articles required for the public service for the army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical Departments.

All articles provided by the Commissary General of Purchases, and in a state fit for immediate issue to the troops, must be deposited in the military store, near the Schuylkill, and held subject to the orders of the War Department.

## CLOTHING BUREAU.

*Brevet Major John Garland, 3d Infantry.*

*William J. Smith.....clerk.....\$950 00*

This bureau has been added to those attached to the War Department, for the purpose of securing more system and responsibility in supplying clothing for the troops. Besides a general superintendency as to economy in obtaining articles necessary for the clothing of the army, the disposition of them, when prepared for use, is entrusted to the officer in charge of this department. His duty is to prepare estimates for clothing and camp equipage, to be provided by the "Purchasing Department," as well as the detailed estimates of those supplies issued to the army. He is required to keep sealed patterns, of every article procured under contracts, and to compare them from time to time, and whenever he deems it necessary, with the articles furnished, to establish their conformity as well as their quality. He is charged with all the correspondence of the department, upon subjects connected with the clothing of the army, and with the appropriations and requisitions. It is his duty, also, to procure information upon all topics relating to the clothing; and to suggest to the Secretary of War such alterations relative thereto as the good of the service may require, and to point out any disadvantages he may observe attending the present system. Patterns of every part of the dress of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, made in conformity with the requirements of the general order of the 11th June, 1832, restoring the facings worn by the revolutionary army, are also kept in this department.

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

*Nathan Towson.....Paymaster General.....\$2500 00*

*Nathaniel Frye.....chief clerk.....1700 00*

*William Rich.....clerk.....1100 00*

*William D. Beall.....clerk.....1100 00*

*Jacob Brodbeck.....messenger.....700 00*

The Paymaster General is stationed at the seat of government; he is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, in all its details. The subordinate officers being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the order of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command, to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops.

It being provided by law that "the troops be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable," regular payments become due on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December, in each year. Payments are made on those days, or as soon after as the situation of the troops and other unavoidable circumstances will permit, and in the same rotation, in order that the payments at all posts may be at regular periods.

There are, in the Pay Department, besides the Paymaster General, fourteen paymasters, authorized by the act of March 2, 1821.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Lovell,.....Surgeon General.....\$2500 00  
 Richmond Johnson,.....Clerk.....1150 00

The Surgeon General is stationed at the City of Washington; he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the Medical Department. He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for, and receives, such reports and returns from them, as may be requisite to the performance of his several duties.

He receives from the medical directors of armies, districts and departments, confidential reports relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries—the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons—the state of their books and accounts—the medical topography of the several posts and stations—the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant, performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the kinds of medicines and stores required, together with a copy of the entries made for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, in the form and manner prescribed, and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year, and transmits them, with his instructions, to the officers of the apothecary's department.

He receives from the officers of the apothecary's department, duplicates of all invoices and supplies, put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and assistant surgeons, and also a return of the several articles purchased, received, and issued by them.

It is his duty to examine the returns and accounts of the surgeons and assistant surgeons; see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints; if found to be so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified, to the office of the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, (*Second Auditor*) for final settlement.

Army surgeons have precedence in their several grades, according to dates of commissions. They may, when necessary, be employed as judge advocates, but are not to be detailed as members of either general, regimental, or garrison courts martial. They are not permitted to be engaged in private practice.

The act of March 2, 1821, provides that the Medical Department shall consist of one surgeon general, eight surgeons, and forty-five assistant surgeons. And the act of June 28, 1832, "to increase the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army of the United States," authorizes the appointment of "four additional surgeons, and ten additional surgeon's mates."

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

**MAHLON DICKERSON**, of New Jersey, Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.

The office of the Secretary of the Navy was created by act of April 30, 1798. He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the naval establishment generally. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by the act of February 7, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. By act of July 10, 1832, all the powers conferred, and duties imposed, by existing laws, on the Commissioners of the Navy, and privateer pension and hospital funds, were transferred to the Secretary of the Navy. He is, by usage, a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

## CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

**JOHN BOYLE**, chief clerk, superintends, under the direction of the Secretary, the duties of the department, examines or refers to the other clerks all matters requiring examination; apportions the business of the office among the clerks, and submits the same when prepared, to the Secretary; and sees that all directions given by him, are carried into effect.....\$2000 00

*Christopher Andrews*, duties—general correspondence with commanders of squadrons, and ships of war, and stations, and commandant of marine corps; heads of departments, and officers; both houses and committees of Congress. The annual estimates for the naval service, and Secretary's office, and navy building; African agency; claims; correspondence with navy commissioners; orders for recruiting; orders for courts of inquiry and courts martial; summaries of proceedings and decisions; preservation of their records; and agent for paying salaries and contingent expenses of the Secretary's office..... 1600 00

*Lauriston B. Hardin*, is charged with the register of the officers of the navy, and with keeping an account of their services and orders for duty; register of the officers of the marine corps, navy agents, naval storekeepers, and naval constructors, and vessels of war. He prepares nominations, commissions, warrants, and acting appointments; keeps an account of deaths, resignations, and dismissals; prepares for publication, annually, the navy register, for the Department, and, biennially, for the State Department; attends to the correspondence with officers, relative to their orders, services, &c., and with other persons on the same subjects; attends to the monthly publication of vessels of war on foreign stations, and the changes which take place among them, &c..... 1400 00

*Abraham H Quincy*, has charge of applications for appointments of every description in the navy, and enters the same in proper books; endorses and files the recommendations in such manner that applications may be referred to at a moment's notice. He has charge also of the general letter book,

in which is recorded all letters to persons not in the service of the United States; and attends to any copying or other duties required of him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.....	\$1400 00
<i>J. D. Simms</i> , registers all letters received at the Navy Department—all letters written from it, and all orders issued to the officers of the navy—makes semi-weekly reports to the Chief Clerk, of the state of the correspondence and records of the department—is charged with the record of letters to the Board of Navy Commissioners, and assists in the general correspondence of the department.....	1000 00
<i>Burden M. Voorhees</i> , warrant clerk of the Navy Department, prepares requisitions upon the Treasury on account of expenditures for the navy—keeps the appropriation accounts, including those of the navy pension, privateer pension, and navy hospital funds—exhibits, monthly, a balance sheet of moneys in the Treasury, subject to naval purposes—has charge of the book of bills of exchange—writes letters relative to the fiscal concerns of the department, and aids in its general correspondence—examines and files the monthly summary statements of navy agents and the returns of other disbursing officers; has charge of the Congress book, and is liable to be called on for any other clerical duties connected with the business of the department.....	1000 00
<i>Henry Stark</i> , prepares answers to applications for office, discharges of seamen, &c.—has charge of the correspondence relating to live oak—and attends generally to any duty assigned him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.....	1000 00
<i>Moses Poor</i> , records all letters to the President of the United States, and Heads of Departments—letters to navy agents, naval store keepers, &c.—files and has care of letters to officers—makes out all copies from the records and other documents, when required—assists in the general correspondence—attends to and performs the duties of the warrant and other clerks, when absent by sickness or other causes—and also performs many other duties of a miscellaneous character.....	800 00

## PENSION AND HOSPITAL FUNDS.

<i>Thomas L. Ragsdale</i> , has charge of the navy pension fund, the privateer pension fund, and the navy hospital fund; and performs all the duties required by the act of July 10, 1832, for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds, and also conducts the correspondence of the United States coast survey; of medical and meteorological subjects, and has charge of their records and documents.....	1600 00
<i>Nathan Eaton</i> , messenger.....	700 00
<i>Lindsay Muse</i> , assistant messenger.....	350 00
<i>Southey Parker</i> , superintend of the navy building.....	250 00

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.

The Board was established by act of 7th February, 1815. It consists of three officers of the navy, in rank not below that of a post captain. The officer of the board holding the oldest commission, presides. The board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence, discharges all the ministerial duties of that office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

JOHN RODGERS.....	President of the Navy Board....	\$3500 00
Isaac Chauncey.....	Commissioner.....	3500 00
Charles Morris.....	Commissioner.....	3500 00
Charles W. Goldsborough....	Secretary.....	2000 00

## CLERKS IN THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. RIDGLEY.....	chief clerk.....	1600 00
John Green.....	clerk.....	1150 00
James Hutton.....	clerk.....	1000 00
B. S. Randolph.....	clerk.....	1000 00
Robert Beall.....	clerk.....	1000 00
Joseph P. McCorkle, jun .....	clerk.....	1000 00
C. Schwartz.....	draughtsman.....	1000 00
Richard Elliott.....	messenger.....	700 00

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

**BENJAMIN F. BUTLER**, of N. York, \$4,000 per annum.

The office of Attorney General of the United States was created by the act of 24th September, 1789. It is the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court, in which the United States is concerned; and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments. The Attorney General is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. He is appointed by the President and Senate; and is, by usage, a member of the cabinet.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Richard Key Walls, clerk.....	\$800 00
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## WATCHMEN EMPLOYED IN THE WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS.

John Fitzgerald.....	\$300 00	} War Office.
Reuben Gilder.....	300 00	
Ignatius Lucas.....	300 00	} Navy Office.
Thomas Bingey.....	300 00	

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

**AMOS KENDALL**, of Kentucky, Postmaster General,  
\$6,000 per annum.

**CHARLES K. GARDNER**, Assistant Postmaster General,  
(First Division).....\$2500 00  
**SELAH R. HOBBIE**, Assistant Postmaster General, (Second  
Division.)..... 2500 00  
**P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH**, Chief Clerk, (Third Division.).. 1700 00  
**ROBERT JOHNSON**, Accountant, (Fourth Division.)..... 1400 00

This Department is under the superintendence of a Postmaster General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all Postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to the institution.

The revenue arising from the General Post Office is, by law, expended for the support, extension, and improvement of the establishment. During the year ending on the 30th of June, 1835, the mails were carried 25,869,486 miles; the gross revenue for the same period, amounted to \$2,993,556 66, and the total expenditure to \$2,757,350 08, leaving a balance in favor of the Department of \$236,206 58.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 7, 1835.

*Postmaster General.*

1. The duties of Postmaster General are prescribed by law.
2. A Journal will be kept in which his official acts will be entered.
3. Extracts from this journal, containing such information as may be useful or interesting to the public, will be published from time to time.
4. All drafts for the payment of money, will be drawn by the Postmaster General.
5. He will, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations which will govern the administration of the Department, in subordination to the constitution and laws.
6. No regulation prescribed by him will be construed to have any retrospective effect.
7. No special decision given by him, on any account, will be construed as a precedent authorizing the allowance of any other similar account.
8. No usage will be introduced or regarded in the settlement of accounts, or other business of the Department, which is not founded on express law or lawful regulation.

*The Assistant Postmasters General.*

9. The duties of Assistant Postmasters General, will be purely ministerial.
10. In reference to their duties, the United States and Territories will be divided into two Divisions.
11. The Southern Division will be composed of the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, In-

diana, Illinois, and Missouri, and will be under the superintendence of the Senior Assistant.

12. The Northern Division will be composed of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and will be under the superintendence of the Junior Assistant.

13. The Assistants will each designate a Principal Clerk.

14. They will, in their respective Divisions, receive all applications for changes in Post Offices and Postmasters, for the establishment of new Post Offices, and the appointment of new Postmasters, prepare each case for the decision of the Postmaster General, and see that each Postmaster gives adequate bonds according to law, and renews them as occasion may require.

15. They will watch over the manner in which Postmasters, in their respective Divisions, perform their official duties, investigate complaints against them, and guard against abuses of the franking privilege, and in the articles sent by mail.

16. They will arrange all mail routes in their respective Divisions, prepare advertisements for mail contracts, compare and analyse the several bids, submit them to the Postmaster General for decision, cause the contracts to be executed, receive and prepare for submission all applications for changes of mail routes, for an extension or curtailment of service, and changes in compensation of Contractors.

17. They will watch over the manner in which Contractors perform their contracts, cause reports of their delinquencies to be made to the Department, require explanations, and when the evidence shall be complete, submit the case to the Postmaster General for his decision.

18. All bonds of Postmasters, and abstracts of all mail contracts, will be sent to the Accountant, when they are returned executed.

19. The duplicate contracts, and the proposals, will be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, within ninety days after the contracts are made; and, at the end of each month, a report of all additional services, and the compensation allowed therefor, will be made to the said Comptroller.

20. Once in each week, each Assistant will make report to the Postmaster General, of all acts done and entered upon his books, in reference to Post Offices or Postmasters, Contractors, contracts, or fines, which can originate a new account or affect an old one; which report shall be compared with the journal of the Postmaster General, by the Chief Clerk, and if found correct, be so certified, and sent to the Accountant.

21. All information received by them, affecting any account, will be immediately communicated to the Accountant.

22. After closing all accounts up to 1st July, 1835, the duties of Assistants will be confined exclusively to Post Offices and Postmasters, contracts and Contractors, it being the chief object of this arrangement to obtain a systematic, rigid, and unceasing supervision over those Agents of the Department, in the performance of their several duties.

#### *Division of Accounts.*

23. The Accountant of the Post Office Department will superintend the rendition and settlement of all accounts, and the collection of balances due.



24. He will cause the books of accounts in current use, to be closed as soon as all pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior to the 1st day of July, 1835, can be brought upon them, and the balances struck.

25. He will cause these balances to be adjusted with all possible expedition.

26. He will open a new set of books, upon which will be brought the income and expenditures of the Department, from and after the 30th June, 1835.

27. Arrearages which may be paid out of revenue subsequently accruing, will be reported by the Accountant, paid by drafts drawn by the Postmaster General, and charged to a general account entitled "Arrearages," and all overpayments previously made, so far as they become available in discharging claims of a subsequent date, will be credited to the same account.

28. The accounts of the Department will be so kept as to exhibit the entire revenue of the Department from each source of income, quarterly, and the entire disbursements for each object of expenditure.

29. Postmasters' accounts will be closed quarterly, by payments to Contractors, deposites in Banks, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct.

30. The accounts of Contractors will be closed quarterly, by payments from Postmasters, and by drafts on deposit Banks.

31. When a Contractor has completed the collections he may be required to make from Postmasters, and his receipts are received in the Department, the Accountant will report the condition of his account to the Postmaster General. If any thing be due to him, a draft in his favor shall be issued, which, after having been registered by the Chief Clerk, shall be transmitted to the Accountant, who will charge and forward it to the Contractor.

32. The Deposit Banks will be instructed to pay no drafts, (other than those drawn by the Treasurer, to close accounts up to 1st July, 1835,) which are not drawn by the Postmaster General, and certified as being charged by the Accountant.

33. Incidental accounts, other than such as appear in the quarterly accounts of Postmasters, will be settled and reported by the Accountant in the same manner as Contractors' accounts.

34. The accounts of Postmasters who may be credifors to the Department, will be reported and paid in like manner.

35. Contingent accounts will be allowed by the Accountant, and all checks drawn for their payment will bear his approval on their face, and none other will be paid by the Bank.

36. The basis of all accounts will be found in the bonds of Postmasters, the abstracts of contracts of Mail Contractors and others, the reports from the Ministerial Divisions, the authorized agreements and acts of the Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the Building, the regulations of the Postmaster General, and his special decisions, all which will constitute the Accountant's guide.

37. As often as required, the Accountant will lay before the Postmaster General the condition of the Bank accounts, and the amount of drafts on each Bank, which may be outstanding and unpaid.

38. The Solicitor's Office will constitute a portion of the Accountant's Division, and be subject to his supervision and control.

39. It is the object of this arrangement to separate the business of settling accounts from the ministerial duties of the Department entirely, and this object will be kept steadily in view in the construction of every order and regulation of the Postmaster General.

*Miscellaneous Division.*

40. Mail depredations, the duties appertaining to dead letters, the delineation of maps, the transmission of blanks and of mail locks and keys, the Messengers, the Superintendent of the Building, and such other persons as may be appointed or employed to render any service not falling within either of the foregoing Divisions, will be embraced in the Miscellaneous Division, and be under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk.

41. All Agents employed to investigate mail depredations will be under his direction; but they will also obey any instructions which may be given them by the Assistants, which have reference to the business of their respective divisions.

42. He will, with the approval of the Postmaster General, make all contracts for mail bags, mail locks and keys, the printing of blanks, and for furnishing any other article, or rendering any service which properly belongs to Incidental Expenses, and will send the contracts, or an abstract of them, and of every other agreement, from which an account may originate, to the Accountant.

43. The Superintendent of the Building will, under direction of the Chief Clerk, make all purchases of stationery, office furniture, and every other article for the use of the General Post Office, properly chargeable to the contingent appropriation, and will employ all guards and workmen, and superintend them, together with all repairs to the buildings, fences and grounds.

44. The Heads of the several Divisions will inform the Superintendent from time to time of all furniture, blanks, blank books, or other articles needed in their respective Divisions.

45. The Superintendent will receipt for all articles purchased, and certify to all services rendered, chargeable to contingent; and without this receipt or certificate no bill will be allowed or paid.

46. The Superintendent will hand over to the Chief Messenger all the stationery purchased, and charge it to him in a book.

47. The Chief Messenger will charge in a book the amounts of stationery delivered by him, from time to time, for the use of the Postmaster General, the Heads of Divisions, and each Clerk, or other person in the service of the Department, and quarterly report the amount received by each to the Postmaster General.

48. No perquisites will be allowed to any one in the service of the Department. All furniture, waste paper, and every thing else of value, not useful or used in the service of the Department, as well as every other refuse article, will be delivered to the Superintendent, who will, if it cannot be made useful, exchange it for other articles that are so, or cause it to be sold and the money deposited to the credit of the Department.

## THE SOUTHERN DIVISION

Comprises the District of Columbia, the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory, which constitute the *Southern Section*; Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territory called Wisconsin, which constitute the *Southwestern Section*.

The duties of this division comprehend the details of the business of mail transportation in said States and Territories; the appointments of, and instructions to, Postmasters, and the establishment and discontinuance of Post Offices.

The superintendence of this division, under the direction of the Postmaster General, is assigned to the Assistant Postmaster General, CHARLES K. GARDNER.

There are in this division the following clerks:

George L. Douglass, (principal clerk,) corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the southern section.....	\$1200 00
William H. Dundas, corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the southwestern section.....	1000 00
John Marron, corresponding clerk on Post Offices, and instructions to Postmasters for the southern section.....	1000 00
Alexander N. Zereby, corresponding clerk on Post Offices, and instructions to Postmasters for the southwestern section.....	800 00
F. G. Blackford, register of contracts and route books.....	1000 00
C. S. Williams, record clerk for Post Offices; keeps the "book of Post Offices," the "register of Postmasters," and "general index,".....	1000 00
R. A. Lacey, record clerk for transportation.....	1000 00
James Brown, register clerk of arrivals and departures.....	800 00
Cranston Laurie, letter book clerk, western section.....	800 00
Joseph H. Wheat, letter book clerk, southern section.....	800 00

## THE NORTHERN DIVISION

Is composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, constituting the *Northeastern Section*; and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan, forming the *Middle Section*.

The duties of this division comprehend the details of the business of mail transportation; of appointing and instructing Postmasters, and establishing and discontinuing Post Offices, in said States and Territory.

The superintendence of this division, under the direction of the Postmaster General, is assigned to SELAH R. HOBBS, Assistant Postmaster General. There are in this division the following clerks:

Arthur Nelson, (principal clerk,) corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the northeastern section.....	\$1200 00
John A. Webber, corresponding clerk on Post Offices and instructions to Postmasters for the northeastern section.....	1000 00
Eben L. Childs, corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the middle section.....	1000 00
Allen Marrae, corresponding clerk on Post Offices and instructions to Postmasters for the middle section.....	1000 00

<i>Thomas B. Addison</i> , record clerk for routes and contracts.....	\$1000 00
<i>John Taylor</i> , clerk for miscellaneous duties.....	900 00
<i>Nicholas Haller</i> , register clerk of arrivals and departures.....	900 00
<i>Frederick Baldwin</i> , record clerk for Post Offices, and keeps the "book of Post Offices," the "register of Postmasters," and "general index.".....	800 00
<i>James H. Marr</i> , letter book clerk, northeastern section.....	800 00
<i>F. L. Grammer</i> , letter book clerk, middle section.....	800 00
<i>John Smith</i> , miscellaneous duties.....	800 00

## DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

<b>ROBERT JOHNSON</b> , accountant:—is charged with the general supervision, under the direction of the Postmaster General, of the duties performed in the offices of this division; and particularly over the cash receipts, and disbursements. He is also agent for paying the contingent expenses of the department.....	\$1400 00
<i>Nicholas Tastet</i> , (bank accountant,) keeps the cash book and bank ledger, and makes monthly and quarterly exhibits of the cash received, and disbursed.....	1200 00
<i>Edmund F. Brown</i> , has charge, under the direction of the accountant, of paying accounts for contingent expenses of the department; and attends to other miscellaneous business....	1000 00
<i>Grafton D. Hanson</i> , records letters of the Postmaster General in this branch, the accountant, solicitor, and principal pay clerk.....	1000 00
<i>John Thaw</i> , corresponds with depositing Postmasters, makes statements of their accounts, and attends to other duties required by the accountant.....	800 00

## Book Keepers.

<i>Richard Dement</i> .....principal book keeper.....	1200 00
<i>John F. Boone</i> ..... 2d.....do.....	1000 00
<i>James Coolidge</i> ..... 3d.....do.....	900 00
<i>John P. Wheeler</i> ..... 4th.....do.....	800 00

The Book Keepers are charged with the accounts of upwards of 10,700 Postmasters, and 2,000 Contractors.

## Solicitor's Office.

<i>Joseph W. Hand</i> , solicitor.....	\$1400 00
<i>John G. Whitwell</i> , assists the solicitor in his correspondence, and in preparing and transmitting statements of accounts...	1000 00
<i>Presley Simpson</i> .....	1000 00
<i>Perrin Washington</i> .....	800 00
<i>Samuel A. Houston</i> .....	800 00
<i>Alfred Tyler</i> .....	800 00
<i>James Owner, jun</i> .....	800 00

The Solicitor is charged with the final settlement of all accounts, commencement of suits, correspondence with United States District Attorneys, late Postmasters, &c.

*Pay Office.*

John Suler, principal pay clerk, and agent for salaries.....	\$1400 00	
Thomas A. Scott.....	800 00	
Lewis H. France.....	} Pay Clerks.....	800 00
Joseph Reynolds.....		800 00
William W. Payne..		800 00
Lansing Tooker.....		800 00
Charles Platt.....	} State Contractors accounts.....	800 00
		800 00

The Pay Clerks examine the accounts of all mail contractors, ascertain their dues, prepare drafts in their favor on Postmasters, keep the pay books, transmit pay to contractors, and correspond with them on that subject.

*Examiner's Office.*

William G. Eliot, chief examiner.....	\$1200 00
William French, keeps account of letters on hand at each Post Office.....	800 00
Lemuel J. Middleton, records errors detected by the examiners in Postmasters' accounts, and sends statements of the same to the Postmasters.....	800 00
Louis Welsh, opens and records quarterly returns.....	800 00
David Koonce, examiner of Postmasters' accounts.....	1000 00
Wm. J. Bronaugh.....do.....do.....do.....	1000 00
John H. Waggaman.....do.....do.....do.....	900 00
J. A. M. Duncanson.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
John Evans.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
William Ingle.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
Charles B. Brown.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
William Henry.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
A. G. Meriwether.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
John Bayersfl.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
Robert S. Wharton.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
James Lawrenson.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00
William S. Darrell.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	800 00

In the Examiner's Office, all accounts of Postmasters are opened, examined and corrected; errors are recorded, and Postmasters advised of the same.

*Register's Office.*

David Saunders, chief register.....	\$1200 00	
John McLeod.....	1200 00	
Joniah F. Caldwell....	} Register Postmasters' accounts in } the quarterly accounts current. }	1200 00
Thomas Arbuckle.....		1100 00
James H. Doughty....		900 00
Samuel Fitzhugh, copies the accounts current made by the register, and makes abstracts for the Treasury.....		1000 00
William C. Lipcomb, compares and files vouchers, &c.....	1000 00	
Alexander H. Fitzhugh.....	800 00	

<i>Benjamin E. Payne</i> .....	\$800 00
<i>James W. Hanson</i> .....	800 00
<i>Edward Lehmanowsky</i> .....	600 00

In the Register's Office, all accounts with them are prepared for the Treasury, with a general quarterly account current.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

This division, which is under the superintendence of the chief clerk, embraces mail depredations, the duties appertaining to dead letters, the delineation of maps, the transmission of blanks, and of mail locks and keys, the messengers, the superintendent of the building, and such other persons as may be employed to render any service not falling within either of the foregoing divisions.

<i>PRESTON S. LOUGHBOROUGH</i> , chief clerk.....	\$1700 00
<i>George Plitt</i> .....	} Office of mail depredations..... { 1000 00
<i>J. Guest</i> .....	
<i>Joseph Perry</i> , receiver of accounts.....	1000 00
<i>Matthias Ross</i> , assistant.....	1000 00
<i>C. H. W. Wharton</i> , assistant.....	800 00
<i>Drake Hobbie</i> , assistant.....	800 00
<i>Chester Bailey</i> , assistant, and opens dead letters.....	600 00
<i>Walter D. Addison</i> , records letters of the Postmaster General and chief clerk.....	1000 00
<i>Joseph Carter</i> , for mail bags, locks, keys, and stamps.....	1000 00
<i>Joseph Borrowes</i> , post office blanks.....	800 00
<i>Alexander Kyle</i> , paper warehouse, and superintendent of the building.....	600 00
<i>John Hunter</i> , registers Postmaster General's orders in journal, &c.....	800 00
<i>David H. Burr</i> , topographer.....	1000 00

#### Dead Letter Office.

<i>Michael T. Simpson</i> , superintendent.....	\$1200 00
<i>Estwick Evans</i> , compares dead letters with post bills.....	900 00
<i>Henry Johnston</i> , assists in registering, and opens dead letters.	600 00
<i>William Harrey</i> , opens dead letters.....	500 00

In the Dead Letter Office, all dead letters are opened, and such as contain money, or valuable papers, are registered and sent to the writers. More than half a million of dead letters are returned every year.

<i>Thomas Williams</i> .....messenger.....	\$700 00
<i>William W. Cox</i> .....assistant messenger.....	400 00
<i>Patrick Sweeney</i> .....do.....	350 00
<i>Nathaniel Herbert</i> .....do.....	350 00
<i>Jeremiah Hutchinson</i> .....laborer.....	240 00
<i>Joshua Piles</i> .....do.....	240 00

POSTAGE.

*Rates of Postage, as established by act of Congress of 2d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.*

<i>For single letters, composed of one piece of paper—</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Any distance not exceeding.....	30.....	6
Over 30 and not exceeding.....	80.....	10
Over 80.....do.....	150.....	12½
Over 150.....do.....	400.....	18½
Over 400.....		25

*Double letters*, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

*Triple letters*, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

*Quadruple letters*, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing one ounce, are charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

The postage on *Ship letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents—if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

*Newspaper Postage.*—For each newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, but carried not over 100 miles.....1 cent.  
Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published....1½ cents.

*Magazines and Pamphlets.*—If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles.....1½ cents per sheet.  
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles.....2½.....do.....  
If not published periodically, distance not exceeding  
100 miles.....4.....do.....  
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles.....6.....do.....

Small pamphlets printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the Agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada.

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as such, by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

*Privilege of Franking.*

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the Government, are by law, received and conveyed by post, free of postage :

The President and Vice President of the United States ; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy ; Attorney General ; Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General ; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury ; Treasurer ; Commissioner of General Land Office ; Commissioners of Navy Board ; Commissary General ; Adjutant General ; Inspectors General ; Quartermaster General ; Paymaster General ; Superintendent of Patent Office ; Commissioner of Indian Affairs ; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate ; and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be President of the United States ; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each Member of the Senate, and each Member and Delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, until the commencement of the next Congress.

Governors of the several States may transmit by mail, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States, which may be directed by the Legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executives of other States.

Postmasters may send and receive free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight ; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other Printer of a newspaper within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

*Violation of Franking Privilege.*

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars ; and it is made the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.



## CLERKS IN POST OFFICES.

Every Postmaster is required to keep an office, in which one or more persons must attend every day on which a mail arrives. The following is a list of the Clerks, with their annual compensation, employed in such Post Offices as yield a commission of more than \$2,000 per annum.

*Albany, N. Y.*

Robert Elliot.....	\$1400 00	C. C. Bailey.....	650 00
R. Van Rensselaer.....	1350 00	Horatio Dawes.....	600 00
A. Van Rensselaer.....	1350 00	George Emery.....	550 00
A. H. Coughtry.....	600 00	William Kehoe.....	284 00
Sch'r Van Rensselaer.....	650 00	Edward White.....	200 00
John McLacklen.....	600 00	George Grant.....	27 00
N. V. R. Wilbeck.....	600 00		
N. B. Van Rensselaer.....	400 00		
Robert Erwin.....	400 00		
R. G. Ross.....	389 59		
William Per Lee.....	400 00		
G. Potts.....	200 00		

*Buffalo, N. Y.*

Harlow Case.....	991 79
George Walker.....	596 03
Charles D. Ferris.....	596 03
William B. Leonard.....	596 03
William A. Rennington....	218 33
H. L. Ball.....	141 66
John W. Orr.....	42 00
A. H. Tucker.....	25 00
J. T. Lovejoy.....	12 75

*Augusta Georgia.*

Benjamin Hall.....	800 00
A. S. Washburn.....	400 00
George W. Morgan.....	625 00
H. D. Leitner.....	459 00
Samuel C. Mustin.....	296 00
John A. Hall.....	175 00
C. E. Micon.....	117 00
William E. Sawyer.....	20 00

*Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Elam P. Langdon.....	1000 00
Robert Punshon.....	600 00
Joseph Boardman.....	300 00
William W. Burke.....	700 00
Solomon Langdon.....	530 00
Oliver M. Langdon.....	120 00
Anthony Andrews.....	176 00

*Baltimore, Md.*

J. S. Smith.....	1000 00
C. T. Maddon.....	1000 00
G. D. Dawson.....	950 00
R. T. Jacobs.....	500 00
William H. Dawson.....	500 00
J. McCarrick.....	400 00
A. Maddon.....	400 00
W. H. Lawrenson.....	350 00
G. F. Miller.....	100 00

*Columbus, Georgia.*

Edwin E. Bissell.....	750 00
John J. Moon.....	600 00
William A. Douglas.....	375 00
Thomas O. Douglas.....	300 00
Calvin Stratton.....	65 00

*Detroit, M. T.*

John Hughes.....	262 50
W. C. Ham.....	262 50
Michael Fisk.....	87 50
J. H. Norvell.....	350 00

*Erie, Penn.*

Leonard Holmes.....	1200 00
Calvin Young.....	900 00
Nathaniel Melcher.....	800 00
Nathan Burrill.....	800 00
Chester Judson.....	700 00
W. C. Barin.....	700 00
C. N. Maynard.....	700 00
Alpheus Grant.....	700 00
Levi Jenks.....	243 00
Frederick Nicholls.....	475 00
John Scott.....	166 00
H. J. Walters.....	50 00

<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>		<i>Mobile, Alabama.</i>	
Archibald Milloy.....	750 00	F. M. Alexander.....	900 00
Duncan McRae.....	300 00	Blyden Vanbaun.....	666 67
Jackson Johnson.....	300 00	<i>Nashville, Tenn.</i>	
John A. Cook.....	248 80	Charles L. Sanders.....	1000 00
<i>Florence, Alabama.</i>		Edwin M. Yerger.....	700 00
A. M. Latham.....	233 33	William W. Boyd.....	700 00
W. Baugh.....	250 00	J. S. Golladay.....	500 00
E. M. Ward.....	30 00	<i>Natches, Miss.</i>	
J. T. Haraway.....	35 00	R. McConnell.....	376 00
<i>Hagerstown, Md.</i>		Charles Doumax.....	376 00
Edmund McIlheny.....	200 00	<i>Newark, N. J.</i>	
L. Easton.....	33 00	E. S. Graham.....	450 00
<i>Harrisburg, Penn.</i>		W. R. Alling.....	400 00
J. J. Clendennin.....	600 00	<i>New Orleans, Lou.</i>	
F. K. Boas.....	450 00	J. Lafferanderie.....	1000 00
B. G. Peacock.....	400 00	Croghan Ker.....	1000 00
C. Hetzel.....	200 00	E. S. Lewis.....	900 00
H. R. Ramsay.....	150 00	J. D. Lambert.....	600 00
<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>		George C. King.....	650 00
J. L. Wolcott.....	455 00	C. F. James.....	600 00
J. R. Pease.....	675 00	Edward Generally.....	480 00
George Collier.....	600 00	M. T. Stribling.....	340 00
T. L. Pease, Jr.....	550 00	J. R. Curez.....	165 00
Nyles Griswold.....	550 00	Charles Pender.....	45 00
Binea Sperry.....	550 00	<i>New York City, N. Y.</i>	
Edwin Bolles.....	229 00	B. Bates.....	1700 00
<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>		John R. Bailey.....	1400 00
J. M. Read.....	76 25	W. B. Taylor.....	1483 32
Thomas Byrne.....	51 00	C. Goodwin.....	1366 66
William H. Miller.....	689 33	Joseph Benedict.....	1366 66
Z. H. Tannehill.....	565 00	W. S. Dunham.....	1366 66
Andrew J. Campbell.....	189 33	G. S. Bibby.....	1000 00
J. M. Campbell.....	319 00	D. Brown.....	1000 00
William R. Oldham.....	455 66	E. Lynch.....	800 00
R. W. Fetter.....	683 00	E. Hameken.....	525 00
<i>Macon, Georgia.</i>		J. G. Bibby.....	600 00
John Hunter.....	500 00	H. Van Dalsen.....	600 00
A. S. Wallis.....	400 00	G. W. McPherson.....	291 66
<i>Maysville, Ky.</i>		Thomas Gahagen.....	600 00
J. C. Coleman.....	250 00	T. P. Durfee.....	500 00
B. T. David.....	200 00	D. Noelli.....	250 00
L. R. Coleman.....	200 00	E. B. Brown.....	600 00
		Joseph Lyon.....	451 37
		J. J. B. Rowan.....	500 00

J. W. Martin.....	\$500 00	Albert Greenleaf.....	\$87 50
Joseph Dodd.....	400 00	Francis Marden, 3d.....	98 00
L. J. Mills.....	400 00	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>	
R. Hewin.....	500 00	Robert H. Barton.....	600 00
F. H. Tenk.....	250 00	Stephen H. Branch.....	208 35
John Van Vreden.....	250 00	John W. Green.....	83 33
Edward Phillips.....	250 00	Henry F. Cooley.....	25 00
J. H. Goulie.....	25 00	William W. Carpenter....	95 00
George G. Coffin.....	277 77	William H. Dart.....	416 70
Anson Ford.....	93 73	F. D. Randall.....	25 00
<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>		Daniel Sprague.....	200 00
A. J. McConnico.....	650 00	Charles W. Holly.....	191 68
S. B. McConnico.....	350 00	John B. Barton.....	10 81
Horace Drewry.....	350 00	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>	
<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>		Edmund Anderson.....	800 00
Adrian N. Borndon.....	775 00	John M. Anderson.....	650 00
Alexander Manlove.....	560 00	George W. Marshall.....	400 00
Richard Batte.....	330 89	Reuben A. Lewis.....	300 00
<i>Philadelphia, Penn.</i>		<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>	
Charles H. Kerk.....	1400 00	C. T. Amsden.....	420 00
George Taber.....	1000 00	A. K. Amsden.....	327 50
B. Potter.....	1000 00	G. R. A. Leonard.....	132 00
William Harbeson, ...	800 00	Robert Palmer.....	61 00
E. H. Carmick.....	750 00	Isaac R. Elwood.....	375 00
Benjamin Jones, Jr.....	750 00	<i>St. Louis, Missouri.</i>	
W. J. Halleday.....	708 65	F. Provorchon.....	600 00
William J. P. White.....	659 16	G. W. Rathbone.....	600 00
R. M. Slaymaker.....	603 33	A. D. Jacoby.....	262 50
R. B. Dodson.....	559 83	A. Hayward.....	300 00
John P. Rees.....	462 83	R. B. Dallane.....	75 00
E. J. Burrows.....	431 67	<i>Savannah, Georgia.</i>	
Robert J. Park.....	375 00	W. G. Latimer.....	900 00
Samuel B. Warner, Jr.....	374 16	J. G. Door.....	700 00
A. Headman.....	261 80	<i>Troy, N. Y.</i>	
James Fisher.....	450 00	Stephen N. Jones.....	550 00
David Reeld.....	63 20	John S. Christie.....	180 00
<i>Portland, Maine.</i>		<i>Vincennes, Indiana.</i>	
Jeremiah Haskitt.....	600 00	Elihu Stout.....	400 00
C. D. Maynard.....	312 63	John Moore.....	200 00
W. H. Mills.....	291 67	Martin Robinson.....	200 00
G. E. Harmon.....	487 50	<i>Utica, N. Y.</i>	
L. J. Crenay.....	412 50	J. B. Cushman.....	366 00
John Sweet.....	16 67	H. W. Fengo.....	158 33
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>			
Thomas B. Leighton.....	700 00		
John Harrat.....	437 50		
Abner Greenleaf.....	262 50		

Charles R. Smith.....	\$180 00	<i>Washington, Penn.</i>	
A. G. Smith.....	220 00	William D. Morgan.....	\$700 00
William Richards.....	50 00	S. McMaster.....	500 00
<i>Washington, D. C.</i>		C. D. Morgan.....	275 00
Thomas Corcoran.....	1700 00	A. S. Morgan.....	340 00
Thomas L. Noyes.....	1550 00	George W. Morgan.....	350 00
Lambert Tree.....	1200 00	Thomas J. Morgan.....	125 00
James H. Kennedy.....	1100 00	Benjamin Charles.....	59 00
Benjamin L. Bogan.....	950 00	Augustus M. Crissey.....	40 00
Cornelius Cox.....	760 00	<i>Zanesville, Ohio.</i>	
Richard Lay.....	760 00	John S. Love.....	75 00
B. W. Jones.....	700 00	Charles J. Love.....	300 00
Benjamin E. Gettings.....	200 00	James McKibben.....	90 00
C. W. Landsdale.....	450 00	E. H. Bliss.....	140 00
A. B. Proctor.....	390 00	W. T. McKibben.....	90 00
James H. Boss.....	85 00	Thomas McKibben.....	70 00
George Venable.....	200 00	G. W. Blacksom.....	240 00
Jas. Summers, (watchman)	200 00	A. P. Blacksom.....	240 00

#### *Regulations respecting Post Offices, Mails, and Post Roads.*

Every Postmaster is required to keep an office, in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail shall arrive, by land or water, as well as on other days, at such hours as the Postmaster General shall direct; and it is the duty of the Postmaster, at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week, to deliver on demand, any letter, paper, or packet, to the person entitled to, or authorized to receive the same. All letters brought to any post office half an hour before the time of making up the mail, are forwarded therein, except at post offices, where, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe; but this, in no case, can exceed one hour.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for a lottery office, or under any colour of purchase or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank, lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets. The penalty for a violation of this provision of the law is fifty dollars.

No other than a free white person can be employed in carrying the mail; and any contractor who employs, or permits, any other than a free white person to convey the mail, for every such offence, incurs a penalty of twenty dollars.

If any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage, carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay, for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

Postmasters, post-riders, and drivers of mail stages, are exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries.

## THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress, from time to time establish. The present judicial establishment of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, of thirty-one District Courts, and seven Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who hold a court in the City of Washington, annually; besides which, each of these Justices attends a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts, appropriated to each, and, together with the Judge of the district, compose a Circuit Court, which is holden in each district of the circuit. The District Courts are held respectively by the District Judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; and, in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a court by a Justice of the Supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers. Each State is one district, for the purpose of holding District and Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two districts. There are, besides, Territorial courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. In addition to the District Court for the District of Columbia, there is a Circuit Court for that District, which exercises, under the authority of Congress, similar common law and equity jurisdiction as the county courts of Maryland and Virginia. Each court has a clerk, a public attorney or prosecutor, and a marshal, all of whom are appointed by the Executive of the United States, with the exception of the clerks, who are appointed by the courts. The compensation of the judges are fixed by law; that of the clerks, attorneys, and marshals, consists of fees, and, in a few instances, as it regards attorneys and marshals, of a yearly salary of about \$200.

By an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, District Attorneys are to be appointed for four years only, removable at pleasure. Marshals have always held their offices for four years, removable at pleasure, in pursuance of the 27th section of the act of the 24th of September, 1789. The Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and can only be removed on impeachment. The appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive jurisdiction—and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations—and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party. The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and courts of the several States, in certain cases; and has power to issue writs of prohibi-

tion to the District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of, had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the reversal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

The following is the mode of suing out a writ of error: in cases of writs of error to a federal court, the writ should be allowed, citation signed, and bond approved, by a circuit judge; where the writ is to a State court, the same must be done either by a justice of the Supreme Court or by the presiding judge of the court whose judgement is complained of. With the transcript of the record for the Supreme Court, should be returned the writ, citation, with service, and a copy of the bond, filing in the office below the bond and copies of the writ and citation

#### JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

.....chief justice.....	\$5000 00
<i>Joseph Story</i> .....associate justice.....Salem, Mass.....	4500 00
<i>Smith Thompson</i> .....associate justice....New York, N Y.....	4500 00
<i>John McLean</i> .....associate justice....Cincinnati, Ohio,....	4500 00
<i>Henry Baldwin</i> .....associate justice....Pittsburg, Pa.....	4500 00
<i>James M. Wayne</i> ... associate justice....Savannah, Ga.....	4500 00
.....associate justice.....	4500 00
<i>Benj. F. Butler</i> .....attorney general....Washington, D. C...	4000 00
<i>Wm. T. Carroll</i> .....clerk....Washington, D. C...Fees, &c.	
<i>Alexander Hunter</i> .....marshal....Washington, D. C...Fees, &c.	

## DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States. And they also have cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, or the Circuit Court, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And also have cognizance, concurrent, as last mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. And also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls, or vice consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. The trial of issues in fact, in the District Courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, are by jury.

The act of 18th December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the injunction or prohibition of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is made the duty of each *District Attorney* to prosecute, in the Judicial District for which he is appointed, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the laws of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned.

The *Marshal* for each District is required to attend the District and Circuit Court, and to execute throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States. Every marshal, when removed from office, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, has power, notwithstanding, to execute all precepts which may then be in his hands.

The *Clerks* are appointed by the Supreme Court, and the several district courts. The clerk for each district court, is clerk also of the circuit court in such district. Each clerk is required to give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

## JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, AND MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

DISTRICTS.	JUDGES.		ATTORNEYS.				MARSHALS.		
	Names and Salary.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.	Date of Com.	Names.	Residence.	Date of Com.	
Maine	Ashur Ware, - \$1800	Portland.	J. Anderson,	Portland,	22 March, 34.	Albert Smith,	Dana's mills	24 April, 34.	
New Hampshire	Mathew Harvey, - 1000	Hopkinton.	J. P. Hale,	Dover,	8 April, 34.	Parson Cogswell,	Gilman town,	15 March, 32.	
Massachusetts	John Davis, - 2500	Boston.	John Mills,	Southwick,	13 Jan'y, 36.	Jonas L. Sibley,	Southwick,	3 March, 33.	
Connecticut	William Bristol, - 1500	New Haven.	W. S. Holdabird,	Litchfield,	27 June, 34.	Norris Wilcox,	Berlin,	24 Jan'y, 36.	
Rhode Island	John Pitman, - 1500	Providence.	Richard W. Green,	Providence,	10 Feb'y, 34.	Burrig'n Anthony,	Providence,	3 Jan'y, 33.	
Vermont	Elijah Paine, - 1200	Williamstown.	Daniel Kellogg,	Rockingham,	18 March, 34.	George W. Burke,	Montpelier,	30 Dec., 35.	
N. D. New York	Alfred Conkling, - 2000	Albany.	Nathan' S. Benton,	Albany,	3 March, 35.	J. W. Livingston,	Skaneateles,	10 Feb'y, 33.	
S. D. New York	Samuel R. Betts, - 3500	New York.	William M. Price,	New York,	8 April, 34.	W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	15 Dec., 35.	
New Jersey	William Roscell, - 1500	Mount Holly.	James S. Green,	Princeton,	13 Jan'y, 35.	John S. Darcy,	Newark,	31 Dec., 34.	
E. D. Pennsylvania	Joseph Hopkinson, - 2500	Philadelphia.	Henry D. Gilpin,	Philadelphia,	30 Dec., 35.	Benj. S. Bonsall,	Philadelphia,	19 Jan'y, 36.	
W. D. Pennsylvania	Thomas Irwin, - 1800	Uniontown.	Benj. Patten, jun.,	Pittsburgh,	20 Dec., 32.	John M. Davis,	Pittsburgh,	24 April, 34.	
Delaware	Willard Hall, - 1500	Baltimore.	George Read, jun.,	New Castle,	10 Feb'y, 34.	David C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	4 March, 34.	
Maryland	Elias Glenn, - 2000	Baltimore.	Nathan' I. Williams,	Baltimore,	3 Jan'y, 33.	Nicholas Snyder,	Frederick'tn,	23 Feb'y, 35.	
E. D. Virginia	Philip P. Barbour, - 1800	Gordonville.	R. C. Nicholas,	Richmond,	31 Dec., 33.	Edmund Christian,	Richmond,	28 Dec., 35.	
W. D. Virginia	Alex. Calhew, - 1600	Clarksburg.	W. G. Singerson,	Clarksburg,	21 Feb'y, 34.	James Point,	Staunton,	13 Jan'y, 36.	
North Carolina	Henry Potter, - 2000	Raleigh.	I. P. Devereux,	Raleigh,	10 Feb'y, 34.	Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	26 April, 32.	
South Carolina	Thomas Lee, - 2500	Charleston.	Robt. B. Gilchrist,	Charleston,	28 Dec., 35.	Thomas D. Condy,	Charleston,	20 Dec., 32.	
Georgia	Jereeniah Cuyler, - 2500	Savannah.	John Forsyth, jun.,	Mobile,	8 Sept., 35.	William Maxwell,	Riceboro',	12 June, 34.	
S. D. Alabama	William Crawford, - 2500	Mobile.	Byrd Brandon,	Huntsville,	23 March, 34.	Robt. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	8 May, 34.	
N. D. Alabama	Samuel H. Harper, - 3000	N. Orleans.	George Adams,	Natchez,	12 May, 34.	Benj. Patteson,	Huntsville,	8 May, 34.	
Mississippi	Morgan W. Brown, - 1500	Nashville.	Henry Carleton,	New Orleans,	7 March, 33.	John H. Holland,	Natchez,	30 June, 34.	
F. D. Louisiana	T. B. Monroe, - 1500	Frankfort.	Benj. F. Linton,	St Martinsville,	29 March, 34.	William Lyor,	New Orleans,	23 Feb'y, 35.	
E. D. Tennessee	Humph. H. Harp, - 1000	Lebanon.	John A. McKinnis,	Rogersville,	28 Dec., 35.	William Lyor,	Knoxville,	18 March, 34.	
W. D. Tennessee	Jesse L. Holman, - 1000	Laurensburg.	L. Sanders,	Nashville,	3 March, 35.	Sam. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	28 Dec., 35.	
Kentucky	Nathaniel Pope, - 1000	Vandalin.	W. T. Brown,	Frankfort,	29 March, 34.	John M. McCalla,	Lexington,	18 March, 34.	
Ohio	James H. Peck, - 1200	St. Louis.	N. H. Swayne,	Columbus,	16 Dec., 30.	John Patterson,	Columbus,	17 March, 34.	
Indiana			T. A. Howard,	Vincennes,	31 Dec., 33.	Garnahel Taylor,	Brownstown,	19 Jan'y, 36.	
Illinois			David I. Baker,	Kaskaskia,	2 March, 35.	Harry Wilton,	Carlyle,	12 June, 35.	
Missouri			A. L. Magennis,	St. Louis,	24 June, 34.	Augustus Jones,	St. Louis,	18 March, 34.	



*Places and times of holding the Supreme and District Courts of the United States.***SUPREME COURT.**

The Supreme Court of the United States must be holden at the City of Washington, and have one session every year, to commence on the second Monday in January.

**DISTRICT COURTS.**

*Maine.* Wiscasset, last Tuesday of February, and 1st Tuesday of September; and at Portland 1st Tuesday of June.

*New Hampshire.* Exeter and Portsmouth, alternately, on the 3d Tuesdays of December, and each 3d calendar month thereafter.

*Massachusetts.* Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.

*Rhode Island.* Newport, 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in October; at Providence, the 1st Tuesday in August, and 1st Tuesday in February.

*Connecticut.* Hartford and New Haven, alternately, on the 4th Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November.

*Vermont.* Rutland, 6th of October, and at Windsor, 24th of May.

*New York.* City of New York, for the southern district, on the 1st Tuesday of each month; for the northern district, at Albany, 3d Tuesday of January; and at Utica, last Tuesday of August.

*New Jersey.* New Brunswick, 2d Tuesdays of March and September; and at Burlington, 3d Tuesdays of May and November.

*Pennsylvania.* Eastern district, at Philadelphia, 3d Mondays in February, May, August, and November; and for the western district, at Pittsburg, 1st Monday of May, and 2d Monday of October.

*Delaware.* Newcastle, on the 3d Tuesday of June, and 2d Tuesday of December; and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of September.

*Maryland.* Baltimore, 1st Tuesdays of December, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

*Virginia.* Eastern district, at Richmond, 15th day of May, and 15th day of November; and at Norfolk, 1st day of May, and 1st day of November; and for the western district, at Clarksburg, 1st Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, 1st Wednesday after the 2d Mondays in April and September; at Wythe court house, 1st Wednesdays after the 3d Mondays in April and September; at Staunton, 1st day of May, and 1st day of October.

*North Carolina.* Edenton, district of Albemarle, 3d Mondays of April and October; at Newbern, (district of Pamlico,) 4th Mondays of April and October; and at Wilmington, (district of Cape Fear,) 1st Monday after the 4th Mondays of April and October.

*South Carolina.* Eastern district, Charleston, 3d Mondays in March, and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; for the western district, at Laurens court-house, on the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the circuit court at Columbia.

*Georgia.* Savannah, 2d Tuesday in February, May, and August; and in Augusta, 2d Tuesday in November.

*Kentucky.* Frankfort, 1st Mondays of May and November.

*Tennessee.* Knoxville, for East Tennessee, 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October; and at Nashville, for West Tennessee, 4th Mondays in May and November.

*Ohio.* Columbus, 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.

*Louisiana.* Eastern district, at New Orleans, 2d Monday of December; and for the western district, at Opelousas court-house, 3d Monday of March.

*Indiana.* Corydon, last Mondays in May and November.

*Mississippi.* Jackson, 4th Mondays in January, and June.

*Illinois.* Vandalia, 4th Monday of May and 1st Monday of December.

*Alabama.* Huntsville, 2d Monday of April and October; at Mobile, 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in December.

*Missouri.* St. Charles, 1st Mondays in March and September.

## CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State; and have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct,) and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person can be arrested in one district, for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said courts against an inhabitant of the United States, by an original process, in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law.

From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Circuit Court, to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error, from his own decision, but may assign the reason of such his decision.

*Places and times of holding Circuit Courts of the United States.***FIRST CIRCUIT.**—Associate Justice, *Joseph Story*.

*Maine*, at Portland 1st May, and at Wiscasset, 1st October.

*New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth and Exeter, alternately, 8th May and 8th October.

*Massachusetts*, at Boston, 1st June and 20th October.

*Rhode Island*, at Newport and Providence, alternately, 15th June and 15th November.

*Connecticut*, at Hartford and New Haven, alternately, 13th April & 17th Sep.

**SECOND CIRCUIT.**—Associate Justice, *Smith Thompson*.

*Vermont*, at Rutland and Windsor, alternately, 21st May and 3d October.

*New York*, at New York, last Monday in February, 1st Monday in April last Monday in July and October.

**THIRD CIRCUIT.**—Associate Justice, *Henry Baldwin*.

*New Jersey*, at Trenton, on the 1st April and 1st October.

*Pennsylvania*, at Philadelphia, 11th April and 11th October.

**FOURTH CIRCUIT.**

*Delaware*, at Newcastle on the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of May; and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of October.

*Maryland*, at the City of Baltimore, 8th April and November.

## FIFTH CIRCUIT.

*Virginia*, at Richmond, 22d May and 22d November.

*North Carolina*, at Raleigh, 12th May and 12th November.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.—Associate Justice, *James M. Wayne*.

*South Carolina*, at Charleston, 2d Tuesday of April; and at Columbia on the 4th Monday in November.

*Georgia*, at Savannah, on Thursday after the 1st Monday in May; and at Milledgeville, on Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.—Associate Justice, *John M'Lean*.

*Kentucky*, at Frankfort, 1st Monday of May and November.

*Tennessee*, at Nashville, 1st Monday in March and September; and at Knoxville, 2d Monday in October.

*Ohio*, at Columbus, 2d Monday of July and 3d Monday of December.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, at *Washington*, on the 4th Monday in March and November; at *Alexandria*, on the 1st Monday in May, and 1st Monday in October. And the District Court for the same District, on the 1st Mondays of December and June.

## COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*District Court.*

William Cranch.....Judge.

Edm. I. Lee...Clerk....*Alexandria*.

Alex. Hunter, Marshal, *Washington*.

Wm. Brent...Clerk.....do....

Edm. I. Lee...Clerk....*Alexandria*.

*Circuit Court.*

Wm. Cranch..Chief Judge....\$2700

B. Thruston..Assistant do.... 2500

J. S. Morsel.....do..... 2500

F. S. Key...Attorney..Washington.

*Orphans' Court.*

S. Chase, Judge, *Washington*. \$1000

H. C. Neale, Register, *Washington*.

C. Neale, Judge, *Alexandria*. \$800

Alex. Moore, Register, *Alexandria*.

## TERRITORIAL COURTS.

*Arkansas.*

Thomas J. Lacey..Judge.....\$1500

Benj. Johnson.....do..... 1500

Edward Cross.....do..... 1500

Archibald Yell.....do..... 1500

Saml. C. Roane, Att'y, Little Rock.

Elias Rector....Marshal.....do....

*East Florida.*

Robert R. Reid....Judge ....\$1800

Thos. Douglass, Att'y, St. Augustine.

Samuel Blair....Marshal.....do....

*Middle Florida*

Thomas Randall..Judge....\$1800

J. D. Westcott, Att'y, Tallahassee.

T. E. Randolph..Marshal.....do....

*West Florida.*

John A. Cameron..Judge.....\$1800

George Walker,..Att'y..Pensacola.

Jas. W. Exum....Marshal...do....

*South Florida.*

James Webb.....Judge....\$2000

William Marvin, Att'y..Key West.

Thomas Eastin...Marshal...do....

*Michigan.*

George Morrell...Judge.....\$1500

Solomon Sibley.....do..... 1500

Ross Wilkins.....do..... 1500

David Irvin.....do..... 1500

Daniel Goodwin, Attorney, Detroit.

Peter Desneyers..Marshal.....do....

## INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Since the publication of the preceding Volume the following changes have taken place in the Foreign Missions of the United States:—

The mission to France has become vacant by the return of *Mr. Livingston*, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and by the recal of *Mr. Barton*, who had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires on *Mr. Livingston's* departure. *Mr. Van Ness*, late Envoy to Spain, has returned; *William T. Barry* received the appointment of Envoy to succeed him, but died in England on his way to Spain, and *Mr. Middleton* has since been appointed Chargé. *Mr. Kavanagh* has been appointed Chargé to Portugal, which mission, last year, was vacant. *Mr. Wheaton*, late Chargé to Denmark, has been transferred to Prussia, and *Mr. Woodside* appointed to Denmark. *Mr. Williamson* has received the appointment of Chargé to Venezuela, being the first diplomatic minister from the United States to that country.

The Pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, salary, besides \$9,000 for an outfit. Secretaries of Legation receive \$2,000, and Chargés d'Affaires \$4,500 per annum.

*Ministers of the United States, in Foreign Countries, with the places of their Residence.*

RUSSIA.—William Wilkins, En. Ex. and Min. Plen'y. St. Petersburg.  
John Randolph Clay....Sec'y of Legation....St. Petersburg.  
ENGLAND.—Aaron Vail.....Chargé d'Affaires....London.  
SPAIN.—Arthur Middleton, jun....Chargé d'Affaires....Madrid.  
PORTUGAL.—Edward Kavanagh...Chargé d'Affaires....Lisbon.  
BELGIUM.—Hugh S. Legaré.....Chargé d'Affaires....Brussels.  
HOLLAND.—Auguste Davezac....Chargé d'Affaires....Hague.  
DENMARK.—Jonathan Woodside..Chargé d'Affaires....Copenhagen.  
SWEDEN.—Christopher Hughes...Chargé d'Affaires....Stockholm.  
PRUSSIA.—Henry Wheaton.....Chargé d'Affaires....Berlin.  
TURKEY.—David Porter.....Chargé d'Affaires....Constantinople.  
MEXICO.—Powhatan Ellis.....Chargé d'Affaires....Mexico.  
CENTRAL AMERICA.—C. G. Dewitt.Chargé d'Affaires....Guatemala.  
NEW GRANADA.—R. B. McAfee...Chargé d'Affaires....Bogotá.  
VENEZUELA.—J. G. A. Williamson.Chargé d'Affaires....Caraccas.  
BRAZIL.—William Hunter.....Chargé d'Affaires....Rio de Janeiro.  
CHILE.—Richard Pollard.....Chargé d'Affaires. { Sant-Iago de-  
Chile.  
PERU.—Samuel Larned.....Chargé d'Affaires....Lima.

*Consuls of the United States, with the places of their Residence.*

Note.—Those marked thus † are also Agents for Claims; thus \* are Commercial Agents.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

*England.*

† Thomas Aspiwall.. London.

Albert Davy..... { Kingston upon  
Hull.

Francis B. Ogden.... Liverpool.

Thomas Dennison.... Bristol.

Robert W. Fox..... Falmouth.

Thomas Wéré Fox... Plymouth.

Robert R. Hunter.. { Cowes, Isle of  
Wight.

*Scotland.*

Robert Griève..... { Leith, Port of  
                                  { Edinburgh.  
Edward Baxter.....Dundee.  
Alexander Thomson..Glasgow.

*Ireland.*

Thomas Wilson.....Dublin.  
Thos. Wm. Gilpin...Belfast.  
James Corscaden....Londonderry.  
Reuben Harvey.....Cork.  
Thomas M. Persse...Galway.

*In and near Europe and Africa.*

Horatio Sprague....Gibraltar.  
Wm. W. Andrews...Island Malta.  
\*William Carroll....I. St. Helena.  
Isaac Chase..... { Cape-town,  
                                  { C. of G. Hope,  
                                  { Port Louis,  
\*Paul Froberville... { Mauritius, or  
                                  { Isle of France.

*North America.*

Thomas Leavitt... { St. John's New  
                                  { Brunswick.  
John Morrow..... { Halifax, Nova  
                                  { Scotia.

*West Indies.*

\*Wm. Tudor Tucker..Bermuda.  
George Huyler.... { Nassau, New  
                                  { Providence,  
                                  { Bahamas.  
John Arthur.....Turks Islands.  
Robt. M. Harrison...Kingston, Jam.  
\*R. Higinbotham... { St. Christoph'r  
                                  { and Antigua.  
John Haly.....Barbadoes.

*South America.*

Moses Benjamin { Demarara, Bri-  
                                  { tish Guiana.

*RUSSIA.*

Abraham P. Gibson..St. Petersburg.  
Alexander Schwartz..Riga.

Edmund Brandt.....Archangel.  
John Ralli.....Odessa.

*FRENCH DOMINIONS.*

*France.*

†Daniel Brent.....Paris.  
R. G. Beasley.....Havre.  
F. C. Fenwick.....Nantes.  
J. J. Debessé.....La Rochelle.  
George Strobel.....Bordeaux.  
Dominick Lynch....Bayonne.  
Theodore Privat....Cette.  
Daniel C. Croxall....Marseilles.

*West Indies.*

Peter Suau..... { Pointe à Pitre,  
                                  { Guadaloupe.  
Robert F. Chase... { St. Pierre,  
                                  { Martinique.

*SPANISH DOMINIONS.*

*Spain.*

Max. de Aguirre.....Bilboa.  
Alexander Burton...Cadiz.  
George G. Barrell...Malaga.  
Joseph Borrás.....Barcelona.  
Obadiah Rich.... { Port Mahon,  
                                  { Balearic Isl'ds

*Cuba.*

Nicholas P. Trist....Havana.  
Lewis Shoemaker....Matanzas.  
E. C. Watmough....Trinidad.  
John Owen..... { Puerto del  
                                  { Principe.  
Michael Mahon.... { Sant-Iago de  
                                  { Cuba.

*Puerto Rico*

Hopeful Toler.....Ponce.  
G. W. Montgomery { San Juan or  
                                  { St. Johns.  
George Latimer.....Mayagüez.  
\*William H. Tracy..Guayama.

*Other Spanish Islands.*

Joseph Cullen..... { Teneriffe, Ca-  
                                  { nary Islands.  
A. H. P. Edwards.. { Manila, Phi-  
                                  { lippine Islands

**PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.**

**Portugal.**

I. P. Hutchinson.....Lisbon.  
Wm. H. Vesey.... } St. Ubes, or  
                              Setuval.

**Portuguese Islands.**

Chas. W. Dabney.	{ Fayal, Azores
	{ Islands.
John H. March....	{ Funchal, Ma-
	{ deira.
Wm. G. Merrill....	{ Puerto Praya,
	{ Cape Verd.

## BELGIUM.

Wm. D. Patterson...Antwerp.  
Louis Mark.....Ostend.

**DOMINIONS OF THE NETHER-  
LANDS.**

**Holland.**

**John W. Parker.....Amsterdam.**  
**John Wambersie.....Rotterdam.**

### Colonies of the Netherlands.

Thomas Traek ....	} Paramaribo, Surinam, Curaçao, West Indies. Batavia, Isl'd of Java. Singapore.
Louis Paimbœuf...	
Owen Roberts,.....	
Joseph Balestier...	

### DANISH DOMINIONS.

**Denmark.**

**Charles J. Hambro...Copenhagen.**  
**Thomas H. Barker...Elsinore.**

**West Indies.**

Nathan Levy.....	St. Thomas.
Joseph Ridgway...	St. Croix, or Santa Cruz

### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

David Erskine.....Stockholm.  
C. A. Murray.....Gothenburg.  
Helmich Janson.....Bergen.

**PRUSSIA.**

**William T. Simons...Elberfeld.**  
**Frederick Schillow...Stettin.**

## AUSTRIA.

**J. G. Schwarz.....Vienna.**  
**George Moore.....Trieste.**

### OTHER GERMAN STATES.

Frederick List.....Leipsick, Sax'y  
Robt. de Ruedorffer..Munich, Bav'a  
Charles Graefe.....Cassel, Hesse.  
John Cuthbert..... { Hamburg,  
                                      { Hanseatic.  
Joshua Dodge.....Bremen, Han't  
Ernest Schwendler. { Frankfurt, on  
                                      { the Main.

## SWITZERLAND.

**John G. Boker.....Basil.**

**KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.**

**Alex. Hammett.....Naples.**  
**Benjamin Gardner....Palermo.**  
**John L. Payson.....Messina.**

## OTHER ITALIAN STATES

Felix Cicognani...	} Rome, Pontifical States.
Thomas Appleton...	
Charles Barnet....	
	} Leghorn, Tus'y
	} Genoa, Sardinian States.

**TURKISH DOMINIONS.**

David Offley.....Smyrna.  
Nicholas L. Perick...Brousa.  
B. W. Llewellyn.....Salonica.  
Dalmas D'Avenant...Isle of Stanco  
Narino de Matthey....Isle of Cyprus

*Places under the Government of the Pasha of Egypt.*

Chev'r Durighello....Aleppo.  
Jasper Chasseaud. { Beirut, Dam-  
ascus, & Said.  
John Gliddon.....Alexandria.  
Vincent Rosa.....{ Candia, Isle of  
Candia.  
D. Bonnal.....Canea, do.



*An act to prescribe the punishment of Consuls, Commercial Agents, and others, in certain cases.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That if any Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent, shall knowingly and falsely certify to any invoice, or other paper, to which his certificate is by law authorized or required, he shall, on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, at the like discretion.*

*(Approved, 3d March, 1835)*

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS &C., IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year the following changes have occurred in the Foreign Missions to the United States:—

The mission from France has become vacant by the recal of *M. Serurier*, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and of *M. Pageot*, who had been accredited Chargé on the departure of *M. Serurier*. The right honorable *Sir Charles R. Vaughan*, G. C. H. Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain, has returned home, and *Charles Bankhead*, Esq., has been accredited Chargé. *Don Angel Calderon de la Barca*, has been received as Envoy Extraordinary from Spain, in place of *Chevalier Francisco Tacón*. *Joaquin Cesar de Figueres e Morao*, has been received as Chargé d'Affaires from the Queen of Portugal. And *Domingo Acosta*, as Chargé from New Granada, in addition to his former appointment of Consul General. The mission from Chile has become vacant by the recal of *Manuel Carrallo*, late Chargé from that Republic.

For the protection of the persons of foreign ministers, by the act of 30th April, 1790, it is provided that if any writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein, respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister of any foreign prince or state, authorized and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic, or domestic servant, of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his, or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and judged as utterly null and void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever.

In case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violators of the laws of nations and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court. But no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take, or receive, any benefit of this act; nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by



such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who shall, upon receipt thereof, affix the same in some public place in his office whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

*Ministers of Foreign Powers in the United States.***RUSSIA.**

Baron de Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Presented to the President of the United States, 20 December, 1827.

George Krehmer.....First Secretary of Legation.

Alexander Chvostoff.....Second Secretary of Legation.

**SPAIN.**

Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty. Presented 7 December, 1835.

Don Miguel Tacon.....Secretary of Legation.

Don Luis Potestad.....First Attaché.

Don Francisco Pampillo.....Second Attaché.

**BELGIUM.**

Baron Desiré Behr, Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Presented 6 June, 1832.

**DENMARK.**

Steen Anderson Bille, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of his Majesty the King of Denmark. Presented 10 November, 1826. Resides at Philadelphia.

**SWEDEN.**

Chevalier Severin Lorch, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Presented 21 May, 1833. Resides at New York.

**MEXICO.**

Don Jose Maria de Castillo y Lanzas, Chargé d'Affaires of the United Mexican States. Presented 26 June, 1833. Resides at Philadelphia.

**NETHERLANDS.**

E. M. Adriaan Martini, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. Presented 11 July, 1833.

**BRAZIL.**

Jose Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti d'Albuquerque, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Presented 31 December, 1833.

**PRUSSIA.**

Baron de Roëne, Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Prussia. Presented 23 June, 1834. Resides at Baltimore.

**PORTUGAL.**

Joaquin Cesar de Figueira e Morao, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal. Presented 10 March, 1835. Resides at New York.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Charles Bankhead, Chargé d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty. Presented 19 September, 1835.

Andrew Buchanan.....Attaché

**NEW GRANADA.**

Domingo Acosta, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of the Republic of New Granada. Presented 2 January, 1832. Resides at N. York.

*Consul Generals of Foreign Powers in the United States.*

FRANCE.....	Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest..	New York.
RUSSIA.....	Alexis Eustaphie.....	New York.
SPAIN.....	Don Pablo Chacon.....	Philadelphia.
PORTUGAL.....	Joaquin Cesar de Figanieri e Morao..	Baltimore.
AUSTRIA.....	Baron de Lederer.....	
HAMBURG.....	C. N. Buck.....	Philadelphia.
WIRTEMBERG....	Christian Meyer.....	Baltimore.
SAXONY.....	Charles Aug. Davis.....	
SWEDEN.....	Chevalier Severin Lorch.....	New York.
TWO SICILIES....	Domenico Morelli.....	Philadelphia.
SARDINIA.....	A. Garibaldi.....	Philadelphia
ROME.....	Giovanni Sartori.....	Trenton.
NEW GRANADA..	Domingo Acosta.....	New York.
BRAZIL.....	Manoel Guilherme dos Reis.....	Philadelphia.
SAXE WEIMAR...	Frd. Aug. Mensch.....	New York.
MECKLENBURG }	Leon Herckenrath.....	Charleston.
SCHWERIN..... }		
ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY..	Juan Darby.....	

*Consuls, &c., of Foreign Powers in the United States.*

*Note.*—This mark (\*) designates Vice Consuls and Agents.

## FRANCE

Michael E. Hersant...	Philadelphia.
*M. Henri.....	Baltimore.
*Count Choiseuil.....	Charleston.
*M. Deseze.....	Norfolk.
*Delame de Vileret...	Savannah.
M. Batre.....	Mobile.
*Count de la Porte...	Tallahassee.
Martin Francois Ar-	} N. Orleans.
mand Sailard.....	

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Joseph T. Sherwood...	Portland.
Donald M'Intosh.....	Portsmouth.
George Manners.....	Boston.
James Buchanan.....	New York.
Gilbert Robinson.....	Philadelphia.
John M'Tavish.....	Baltimore.
William Gray.....	Norfolk.
Henry Newmon.....	Charleston.
Edm. Molyneaux.....	Savannah.
James Baker.....	Mobile.
John Crawford.....	N. Orleans.
*Albert G. Lane.....	Eastport.
*J. B. Swanton.....	Bath.
*George Jaffray.....	Portsmouth.

*R. C. Manners.....	Boston.
*J. C. Buchanan.....	New York.
*P. T. Dawson.....	Baltimore.
*Robert Leslie.....	Petersburg.
*William Mackenzie..	Richmond.
*Anthony Mislau.....	Wilmington.
*James Moodie.....	Charleston.
*William Cooke.....	Darien.
*John Innerarity.....	Pensacola.
*Oliver O'Hara.....	Key West.
*Robert Higgin.....	Mobile.

## RUSSIA.

Peter Kilchen.....	Boston.
Edward Johns.....	N. Orleans.
*J. Prince.....	Salem.
*E. Mayo.....	Portland.
*J. G. Bogart.....	New York.
*T. H. Deas.....	Charleston.
*F. Whittle.....	Norfolk.

## SPAIN.

Francisco Hernan-	} Philadelphia.
dez de Nogues...	
*Don Thos. Amory	} Portland.
Deblois.....	
*D. Antonia G. Vega..	Boston.

Fran. Stoughton.....New York.  
 \*Manuel Valdor.....Baltimore.  
 \*Antonio Pomer.....Norfolk.  
 \*Antonio Larragua... Charleston.  
 Ant. Argote Villalobus..N. Orleans.  
 \*Pedro de Alba.....Pensacola.  
 John Notliu.....Key West.  
 \*Don José Yguacio }  
 Cruzat..... } Mobile.

PORTUGAL.

\*D. Antonio G. Vega...Boston.  
 \*Paulo de Figuera.....New York.  
 \*Joao Vaughn.....Philadelphia.  
 \*D. Manoel Valdor... Baltimore.  
 C. Neal.....Alexandria.  
 Walter de Lacy.....Norfolk  
 J. P. Calhorda.....Wilmington.  
 \*René Gondard.....Charleston.  
 \*Elias Reed.....Savannah.  
 \*William H. Allen....St. Augustine  
 \*A. Willis Gordon....Mobile.  
 \*Jule Pescay.....Pensacola.  
 \*Diego Chalaron.....N. Orleans.

AUSTRIA.

\*Jos. Ganahl.....Savannah.

PRUSSIA.

Gustav Gossler.....Boston.  
 J. W. Schmidt.....New York.  
 Arnold Halbach.....Philadelphia.  
 Louis Trapman.....Charleston.  
 Fred. W. Schmidt....N. Orleans..

HAMBURG.

\*J. W. Schmidt.....New York.  
 \*F. Christ Graf.....Baltimore.  
 \*A. C. Cazenove.....Alexandria.  
 \*Jacob Wulff.....Charleston.  
 \*Charles Knorre.....Boston.  
 Frederick W. Schmidt N. Orleans.

BREMEN.

Eleazer Crabtree.....Savannah.  
 John J. Weruer, *ad int* Philadelphia.

FRANKFORT.

A. Halbach.....Philadelphia.  
 Fred. Wysmann.....New York.

DENMARK.

Fred. Myers.....Norfolk.  
 P. K. Dickinson.....Wilmington.  
 James H. Ladson.....Charleston.  
 William Crabtree, jr..Savannah.  
 Peter Edouard Sorbe..N. Orleans.  
 \*W. Ritchie.....Boston.  
 \*Benjamin Aymar....New York.  
 \*John Buhlen.....Philadelphia.  
 \*H. G. Jacobson.....Baltimore.  
 \*Christ. Neale.....Alexandria.

SAXONY.

Robert Ralston.....Philadelphia.  
 Ferd. Ludwig Brauns..Baltimore.  
 Andreas Anthon Melly..New York.

HESSE CASSEL.

Conard W. Faber.....

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

\*John Vaughan.....Philadelphia.  
 \*C. E. Habicht.....Boston.  
 \*John James Boyd....New York.  
 \*S. Lawson.....Baltimore.  
 \*John H. Brent.....Alexandria.  
 \*Joseph Winthrop....Charleston.  
 \*Fran. H. Wilman....Savannah.  
 \*Diedrich Miesegaes...N. Orleans.  
 \*W. P. Vincent.....Norfolk.

NETHERLANDS.

J. C. Zimmerman.....New York.  
 J. J. Hagewerft.....Baltimore.  
 A. C. Cazenove.....Alexandria.  
 Henry Bohlen.....Philadelphia.  
 Thomas Dixon.....Boston.  
 P. G. Leichleitner....Annapolis.  
 Myer Myers.....Norfolk.  
 G. Barnsley, *ad int*....Savannah.  
 Hergo C. Gildmeester..N. Orleans.  
 \*Thomas Taxter.....Salem.

BELGIUM.

E. A. Homer.....Boston.  
 Henry G. T. Mali.....New York.  
 Henry Lefebure.....Charleston.

## THE TWO SICILIES.

- \*Pietro D. Alessandro..Boston.
- \*Benjamin Dye Potter..Providence.
- John Clisbe.....New Haven.
- Martin Mantin.....New York.
- A. O. Hammand.....Charleston.
- \*William Read.....Philadelphia.
- \*Emmanuele Valdor..Baltimore.
- \*Luca Palmieri.....Philadelphia.
- \*Antonio Pommar.....Norfolk.
- \*Hippolite Galley....N. Orleans.
- \*Goffre Barnsley.....Savannah.

## SARDINIA.

- \*Louis A. Cazenove..Boston.
- S. V. Rouland.....New York.
- C. Valdor.....Baltimore.
- Y. F. Brette.....Norfolk.
- Y. Auze.....Savannah.
- \*Thomas Roger.....Charleston.
- \*A. F. George.....Mobile.
- \*Antoine Michaud....N. Orleans.

## ROME.

- \*T. J. Bixouard.....Baltimore.
- \*Henry Perret.....N. Orleans.

## TUSCANY.

- \*W. H. Aspinwall....New York.

## SWITZERLAND.

- Theodore Nicolet.....N. Orleans.

## MEXICO.

- \*Edward Cabot.....Boston.
- \*Pedro Gonzalez y } New York
- Aquila.....}
- \*A. M. Cos, *ad int.*...Philadelphia.
- \*Luke Tiernan.....Baltimore.
- R. W. Cogdell.....Charleston.
- D. Francisco Marti- } N. Orleans.
- nez Pizarro.....}
- \*Alden A. M. Jackson..Pensacola.
- Henry Dagget.....Mobile.
- \*G. J. Marallano.....St. Louis.
- \*Juan Francisco Cortes Wachtitch's

## NEW GRANADA.

- \*James Andrews.....Boston.
- \*P. Gillineau.....} Connecticut
- } and R. I.

- \*Mortimer Livingston..New York.
- \*Talesforo Orea .....Philadelphia
- \*Richard W. Gill.....Baltimore.
- \*Thomas Middleton....Charleston.
- \*John Myers.....Norfolk.
- \*Robert Goodwin.....Savannah.
- \*W. H. Robertson....Mobile.
- \*Sam. P. Morgan.....N. Orleans.

## VENEZUELA.

- Nicholas D. C. Moller..New York.

## BRAZIL.

- Archibald Forte.....} Mass. N. H.
- } and Maine
- C. Griffin.....N. London
- Samuel Snow.....Providence.
- Herman Bruen.....New York.
- \*J. Vaughan.....Philadelphia
- \*G. H. Newman.....Baltimore.
- \*Christopher Neale...Alexandria.
- \*Myer Myers.....Norfolk.
- \*John P. Calhorde....Wilmington.
- \*Samuel Chadwick....Charleston.
- \*J. W. Anderson.....Savannah.
- \*James W. Zacharie..N. Orleans.

## HANSEATIC TOWNS.

- Louis Trapman.....Charleston.
- Casper Mayer.....New York.
- H. F. Von Lemyerke...Philadelphia.
- Thomas Searle.....Boston.
- A. C. Cazenove.....Alexandria.
- Fred. Frey.....N. Orleans.

## SAXE WEIMAR.

- Aug. W. Hupeden....New York.

## OLDENBURG.

- O. H. Miessegaes.....New York.
- Leon Herchenrath....Charleston.

## HANOVER.

- \*Aug. W. Hupenden..New York.
- John Lowden.....Charleston.

## BADEN.

- C. F. Hoyer.....New York.

## BAVARIA.

- Georg Heinrich.....New York.

## THE ARMY.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, November 30, 1835.

*To the President of the United States :*

SIR, In conformity with your instructions, and with the usage of this Department, I have the honor to lay before you a statement of its operations during the past season, and reports from the various bureaus, exhibiting, in detail, their respective proceedings, as far as these appear to be sufficiently important for communication in the usual annual statements.

The general positions of the army remain the same as at the time of my last report. Some movements, however, have taken place, which it is proper should be specially brought before you.

Fourteen companies have been placed under the command of General Clinch, in Florida, with a view to impose a proper restraint upon the Seminole Indians, who have occasionally evinced an unquiet spirit, and to insure the execution of the treaty stipulations providing for the removal of these Indians. As soon as this takes place, these troops will resume their proper positions.

The regiment of dragoons has been usefully employed in penetrating into the Indian country, in exhibiting to the Indians a force well calculated to check or to punish any hostilities they may commit, and in adding to our geographical knowledge of those remote regions. Colonel Kearney, with one detachment, marched through the country between the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers; Colonel Dodge, with another, made an excursion south of the Missouri, towards the Rocky Mountains; and Major Mason, with a third, joined by a detachment of infantry, was employed in duties connected with the assemblage of a body of Indians at the Cross Timbers, near the great western prairie, for the purpose of establishing permanent pacific relations between the remote wandering bands and the United States, and the more agricultural Indians, who have migrated, under the public faith, to that region, or who seem disposed to improve their condition by more settled habits. The duties committed to these troops have been well performed.

The information concerning the discipline and morale of the army is satisfactory. The officers are engaged in a great diversity of duties, growing out of various acts of Congress, many of which have no direct connexion with their professional avocations. These duties are satisfactorily executed, and the expenditures to which they lead are generally made with fidelity, and accounted for with promptitude.

I beg leave to ask your attention to the report of the Chief Engineer, in relation to the state of the corps under his command. The number of officers in that corps is not sufficient for the performance of the various duties committed to it. The consequence is, that in some instances the public works have been neglected or delayed, and in others they have been prosecuted by those who had not the necessary professional skill and experience. Persons in civil life, possessed of competent scientific knowledge, will not often enter into the temporary service of the Government for such compensation as is provided by law for the engineer

officers. The progress of improvement through the country creates a demand for those qualifications which are required in the military and topographical engineer service; and a higher rate of compensation is allowed than it has been the usage of this Department to grant. A gradual and moderate addition to the corps offers the only remedy for this state of things, and I am satisfied that considerations of economy, as well as a due regard to the proper execution of a most important class of public works, call for this arrangement.

The same considerations apply, in a considerable degree, to the topographical corps, and I ask your favorable consideration for the measure recommended by the officer at the head of it. One of the plans suggested will accomplish the object, without any addition to the public expenditures, and will make adequate provision for a branch of service, connected with the defence of the country, and which has also the advantage of furnishing information that may prove highly valuable to every portion of the community.

Agreeably to a provision in an act of the last session of Congress, that part of the Cumberland road between the town of Cumberland and the Ohio river has been surrendered to, and accepted by, the States through which it passes; and arrangements have been made, by the authority of these States, for the collection of such tolls as will keep it in proper repair. The funds appropriated for the completion of this road have been applied to the object, and will be fully adequate to its attainment. The work with the exception of some of the bridges, and of a few necessary repairs, is nearly finished, and is passable in its whole extent. All accounts concur in representing it as constructed in the most faithful manner. Captain Delafield, who has superintended the operations, and the officers engaged with him, are entitled to commendation for the zeal and professional ability they have displayed.

The United States are exonerated from all future claims on account of this road, while competent provision has been made for its preservation.

The progress in the other works of internal improvement is shown in the report of the Chief Engineer. Among these, one of the most remarkable, as well from its great importance as from the unexpected facility with which it has so far been executed, is the removal of the raft over Red river. An immense body of timber, extending one hundred and eleven miles along that stream, had covered a large portion of its surface, and interrupted all communication. This has probably been collecting for ages; and not only was this great natural highway thus shut up, by it, but a fertile and extensive region along the river was inundated, and the whole country in its vicinity subject to local diseases, having their origin in this submersion.

This work has been in progress, upon the present system, little more than two years, and the whole expenditure, including the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars, which was applied in previous experiments that failed, has been about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of forty thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars will be required to complete it, which, with the sum often thousand dollars now in the treasury, will make for the whole cost one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars. The river has been cleared for a distance of eighty-eight miles,

and there yet remain twenty-three miles of obstructions to remove. This portion, it is expected, will be finished early in the next season, if the necessary appropriations are made in time.

Before the present plan of effecting this work was adopted, there were various projects suggested for its accomplishment; but the most sanguine projector could not have anticipated such a great physical change as is already taken place, within the time and the means that have been devoted to the work. A loose estimate of the land which will be reclaimed and rendered valuable by this improvement, which has been made by Colonel Brookes, formerly Indian agent in Louisiana, and intimately acquainted with the region upon Red river, places it at upwards of a million of acres, and it will form one of the most productive districts in the Union. This operation, as a mere matter of pecuniary value, will return many times the amount expended upon it.

I have brought the subject to your view at this time, not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but from the encouragement it affords to the introduction and prosecution of a system of improvement by which the public lands upon the lower Mississippi and some of its tributaries may be reclaimed from their present condition, and rendered fit for agricultural purposes. Whether the object be attainable within the limits of a reasonable expense, there are not satisfactory data for determining; but its great results to the country, in health, in power, and in wealth, are obvious.

No appropriations having been made at the last session of Congress for the prosecution of the works upon the fortifications, it has been deemed proper to submit additional estimates for these objects; and as some of the forts first commenced have been completed, estimates have also been approved by you for the commencement of others, which have been recommended by the board of engineers in the continuation of the system of defence devised by them and submitted to Congress. A number of our most important harbors and inlets are yet either wholly undefended, or so partially protected as to render their situation altogether insecure in the event of exposure to hostile attempts. An adherence to the general plan of defence, and a gradual prosecution of the work as the national finances and other considerations may justify, seem to be demanded by a just regard to the circumstances of the country, as well as by the experience which the events of the last war forced upon us.

In addition, however, to these permanent fortifications, there are some of our most extensive roadsteads, in which floating steam batteries ought to be employed. Among these are the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and the harbor of New York. The peculiar situation of these estuaries, as well with relation to their exposure as to the best measures for their defence, and the immense value of the navigation and commerce of which they are the outlets and inlets, render their security a matter of deep interest to the whole country. When the present system of defence was rejected, I understand the board of engineers contemplated the eventual construction of these moveable batteries as a part of their plan. The great improvements which have since taken place in all that relates to the application of the power of steam furnish additional motives for providing these co-operative defences. Alternately protecting and protected by the fixed batteries, these moveable ones will be found to be of the highest

importance. In fact, with an adequate force of this description stationed in the vicinity of our permanent military works, and enabled to take refuge under their cover, whenever necessary, a hostile fleet would scarcely venture to pass the position, and thereby expose itself to the hazard of annoyance in detail, and of being captured or destroyed, whenever a calm, a change of wind, or any other of the many accidents to which a maritime force is liable, might furnish a favorable opportunity for the action of the steam batteries. Our Atlantic frontier will not be properly secured till this means of efficient co-operation in its defence is introduced.

In my last annual report I communicated the facts which appeared to render it proper that the operations upon two of the most important works (Fort Calhoun and the Delaware breakwater) should be temporarily suspended. Experiments have been made to test the effects and probable extent of the causes which were in operation, and which threatened to injure, if not destroy the utility of these works. It is believed that the depression of the foundation of Fort Calhoun is so nearly checked that further danger is not to be apprehended. But, as will be seen by the report of the Quartermaster General, the experiments at the breakwater have not been so decisive as to settle the question connected with that work; and it has been thought best to ask of Congress an appropriation only for one hundred thousand dollars, which, under any probable circumstances, can be judiciously expended. It is to be hoped that the experiments which will be continued, and the scientific examination it is proposed to make next season, will furnish data for a just conclusion on the subject of this important structure, and indicate either that the causes which have threatened to injure its utility have produced their full effect, or that they may be counteracted by some change in the original plan. This artificial harbor is too valuable to an extensive commerce, peculiarly exposed, not to engage every effort in completing it, and preserving it from destruction.

The report of the visitors appointed to inspect the Military Academy, and the documents transmitted by them, are submitted for your consideration, together with the suggestions they have made, and which are calculated, in their opinion, to promote the efficiency of that institution. These annual examinations by a body of highly respectable citizens, called from various parts of the country, are not only useful as checks upon any improper tendency to which all public establishments are more or less liable, but they are satisfactory, when they bear testimony to the value of the system, and to the correctness of its administration; and practically advantageous by the suggestions they offer. That improvements may be made in the several departments of the Military Academy cannot be doubted; nor can it be doubted that a thorough examination by Congress of its various concerns, whether administrative, financial, or instructive, would be highly useful, and would tend to its permanent melioration. Its results, so far as these can be judged by the character, conduct, and qualifications of the officers of the army, about two-thirds of whom have been educated at this institution, have been decidedly beneficial. The standard of acquirement for the military profession has been raised; habits of discipline and subordination, necessary first to learn before the duty of command can be properly executed, have been



quired; elementary knowledge, peculiarly adapted to a military life, is been more extensively and accurately taught; and we have been better enabled to keep pace with those improvements which the nations of Europe have made and are making in this important branch of modern science.

Agreeably to your permission, I have introduced into the estimates an additional sum for the armament of the fortifications. Without going to any unnecessary detail upon this subject at the present time, I will merely remark that this measure is called for by the actual state of our preparations, and by a provident regard to the duty of self-defence. If an increase takes place in this branch of the service, many years must elapse before our fortifications and arsenals are sufficiently provided.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring the Secretary of War to procure certain information, having relation to the establishment of a national foundry in the District of Columbia. The information which has been collected will be communicated in obedience to the resolution; but I am so impressed with the importance of the measure, that I am induced to bring it to your notice in this report.

The United States have no establishment for the manufacture of cannon. The supplies wanted, as well for the field artillery of the army and militia as for the armament of the fortifications, are now procured from our private foundries—one near Richmond, one at Georgetown, one opposite West Point, and one at Pittsburg, which appear to have been established, at several periods, in the expectation that their products could be received by the Government as the public necessities might require, and at such prices as might from time to time be judged reasonable. As there is no private demand for this manufacture in our country, it is obvious that no person would make the requisite preparations, which are understood to demand considerable investments and the employment of skillful workmen, practically acquainted with this branch of business, unless expectations of a just reimbursement were held out. Contracts for limited periods have from time to time been made, providing for the delivery of stipulated quantities; but, as I had the honor to communicate to you in my annual report of November 21, 1831, the act

Congress of March 3, 1809, seems to present serious difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, and since that time no formal contract has been made for the supply of cannon. The proprietors of these foundries have been annually informed that if the appropriations would permit, and if cannon of designated quality and size were fabricated, these could be purchased. In this manner the subject has lingered, without any action on the part of Congress, and without any authority on the part of this Department to make more efficient arrangements. During the present year, the appropriation for the armament of the fortifications has been principally expended in procuring iron gun carriages, and the foundries have not been employed in the fabrication of cannon for the military branch of the service. It is believed that this circumstance, deranging their operations, has been seriously injurious, and, if it again recur, it may induce some of them to discharge the workmen specially employed upon this business, and who may hereafter be collected with great difficulty. The Government now depends upon this temporary

and uncertain arrangement for the supply of this indispensable element of national defence. The circumstances which required a change I had the honor to submit four years since. They have lost none of their force during the period which has intervened; and, independently of the considerations presented, having relation to the uncertain condition of these establishments, there are others bearing upon the quality of the material and of the workmanship, which render it important that the Government should be its own manufacturer of this article. The cost of cannon while this is kept within a reasonable limit is not an object compared with the two qualities of strength and lightness. With the exertions of the present manufacturers of cannon, so far as the necessary facts are known to me, I have reason to be satisfied. But it is sufficiently obvious that in a branch of business where a slight difference in the material, and slight neglect in the process, may produce irremediable mischief, and where, from causes not easily ascertained, these defects may disclose themselves in the midst of the most active service, and after the guns have resisted all the usual proofs, the manufacture of the article should be carried on where these neglects are least likely to happen; where, in fact, there can be no interest to use any other than the best materials, nor to employ any other than the most skilful artisans. Time and experience are necessary to found and perfect an establishment for this purpose upon a scale suited to our wants.

It does not seem necessary to exhibit in detail the number of cannon now in the possession of the Government and distributed in its forts, arsenals, and temporary posts, and the number that will be required to complete the armament of the fortifications already constructed, of those in the process of construction, and of those projected; and the number necessary for the proper demands of field service. It is sufficient to observe here that the quantity is far more than enough to justify extensive and vigorous arrangements; and this without reference to the accidents of time and service, which must always operate to reduce the stock on hand.

Such an establishment as the one contemplated could be employed as well for the navy as for the army; but while I allude to its general usefulness, it is proper I should avoid all details peculiarly appropriate to another department.

The defective organization of the militia is universally acknowledged. But little practical utility results from the administration of the present system; and if this great element of national defence is worth preservation and improvement, it is time the whole subject should be examined, and that a plan suited to the exigencies of the country should be adopted. I am unwilling to believe that there are such inherent difficulties in this subject as to render it impracticable or even very difficult to organize this great force, so peculiarly adapted to our condition and institutions, in such a manner as to render it active and efficient in those junctures when the country may be called on to exert its power. I presume few would be found to advocate the maintenance of a standing military force adequate to all the purposes of peace and war. When, therefore, those exigencies arise, from which no nation can expect exemption, and which call for an extension of our physical means, we must resort to an increase of the army, or to the embodying of the militia.

It is obvious, from the extent of the country, that we can never keep at all the exposed points such a permanent force as circumstances may occasionally require. The natural, and, in fact, the necessary dependance must be upon the militia; and if it be unorganized, we shall be found without the means to repel a foreign enemy, or to repress internal disturbances should these evils occur. To depend upon organizing a system when the exigency arises, is to reject all the lessons of experience, and to procrastinate, for examination, what should then be the subject of action. Besides, a permanent plan of organization should be devised in a time of leisure and peace, so that it may be introduced and thoroughly known before the force provided by it is required to be exerted. It should, as much as possible, be engrafted upon the habits of the country, and become a part of our institutions. The basis of an efficient organization of the militia must be a selection for instruction and service of that part of the population best qualified for these duties. Age and physical capacity present the proper considerations for such a selection. The principle is stated with his usual force by Mr. Jefferson, in his message to Congress of December, 1805, wherein he said:

"Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time, you will consider whether it would not be expedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, so to organize or class the militia as would enable us, on a sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, which the last census shows we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them shall become certain; and the reducing to the early period of life all its active services cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot, then, but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system, as by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation."

Had the general principles here recommended been practically adopted, and a corresponding system established, with the necessary details, first for instruction, and then for active service, it cannot be doubted that the course of events which marked the commencement of the late war would have been avoided, and an immense expenditure of blood and treasure saved to the nation. The warning voice, which was not heeded then, may perhaps be heard now, and, if it is, it may produce incalculable benefits.

A board of officers of the army and militia was organized some years since, under the instructions of this Department, and by virtue of a resolution of Congress, for the purpose of examining this subject, and of devising a practical plan for the organization, improvement, and efficient action of the militia. Their report contains the outline of a *projet*,

which, with some modifications, appears to me to combine as many advantages as any other that can probably be adopted. The basis was a classification of the adult male population of the United States, and a selection of as many persons from it, above the age of twenty-one years, as should be necessary to complete the number required to be enrolled and organized at all times for actual service; beginning, in all cases, with the youngest above the prescribed age. Their report stopped at the number they deemed necessary for constant equipment. As regards instruction and preparation, this limitation is no doubt proper; but still it would probably be deemed advisable so far to organize the whole body within certain ages as to produce a classification, and to afford the requisite facilities towards calling them into service in succession, should any contingency demand a larger force than the first division could supply. This arrangement would render available for the defence of the country its whole physical force—not that any event could require it all to be embodied at the same time, but because a particular section might sometimes be peculiarly exposed, and call for the services of a large proportion of its population; and the continuance of the pressure might render it necessary to discharge in succession those who had performed their prescribed terms, and to require the services of others. A mere organization would avail but little, unless inducements were held out for proper instruction and equipment; and I consider, therefore, some provision for elementary instruction and for such equipment as may be necessary to excite a proper emulation, indispensable to any improvement of our militia system—indispensable, I may add, to its very existence. An arrangement for these objects would embrace the first class only. It would, to be sure, involve expense, for an adequate compensation must be allowed to the persons required to be embodied at these schools of instruction for a few days in the year; and it would probably be found expedient to continue the present plan of voluntary corps with some changes, and to require them also to meet for improvement. It is in vain to expect that the whole adult male population of the country can or will furnish themselves with the articles required by law; or that their collection, for any number of days they can afford to devote to this object, and under the usual circumstances of such assemblages, can produce any beneficial effect to themselves or their country. Already, in a number of the States, the system has sunk under the weight of public opinion, and the practical question now is, whether we shall remain, in fact, defenceless, or resort to a large standing military force in time of peace—that just dread of all free Governments, or adopt an efficient plan, which will prepare for the public defence the greatest force at the least cost, and without danger. The blessings we have inherited cannot be preserved without exertion, nor without expense. It were idle to sit still and flatter ourselves with the hope that war is never to overtake us, and it would be worse to delay all efficient organization of our physical means till the time for its active employment arrives. Nearly fifty years have elapsed since the adoption of the present constitution. During all that time no essential change has been made in our militia system, and it has gradually declined in utility and efficiency, and in public confidence; and there is reason to fear its entire abandonment, unless it undergo important modifications. In this long interval,

the value of the system seems to have been appreciated by all the Presidents of the United States, as well those who from the habits of their lives could best estimate its value by their personal observation, as by those whose opinions may have been well formed from the course of events having relation to this matter; and in their annual communications, commencing with the inaugural address of General Washington, this subject has been almost constantly pressed upon the attention of Congress. For the purpose of showing its importance, in the opinion of these eminent citizens, I have caused their communications to be examined, and find that the subject has been presented to the Legislature and the nation no less than thirty-one times in their official recommendations. I indulge the hope that the present state of public affairs may lead to a re-examination of the system, and to such changes as may render it permanently useful.

I am gratified in being able to announce to you that the Indians residing east of the Mississippi river appear to be yielding to the conviction that their removal to the territory assigned for their residence in the West offers the only rational prospect of any permanent improvement in their condition, and that this measure is essential to their prosperity. Both in the North and South, the reports of the officers having charge of this matter are encouraging, and we may anticipate the full establishment of our present policy, and with the fairest prospects of success, if the pre-existing prejudices which have so long operated to retard our efforts can be removed.

The considerations which render this change of residence necessary are sufficiently obvious, and are founded upon the results that have heretofore attended our intercourse with the Indians. The causes which have so long continued to reduce and depress them in their present situation within our borders are yet in active operation. Their food, derived from the chase, is disappearing; their habits are inveterate, and they cannot or will not accommodate themselves to the new circumstances which press upon them, in time to save themselves from extinction; and, above all, their contact with a white population has entailed and is entailing upon them evils which, if not checked, must lead to their ruin. They appear to acquire with much greater facility the vices than the virtues of civilized life; and, during the whole period they have been known to us, they have abandoned themselves, with strange improvidence, to the use of ardent spirits. From my own observation of the Indian character, I consider the indulgence of this habit as the great barrier against any improvement of that portion of this race which, from their position, are enabled, at pleasure, to gratify this propensity. The difficulty of putting a stop to this traffic while the Indians are intermingled with our citizens, is sufficiently obvious; and, if they are to be rescued from its effects, they must be removed beyond the sphere of the traffic. This is certainly one of the most prominent reasons for the faithful prosecution of the system, and Congress, apparently impressed with its force, has provided by law, that all ardent spirits found in the Indian country may be destroyed. The agents of the Government will not now be compelled, as formerly, to resort to legal process for the interdiction of this traffic, at the hazard of the trouble, expense, and uncertainty attending such prosecutions upon a remote frontier.

I consider the experiments which have recently been made to provide for the maintenance of the Indians, by reservations for their use, and with the power of alienation, however guarded, to have wholly failed. These tracts are too often sold for a very inadequate consideration, and the amount received is dissipated in expenditures, either positively injurious, or altogether useless.

As soon as the remaining tribes shall have been established in the West, we may look forward to a happier destiny for the Indians; and if this expectation be disappointed, the failure must be attributed to the inveterate habits of this people, and not to the policy of the Government. The arrangements for the comfortable establishment of the Indians have been projected upon a scale suited to their wants and condition, and to the duties of the United States. With a view to appreciate the advantages which have been secured to them, I deem it proper briefly to recapitulate the provisions that have been made. These are not applicable, in all their details, to each tribe, as some receive more and some less in amount, while certain articles are given to some and not to others but the general principles of distribution apply to all. An extensive country has been reserved for them, and has been divided into districts for the several tribes.

To this they are removed at the expense of the United States.

They are provided with the necessary subsistence for one year after they reach their new residence.

Annuities, in specie, to a greater or less amount, are payable to each tribe.

Agricultural instruments, domestic animals, seed corn, salt, looms, cards, spinning-wheels, iron, steel, cloths, blankets, rifles, ammunition, and other articles are distributed among them.

Mills are erected and kept in operation, council-houses, churches, and dwelling-houses for chiefs are built.

Mechanics are engaged and supported; schools are established and maintained; and the missionary institutions among them are aided from the treasury of the United States.

These are the principal arrangements made for the benefit of this unfortunate people, who will soon have been removed, at great expense, when this new system will be in full operation, and where their peculiar institutions can be preserved with such modifications as a progressive state of improvement may require. They will be separated, too, from the settled portions of the country by a fixed boundary, beyond which our population cannot pass.

The operations of the Department of Indian Affairs are shown in detail by the report of the Commissioner, and by that of the Commissary General of Subsistence. It was anticipated that a considerable body of the Creeks of Alabama, would, ere this, have been on their way to the West; but recent information induces the belief that their journey has been postponed, but under circumstances which will probably insure their early removal in the spring. The treaty with the Seminoles of Florida, for their removal, is in the process of execution. A portion of the tribe were not prepared to go at the time arrangements were first proposed to be made for their removal, and when, by the treaty, they might have been required to depart. At their earnest solicitations the measure was

postponed until the coming winter, and assurances were given by them that they would then be prepared to remove. A majority avow their readiness to comply with their engagements, and will, no doubt, quietly go as soon as arrangements for their departure shall have been completed; but some of them exhibit a refractory spirit, and evince a disposition to remain. As they now hold no land in Florida, and would become a lawless banditti if suffered to remain, their pretensions cannot be submitted to. They will probably, when the time for operations arrives, quietly follow their countrymen. Should they not, measures will be adopted to insure this course, equally dictated by a just regard to their own welfare, as well as to that of our citizens in the vicinity of their residence.

Governor Stokes, General Arbuckle, and Major Armstrong, were appointed Commissioners to make a treaty with the roving tribes of Indians who inhabit the great Western Prairie, with a view of establishing permanent pacific relations between these predatory tribes and the United States, and also between the same tribes and the other Indians of that region. The lamented death of Major Armstrong deprived the Government of the services of that valuable officer; but the other Commissioners succeeded in effecting a pacification, which I hope will lead to a friendly intercourse among all the tribes in that quarter.

Under the authority of an act of the last session of Congress, an arrangement has been made by Colonel Brookes with the Caddo Indians, for the cession of their claims to land in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Arkansas. This will be submitted to you at the proper time for the consideration of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
LEW : CASS.

### CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

*Extract from the Report of the Major General of the Army, December, 1835.*

The reports which have been received represent the army in a respectable condition as respects their police and general discipline, and as improved in tactics as their dispersed condition will allow. The supplies are regularly received, and of good quality:

The dragoons, divided into three squadrons, have made tours during the past season through almost the whole of the country west of the Mississippi, below the forty-fourth degree of north latitude, and there is no doubt that their presence has had the effect of keeping the Indians quiet, and of preventing those depredations and hostilities which, before the raising of this regiment, had so frequently occurred on the frontiers. This corps has been found well adapted to the service on which it has been employed, and it is in an improving condition. The arms are found to fulfil the expectations entertained of them, and, with the adoption of some modifications of the equipments, recommended by Colonel Dodge and the other field officers, the dragoons may be regarded as a very efficient corps, and a valuable acquisition to the military establishment.

# 150 Position and Distribution of the Troops....1835.

*Eastern Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott.*

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding Officers.	Regiments and No. of companies.	Aggre- gate.
Fort Winnebago -	{ Portage, Fox, and Quincecon rivers,	Major Green -	5th Inf. 4	215
Fort Brady -	Sault St. Marie, M. T. -	Bt. Major Cobbe -	2d " 2	110
Fort Macinae -	Michilimacinae, M. T. -	Captain Clitz -	2d " 2	113
Fort Howard -	Green Bay, M. T. -	Bt. Br. Gen. Brooke -	5th " 4	218
Fort Dearborn -	Head of Lake Michigan, Ill.	Bt. Major Wilcox -	5th " 2	105
Fort Gratiot -	Outlet of L. Huron, M. T.	Bt. Major Hoffman -	2d " 2	104
Fort Niagara -	New York, N. Y. -	Garrison withdrawn		
Madison Barracks -	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. -	Lt. Col. Cummings -	2d " -	13
Hancock Barracks -	Holton, Maine -	Bt. Major Dearborn -	2d " 4	213
Fort Sullivan -	Eastport, Maine -	Major Churchill -	3d Art. 1	57
Fort Preble -	Portland, Maine -	Bt. Major McClintock -	3d " 1	66
Fort Constitution -	Portsmouth, N. Hamp. -	Bt. Major Ansart -	3d " 1	54
Fort Independence -	Boston, Massachusetts -	Garrison withdrawn		
Fort Wolcott -	Newport, Rhode Island -	Bt. Major Lomax -	3d " 1	54
Fort Trumbull -	New London, Connecticut	Bt. Lt. Col. Fanning -	4th " 1	55
Military Academy -	West Point, New York -	Bt. Col. De Russey -	detach. -	54
Fort Columbus -	New York Harbor, N. Y.	Lt. Col. Brooks -	4th Art. { 1	61
Fort Hamilton -			3	167
Fort Lafayette -			1	53
Fort McHenry -	Baltimore, Maryland -	Bt. Br. Gen. Fenwick -	4th " 1	68
Fort Severn -	Annapolis, Maryland -	Bt. Col. Walbach -	1st " 1	60
Fort Washington -	Left bank of Potomac, Md.	Major Gates -	1st " 1	55
Washington Arm <sup>y</sup> -	Greenleaf's Pt Wash D. C.	Bt. Major Mason -	1st " 1	56
Fort Monroe -	Old Point Comfort, Va. -	Bt. Br. Gen. Armistead -	13&4 <sup>th</sup> 4	226
Fort Johnston -	Near Smithville, N. C. -	Bt. Major Saunders -	1st " 1	62
Fort Macon -	Near Beaufort, N. C. -	Bt. Major Kirby -	1st " 1	53
Fort Moultrie -	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	Bt. Br. Gen. Eustis -	1st " { 1	51
Castle Pinckney -			1	53
Augusta Arsenal -	Augusta, Georgia -	Colonel Lindsay -	2d " 1	51
Oglethorpe Barr <sup>ks</sup> -	Savannah, Georgia -	Captain Merchant -	2d " 1	45
Fort Marion -	St. Augustine, Florida -	Captain Drane -	2d " 1	62
				45 2,549

*Western Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines.*

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding Officers.	Regiments and No. of companies.	Aggre- gate.
Fort Snelling -	Upper Mississippi -	Major Bliss -	1st Inf. 3	173
Fort Crawford -	Prarie du Chien, M. T. -	Colonel Taylor -	1st " 5	288
Fort Armstrong -	Rock Is and, Illinois -	Lt. Col. Davenport -	1st " 2	99
Fort Leavenworth -	R. Bk. Mo. near L. Platte	Colonel Dodge -	Dragoons 4	307
Jefferson Barracks -	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Bt. Br. Gen. Atkinson -	6th Inf. 10	510
Fort Gibson -	Arkansas Territory, A. T.	Bt. Br. Gl. Arbuckle -	Dragoons 3	108
Fort Coffee -	Arkansas Territory, A. T.	Captain Stuart -	7th Inf. 9	475
Fort Des Moines -	Right bank of Miss. M. T.	Lieut. Col. Kearney -	7th " 1	56
Fort Jessup -	Near Natchitoches, La. -	Lieut. Col. Kearney -	Dragoons 3	183
Fort Towson -	On the Kiamichi, A. T. -	Colonel Many -	3d Inf. 6	313
Baton Rouge -	Baton Rouge, La. -	Lieut. Col. Vose -	3d " 4	199
New Orleans -	New Orleans, La. -	Bt. Lieut. Col. Foster -	4th " 4	135
Fort Wood -	Chef Menjeur, La. -	Lieut. Col. Twiggs -	4th " 2	113
Fort Pike -	Petite Coquille, La. -	Bt. Captain Lowd -	2d Art. 1	57
Fort Jackson -	Near New Orleans -	Bt. Major Mounfort -	2d " 1	61
Fort Morgan -	Mobile Point, Alabama -	Garrison withdrawn		
Fort Pickens -	On St. Rom Island, Flor.	Captain Belton -	2d " 1	49
Fort Mitchell -	Near Creek Agency, Ala.	Captain Gardiner -	2d " 1	53
Fort King -	Alachua, Florida -	Bt. Major McIntosh -	4th Inf. 1	38
Fort Brooke -	Tampa Bay, Florida -	Bt. Br. Gen. Clinch -	1,2,3 art { 6	248
Key West -	Key West, Florida -	Bt. Major Zantingers -	4th Inf. 2	108
Fort Cass -	Near Calhoun, Tennessee	Bt. Major Dade -	2d, 3d Art 2	55
		Lieut. Howe -	4th Inf. 1	48
				71 3,777



**ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1835.**

**General Staff.**—1 Major General, 2 Brigadiers General, 1 Adjutant General, 2 Inspectors General, 1 Quartermaster General, 4 Quartermasters, 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 2 Commissaries.—Total 14.

**Medical Department.**—1 Surgeon General, 12 Surgeons, 55 Assistant Surgeons.—Total 68.

**Pay Department.**—1 Paymaster General, 14 Paymasters.—Total 15.

**Purchasing Department.**—1 Commissary General of Purchases, 2 Military Storekeepers.—Total 3.

**Corps of Engineers.**—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 6 First Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants.—Total 22.

**Topographical Engineers.**—6 Majors, 4 Captains.—Total 10.

**Ordnance Department.**—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 44 Sergeants, 250 enlisted men.—Total 308.

**Regiment of Dragoons.**—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 10 Captains, 11 First Lieutenants, 10 Second Lieutenants, 715 non-commissioned officers, &c., and privates.—Total 749.

**Four Regiments of Artillery.**—Each 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 18 First Lieutenants, 18 Second Lieutenants, 497 non-commissioned officers, &c., and privates.—Total each regiment, 545. Aggregate of Artillery, 2,180.

**Seven Regiments of Infantry.**—Each 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 10 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants, 10 Second Lieutenants, 514 non-commissioned officers, &c., and privates.—Total each regiment, 547. Aggregate of Infantry, 3,829.

**Grand Aggregate, Army of the United States, 7,198.**

**RECRUITING.**

*Statement showing the whole number of Recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1835.*

**EASTERN DEPARTMENT.**—*Lieut. Col. J. B. Crane, 2d Artillery, Superintendent.* At Boston, Mass. 8; New York, N. Y. 126; Albany, N. Y. 61; Utica, N. Y. 58; Syracuse, N. Y. 46; Rochester, N. Y. 63; New Brunswick, N. J. 1; Philadelphia, Pa. 133; Lancaster, Pa. 48; Harrisburg, Pa. 12; Carlisle, Pa. 195; Baltimore, Md. 113; Fredericktown, Md. 79; Winchester, Va. 13;—956.

**WESTERN DEPARTMENT.**—*Major A. R. Thompson, 2d Infantry, Superintendent.* At Pittsburg, Pa. 35; Wheeling, Va. 24; Newport, Ky. 15; Louisville, Ky. 33; Cincinnati, Ohio, 68; Zanesville, Ohio, 24; Nashville, Tenn. 10;—209.

**REGIMENTS**—In the Dragoons, 6. In the 1st Artillery, 17; 2d Artillery, 17; 3d Artillery, 25; 4th Artillery, 79;—138. In the 1st Infantry, 10; 2d Infantry, 48; 3d Infantry, 16; 4th Infantry, 81; 5th Infantry, 14; 6th Infantry, 42; 7th Infantry, 14;—225.

In the Detachment at West Point..... 11.

Band at West Point..... 4.

Detachment of Orderlies at Washington. 3.

At Ordnance Depôts..... 38.

**Total number enlisted from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1835, one thousand five hundred and ninety.**

**OPERATIONS UNDER THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,  
During the year ending November 6, 1835.**

**BARRACKS, &c.**

Of the works under the direction of the department, the barracks at New Orleans have been in rapid progress, and, it is believed, will be completed in the course of the winter without a further appropriation.

The hospital at Green bay has been finished, and the barracks, it is believed, will be completed in the course of the winter.

The works at Savannah and Fort Severn have been in rapid progress during the season, and extensive repairs have, during the same period, been made at Baton Rouge.

A company of artillery has been stationed at Washington for the protection of the arsenal; if they are to remain, (and a prudent regard to the public interests would forbid their removal,) barracks will be required for their accommodation. The penitentiary is so situated as to command the approach by land to the arsenal; and in the event of the convicts succeeding in obtaining the mastery over their keepers, they might seize the arsenal, and, by holding the penitentiary at the same time, prevent any succor from reaching it from the city. Either the convicts should be removed, or the arsenal should no longer be occupied as a place for the deposit of arms and munitions: the better course, perhaps, under existing circumstances, would be to convert the penitentiary into barracks, and erect a building for the convicts in a more suitable position.

**ROADS.**

Operations were commenced on the road authorized from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, in Michigan, early in the season: the western section of the road under the superintendence of Colonel Z. Taylor had been finished on the 1st of August. At the date of the last reports the troops were employed on the eastern section, but it is feared they will not be able to complete it during the present year.

The route of a road has been surveyed and marked from Saginaw to Mackinac, a distance of one hundred and eighty-eight miles. Whether this communication be considered in relation to the transportation of the mail, the military defence of the frontier, or in its effect upon the sale of the public lands, it is one of the most important works upon which the Government is engaged.

The road from Strong's, near the Saint Francis river, to Batesville, in Arkansas, has been located and surveyed, and will be opened, it is believed, as far as the appropriation will admit, in the course of the winter.

That part of the road from Memphis to Little Rock, under the direction of this department, is in progress.

The road from Fort Smith to Jackson, in Lawrence county, in Arkansas, has been located and surveyed, and the officer in charge of it has a party at work on it; it will probably be finished this fall, as far as the appropriation will admit.

The road from Helena to the mouth of Cache river has been located and surveyed; and the officer in charge of it has a party engaged in opening it.

Orders have been given to commence operations on the route of a road directed by an act of the last Congress to be opened from the southern boundary of the State of Missouri, by Jackson, Little Rock, and Washington, to the town of Fulton, on the north bank of Red river.

On the road from Saint Augustine to Tallahassee, in Florida, operations were commenced on the 20th of July, and at the last report the work was in rapid progress.

On the road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, operations were commenced on the 1st of July, and the work will probably be completed, by means of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, from the latter place to the Choctawhatchee, where it connects with the steamboat line on Santa Rosa Sound.

The work on the road from the head of Pensacola bay, by Pittman's ferry, to Webbville, in Florida, was commenced on the 7th of April last. A further appropriation of two thousand dollars will be required to complete it, and to repair the road from Pensacola to the head of the bay.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

The work for the improvement of the Escambia river was recommenced on the 25th of July, and, at the last report from the officer superintending it, the river had been cleared forty-one miles; the present appropriation will carry the improvements about twenty-one miles farther. An appropriation of five thousand five hundred dollars will be required to continue the work next season.

The improvement of the Chipola river had not been commenced on the 26th of September, the date of the last report, in consequence of the water having, up to that time, been too high to admit of a satisfactory examination of the channel. As much as possible will be accomplished the present season, but an additional appropriation of four thousand dollars will be required to complete the work. The distance to be improved is about one hundred and twenty-five miles.

The officer charged with the improvement of the Ocklawaha had made arrangements, at the last report, to commence the work on that river, which will be carried on with the utmost vigor until completed.

#### DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

The course of observations commenced in November last has been continued during the present season; and though portions of the harbor are gradually filling with mud and sand, no doubt remains of the great importance of the work as a commercial harbor.

The labors were resumed on the eastern end of the breakwater in July, and the operations have been limited to raising that part of the work so as to enable navigators to avoid running their vessels on it at high water. Eleven thousand four hundred and four tons of stone have been deposited. It is proposed that the examination of the work by a board of engineers, for the purpose of determining whether any change in the form of the harbor be expedient, be deferred until March or April, in order to afford us the advantage of observing the effect of the storms and currents upon the exterior of the works, as well as upon the shoals forming within, during the ensuing winter.

*Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, not named in the Army Register.*

**QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.**

**Daniel Stinson.....New York.....\$50 per month.**

John Haverty.....St. Louis, Missouri..... 70 per month.

**ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.**

**John Eaton.....New Orleans..... 70 per month.**

**William Neilson.....New Orleans..... 70 per month.**

George P. Orme.....Philadelphia..... 50 per month.

H. K. Newcomb.....Baton Rouge..... 40 per month.

James M. Swett.....Pensacola..... 40 per month.

W. B. Brisbols.....Fort Crawford..... 40 per month.

**William Fraser.....Fort Monroe..... 35 per month.**

Bernardo Segui, Jr.....	Charleston.....	35 per month.
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Charles Tillman.....	Fort Leavenworth.....	30 per month.
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George Stevenson.....Jefferson Barracks..... 30 per month.

Samuel Ryan.....Fort Howard..... 25 per month.

John A. Rucker.....Detroit..... 25 per month.

Andrew Higgins.....Boston.....25 per month.

James Meegan.....Pittsburgh.....	}	15 per month, and
		1 ration per day.

**Elias Hughes.....Fort Towson..... 25 per month.**

### DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

**John D. Marshall.....Lewes, Delaware.....\$1 50 per day.**

John Collins.....Chester, Pennsylvania.... 45 per month.

### MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Heman A. Fay.....Albany, N. Y.....( Pay and emolum'ts

Hezekiah Johnson.....Pittsburgh..... } Capt. of Infantry.

**IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC GROUNDS, &C.**

**Silas Halsey.....Plattsburgh..... 10 per month.**

### KEEPERS OF DISMANTLED POSTS.

Jonathan Edwards.....Salem, Massachusetts...)

Henry Plumer.....Gloucester.....

William Webb.....Fairhaven.....

Reuben Cahoon.....Marblehead.....

Benjamin Whittler.....Fort Independence.....

**Mark L. Hill.....Phippsburgh.....**

John A. Thomas.....East Haven, Conn.....

James Slip.....Ft. Norfolk & Craney Isl'd 20 per month.

J. D. McCrate.....	{ Wiscasset and Damaras- cotta..... }	10 per month and 2 rations per day.
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**SUPERINTENDENT OF BARRACKS.**

**Michael Sanno.....Carlisle..... 12 50 per month.**

### MASTER OF THE TRANSPORT MOTTO.

**James V. Armstrong.....Key West..... 95 per month.**

### NAME OF THE TRANSPORT MOTTO.

**William Watkins.....Key West..... 64 per month.**

*Operations of the Engineer Department, during the year ending November 15, 1835.*

I. FORTIFICATIONS.

In consequence of no appropriation having been made for this branch of service at the last session of Congress, the operations at the several works have been limited to the application of balances of former appropriations, and contracted to the degree necessary for placing in security and in a state of preservation those parts already commenced, rather than in continuing the constructions then in progress.

1. *Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.*—The funds available for this work have been applied during the past season in procuring stone for the face of the scarp wall; and 36,431 superficial feet of the 55,000 required for the modified plan have been prepared.

2. *Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.*—As soon as the preparatory measures for commencing the masonry of this fort, were completed, as large a force of masons as could be procured was employed on its construction. It is anticipated that, by the close of operations this year, from 4,000 to 5,000 cubic yards of masonry will have been laid, and about two-fifths of the entire excavations and embankment have been effected.

3. *Fort Adams, Narragansett Roads, Rhode Island.*—Nothing has been done at this work since last March. The balance of the funds available last fall, was employed very efficiently in closing operations for the winter. In consequence of no appropriation being made for a recommencement in the spring, it was found necessary to dispose of the stock of horses and oxen, and make such other dispositions as practicable for the preservation of the works.

4. *Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, East River, New York.*—It was hoped from the ample preparations made last year, and the funds available for their application, that the construction of this fort would have been prosecuted the present year with much vigor. But, though materials and facilities of every description have been in waiting, it has been impossible to procure a sufficient force to carry on the works with the progress that was desired. No exertion has been spared to facilitate the operation, either by letting parts on contract or by hired labor, and unavailing efforts have been made to collect the necessary force in Boston, Newport, Connecticut, and the western part of New York. The foundations of the sea wall have been laid from its commencement at the southern redoubt to its extremity at the northern. The superstructure of about one-third of this extent has been built to its full height, and that of the remainder to about one-third; the most difficult parts of the foundation of other parts of the work have also been laid. A large crane, a number of trucks, scows, &c., have been added to the facilities prepared last year, and a rail road at the quarry at Horse-neck is now constructing. It is hoped that much work may still be done the remainder of the season.

5. *Fort Columbus and Castle William, Governor's Island, New York.*—The repairs of these works have been prosecuted with as much rapidity as the force at the command of the officer in charge would permit; should he be able to increase it sufficiently, the former fort will be entirely completed this fall, except the laying some of the gun traverses, which must be postponed until funds for that purpose can be obtained. The measures deemed necessary for repairing the latter work have been attended with difficulty and delay. The exterior wall of the battery has been confined by tension braces to the interior, to prevent its inclination outwards, from the weight of the arches of the casemates above. Arrangements have been made for laying the platforms for the second tier of guns, and the repair of the roofs has been commenced. Nothing has yet been done to the south battery, except to remove the old walls farthest from the parade that supported the platforms, and, with the materials thus procured, to build the foundation of the traverses; the wall next the parade has been left as an interior revetment of the rampart. The constant employment afforded to mechanics and laborers of every description in the city of New York renders it very difficult to procure their services on the island, which has operated very unfavorably to these works the past season.

6. *Fort Delaware, Delaware River.*—The walls of the old fort have been razed, and the materials applied to strengthening the dikes around the island. The quarters of laborers, overseers, master-workmen, and superintendent are completed, as also workshops, storehouses, lime sheds, and stables; the canals and necessary roads have been constructed and the drainage of the whole island rendered perfect. The wharves have been repaired; several thousand bricks cleaned for future use, and the cranes necessary for the reception of stone, completed. A supply of excellent building stone, a large quantity of piles and square timber for the grillage and foundations of the new work, have been received. The hydraulic machinery, with a steam engine for propelling it, together with three pile engines, have been constructed. The position to be occupied by the new work has been examined by boring, and the nature of the soil ascertained. All the arrangements were perfected at the close of last year for receiving materials in large quantities, and for commencing and rapidly progressing with the foundations of the fort in the spring; but it then became necessary to suspend the work, and to confine operations to the receipt of such materials as had been contracted for, keeping the laborers employed, when not otherwise engaged, in tearing up the old foundation, and excavating one front of the new work.

7. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—As contemplated in my last report, the balance of the stone required for the formation of the mole has been received, and deposited over the foundations of the walls of the fort, so that there is now acting along their whole extent a greater weight by upwards of 20,000 tons than is estimated will be brought upon them when the fort is completed and garrisoned. Though an accession of weight continues to cause subsidence, it is in a continued decreasing ratio; and should there be no evidence of a contrary nature by next spring, it is proposed to resume the construction of the walls, for which purpose an estimate is submitted.

8. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*—This fort has been completed, and is now garrisoned.

9. *Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina.*—This work was reported last year to be in readiness to receive a garrison. Since that time the department has been informed that, in the storms so frequent on that coast, inroads have been made in the dikes by the sea, and a breach finally created, which even threatens more damage than has yet taken place. The walls of the fort have also had some motion since they were erected, causing injuries to the arches of the caponnières and crenated galleries, and give indication of insufficient stability to resist the weight, tending to their overthrow. The funds originally available were not sufficient to construct the breast-height walls, the parapets, furnaces, &c., which are necessary for its completion.

10. *Fortifications in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.*—Operations in this harbor have consisted in applying the balance of the appropriation of 1834 to the prosecution of the plan for protecting the site of Fort Moultrie. This plan, so far as tested, has answered the desired end, and a large accumulation of sand has taken place on the shore, before exposed to the abrading action of the sea. For want of funds the operations were abruptly arrested last March, the works brought to as favorable a close as circumstances would permit, and the officer charged with their superintendence otherwise disposed of.

11. *Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia.*—On the 30th of September, 1834, the piling and construction of the grillage for the foundation of this work was completed, and the masonry commenced. Since that time the available funds have been applied in laying 5,165 cubic yards of masonry; to the completion of all the counter-arches and cross walls of the rampart to a height of seven feet above the grillage, and to the completion, generally, of the counter-arches of communication; and the piers, scarp, and rear walls, and counter-forts of the north, northeast, and southeast fronts, to a height of more than twelve feet above the grillage. The work is represented by the local engineer to be in a favorable condition for a vigorous recommencement of operations so soon as further means are provided.

12. *Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.*—Nothing has been done at this work the past year for want of funds.

13. *Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Florida.*—This fort was completed in October last, and occupied by a garrison. It has since been necessary to give increased dimensions to the scarp walls of the two faces of the northeast bastion, to insure their permanence against the immense pressure of the sand ramparts. It is satisfactory to state that all parts of the wall supporting these heavy embankments are now in excellent condition, as proved by the severe test to which they have been subjected, from the unusual and heavy rains of the past summer.

14. *Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida.*—In September 1834 the construction of the platform foundations of this work was in progress, and, owing to the exposed position of the site, required great labor and activity to lay the masonry in a secure and proper manner. The funds arising from the appropriation of 1834 were at this time exhausted; but seeing the great injury, if not complete destruction that would result to the works, should they be suspended at that stage of their progress, it was determined by Captain Chase, the local engineer, to continue them, on his own credit, in anticipation of the appropriation of 1835. When he became aware of the non-appropriation for fortifications, the works had been in progress nearly four months after the available means had been exhausted; the safety of the foundations had been secured, and the whole structure raised to five feet above high water level. But, under the previous appropriations, a large quantity of materials had been collected, and were then deposited in the narrow strip of land comprising a part of Foster's island, which were necessarily much exposed to injury, and, indeed, to total loss, from the changes produced by storms on the recently formed island. It was, therefore, very desirable they should be used in the walls of the work as rapidly as possible; and Mr. Strong, the contractor, did not hesitate to proceed with the construction on his own responsibility, relying upon the appropriation of 1836 to remunerate him for his services. The work is now raised two feet above the tops of the lower tier of embrasures, and all the piers and casemates are raised ten feet above the parade.

15. *Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.*—Arrangements were made in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of War, to fit up thirteen casemates of this fort for officers' quarters, store and guard rooms. The first of these are nearly completed, and the balance of the funds, as far as they go, will be applied to the others.

16. *Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana.*—Nothing has been done at this work. The expenditures hitherto made have been principally for the construction of the temporary buildings. A person is placed on the island for the purpose of taking care of the materials and houses; and one laborer, under his direction, is engaged in cutting the ditches that are considered beneficial to future operations.

## II. HARBORS AND RIVERS.

1. *Chicago Harbor, Illinois.*—Notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon procuring supplies of materials and workmen in a country whose whole energies are necessarily exerted for the accommodation of a numerous and rapidly growing population, the works at this place have been successfully prosecuted, and to an extent commensurate with the available means. The piers forming the artificial harbor have been extended about 500 feet, and enclose a channel of 200 feet in breadth, varying from three to seven feet deep, ready for the operations of a dredging machine, by which a free passage will be opened to the channel of the river. The north pier now extends into the lake 1,200 feet, and to twelve feet water; the south, 700 feet, and to seven feet water. In their present incomplete state, great protection has already been afforded to the increasing commerce of the place, and as many as five schooners have, at one time, discharged their cargoes under their shelter. Since the opening of navigation, to the 30th of September, upwards of 200 vessels have arrived at this port, showing that its speedy completion will confer great advantages, not only on Chicago and its immediate neighborhood, but on the whole country to the west and south, as far as the shores of the Mississippi.

2. *River Raisin Ship Canal.*—On the 2d of May last, the work was commenced by erecting barracks for the laborers, and commencing the construction of the machinery necessary for excavation, and removing and keeping off the water. From that time to the present the work has been advancing as the weather would allow, encountering occasional difficulties from ill-health among the laborers, and delay and trouble in procuring others. The driving of piles was commenced at the lake, on both sides of the intended cut, and ten feet from each one to the next. These are now driven (350 in number) along 1,750 feet of the work: on the tops of these piles strong tenons are cut, and caps of square timber, 12 by 10 inches, framed and placed. From these caps of timber, land-ties of timber, 20 feet long, and placed 20 feet apart, extend at right angles under the embankment, being strongly keyed to the caps. On the back side of the caps and piles, pile-planks, 9 feet in length, are driven, (the piles being driven 14 feet into the earth,) being previous y well jointed. The plank dam is then made water-tight by the usual process of puddling with clay from four to six feet in depth; cross dams are then made, and the water drawn from a section of the canal, and the dry excavation is made. The caps are now framed and placed, as above, on both sides of the work, 1,750 feet in length; the land-ties placed, and pile-plank driven on each side for 1,500 feet of the distance; and the excavation entirely completed, 100 feet wide at the surface by 68 at the bottom, 11 1-2 deep, in a distance of 452 feet of the very worst portion of the work, and is commenced and now in progress in another section of about 500 feet in length. It is expected that one-half of the length of the whole canal will be excavated this fall, and that enough of the last appropriation will be left on hand to commence the piers in the month of December, as no doubt exists that the latter work can be far better and cheaper done in the winter than when no ice is on the lake.

3. *Black Rock.*—Two hundred and sixty-three feet of crib work have been added to the pier, projecting from the main shore, at the entrance into the Black Rock basin, making the whole length of the work 350 feet. Its object is to arrest the sand in its progressive motion along the beach, and prevent it from filling the basin, and obstructing the entrance into the Erie canal, where the latter leaves the basin to go towards Buffalo. This object has so far been fully obtained. During the last fall and winter, the sand accumulated against the south side of the pier, making a dry beach for a width of 170 feet, where, before, the water was from ten to eighteen feet deep. This beach continues to increase, but more slowly than at first. The mole on Bird Island has been rebuilt for a length of 165 feet, leaving 300 feet still to be executed, part of which will be done this fall, and the remainder in the spring. The supply of stone was for some time cut off, and the weather, during the latter part of the season, has been remarkably unfavorable; but for these causes, both the pier and the mole would, by this time, have been completed.

4. *Buffalo.*—The operations for the year have been as follows:—1st. Removing with the diving bell the ruins of old cribs which obstruct the channel, nearly the whole of which has been accomplished. 2d. Dredging out the curved point which projected into the creek at the inner end of the United States works. The whole of the sand which could be reached by common road scrapers has been removed, and the floating dredging machines now move over every part, and have been kept constantly employed when the weather would admit. 3d. Placing about 150 feet of crib work to support the towpath extending from the inner end of the mole to the boundary of the United States land. 4th. Removing the timber work of the towpath along the mole, and replacing it by a heavy wall laid with hydraulic mortar. Nearly the whole length of this wall has been raised out of water, and several hundred feet of towpath flagging have been laid. As far as completed, the works are of stone, and executed in a permanent and workmanlike manner.

5. *Dunkirk Harbor.*—The piers at this place have been extended 382 feet by sinking new cribs, building them to the surface of the water, and filling them with stone. This has added 332 feet to the east end of the west pier, and 60 feet to the east pier, or break-water. Of work previously raised to the surface of the water, a length of 580 feet has been wholly or partially completed. To finish what has been commenced, more or less remains to be done for a length of 482 feet, as also the repairs on the break water, specially

authorized by the act of last session of Congress. Materials have been provided for these purposes, and the available funds are supposed to be sufficient. Should the weather be favorable during the fall, it is hoped that before the end of the present year the whole may be accomplished. The length of the west pier will then be 1,920 feet, and that of the breakwater, or detached pier in front of the bay, 1,340 feet.

6. *Erie or Presqu' Isle Harbor*.—Since the last annual report, the operations at this harbor have consisted, 1st. In completing the repairs at the breach which was formed at the junction of the south breakwater and the south channel pier. This was effected last fall, and the place where the break existed is now occupied by the most substantial part of the whole work. 2d. In forming against the piers and breakwaters throughout their entire extent on one side, and at certain places on both sides, a bank or mound of stone, thrown into the water at random, rising next the pier to the surface, and sloping outwards so as generally to have a base equal to the depth of water at each particular point. 3d. In thoroughly repairing the whole of the timber work, and where, as it is generally the case, the planking has rotted or been washed off of the top of the cribs, supplying its place by a pavement of large flagging stones, carefully wedged to secure them against the action of the waves.

7. *Cannecaut Creek*.—The works at this place have been entirely completed according to the original plan, and no expenditures have been made here during the past year. The sand accumulating against the west pier begins, as usual, to pass around its outer extremity, and to form a bar across the channel; the wood work above water is decaying, and at one or two places the piers seem to be threatened with being undermined, but no immediate measures appear to be necessary to guard against these evils. The depth of water in the channel is now nine feet, and the harbor has proved of great value to the commerce of the lake. Within a month, as many as twenty-six vessels at one time have taken shelter here during a gale of wind.

8. *Ashtabula Creek*.—The method devised in previous years for the removal of the rock which obstructs the entrance into this creek having promised favorably, it was this summer considered expedient to construct a machine specially for that purpose; which, however, from a variety of causes, could not be got into regular operation before the 2d of September. Since that period the weather has been very unfavorable; but enough has been done to increase the confidence previously felt as to its success. The dredging machine has been constantly in operation when the weather would admit, and has laid bare all the rock which it will be necessary to remove: the depth of water in the shallowest part of the channel is about seven feet. Materials have, in part, been collected for the extension of the western pier. Preparations have been made for commencing the foundation of the beacon light-house, and should the weather prove favorable, it will be sunk this fall, in which case the light-house will be completed early in the spring.

9. *Cunningham Creek*.—Nothing has been done at this place this year. The light-house is completed, but it still remains isolated from the rest of the work, and further expenditures are necessary to properly secure its base.

10. *Grand River*.—The west channel pier has been lengthened 300 feet, to guard the channel from being obstructed by the sand which is constantly accumulating on that side, at this and all the other harbors on the lake. This extension removes all danger from that cause for many years, and greatly facilitates the entrance into the harbor. The beacon has been lighted all summer.

11. *Cleveland Harbor*.—The operations at this important point have consisted in depositing stones against the outsides of the piers for their permanent security; in placing an additional crib, and depositing stone for securing the base of the beacon light; and in driving outside the west channel pier a line of contiguous piles, to support the foot of the slope of the permanent stone mole intended to be formed. These operations will be continued as long as the weather will admit.

12. *Genesee River*.—From 1839 to 1834, there has been constructed at the mouth of this river, 5,340 feet in length of pier, of an average width of eighteen feet, and from ten to seventeen feet deep, forming a double line of docks that receive between them the Genesee river, which work has fulfilled the purpose for which it was constructed, namely, it has cleared out a crooked channel of from six to seven feet in depth of water, that could not be entered in a dark night, so as to have formed, at the present time, a channel of thirteen feet depth of water, that can be entered and passed through at any time of night.

13. *Genesee River Beacon light*.—Upon the west pier in the lake, at the distance of 2,700 feet from the shore, a beacon of stone has this year been erected, twenty-five feet high, an octagon, of twenty feet in diameter, upon a foundation of forty feet square, in fifteen feet depth of water, the beacon tapering to a diameter of ten feet at the top.

14. *Bigodus Bay*.—From 1829 to 1834, the work constructed amounts to 5,900 feet of length of pier, sixteen feet wide, and from six to seventeen feet in depth. These docks enclose the entrance of the bay from Lake Ontario, excepting the channel that is to be dredged out between the two branches or T's that extend into the lake. The piers are upon the same plan, and formed of similar material to those at the Genesee river, but they have subsided very little into the bed of the lake, in consequence of the hard pan at the bottom, and consequently exhibit a more uniform straight line than those at Genesee. The timber above water is also beginning to decay.

15. *Beacon Light at Sodus Bay*.—A structure of stone of the same form, dimensions,



and foundation as the beacon at Genesee river, has been commenced at the extremity of the west pier ofodus, in Lake Ontario, and is three-fourths finished.

16. *Oranget, Lake Ontario, New York.*—The operations for the improvement of this harbor have been confined to the collection and proper distribution of stone for the construction of the mole and pier, and in paving the mole with large blocks of limestone. About 4,035 cords of stone have been applied to the first mentioned objects, and 1,115 tons of limestone to the second. A sufficient quantity of stone has been deposited in the mole to render it secure the coming winter.

17. *Monument on Steele's ledge.*—On the 14th of October, this monument was completed, except putting in the copper bolts required for the upper courses of stone.

18. *Piers at Kennebunk, Maine.*—In making preparations to carry into effect the wishes of Congress in reference to the erection of the eastern pier at this place, it was ascertained that the appropriation was not sufficient to complete it upon the plan proposed; and as the new work will be exposed, in its unfinished state, to the action of the sea during the autumnal and winter storms, the propriety of commencing its construction was doubted. Nothing has, therefore, been done this season, but to procure materials and prepare the stone for the upper courses of the work. A large quantity of fine blocks of stone is now ready, and every thing is prepared for commencing operations next spring, except contracting for the masonry, which the available funds did not justify.

19. *Merrimack River, Massachusetts.*—The pier leading from Salisbury shore to Badger's rock has been completed, and extended nearly two hundred feet into the river, terminating upon a ledge of rock one foot under water at low tide. When completed it will afford shelter and protection from the ice to three ships at a time, affording them a harbor of fifteen feet water at low tide.

20. *Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts.*—The parts of the beach at this place that are planted with grass are represented as doing well, and as giving evidence that the object in view, viz: the protection of the harbor, will be attained. Upwards of two thousand acres have been planted this season, and the estimates for next year contemplates the setting out of a similar quantity.

21. *Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts.*—Nine hundred feet of stone wall have been constructed on the west side of the breakwater at this place since the last report, and 1,500 feet of brush fence, for the purpose of arresting the drifting sand. Grass, for the same object, has been set out at various points along the beach, to the extent of one thousand feet, which, together with the general state of the beach, is represented by the agent to be in good condition.

22. *Hyannis Breakwater, Massachusetts.*—The present length of this breakwater is 1,050 feet, carried to its full height, and fifty feet partially finished, which will afford considerable protection to the coasting navigation. Many difficulties to its rapid progression this season are represented by the agent to have existed, and which he has used every exertion to overcome.

23. *Hudson River, New York.*—An examination of the river between the points where the principal obstructions to its navigation are found to exist, by the officer charged with its improvement, led to conclusions so different as to the realization of all the benefits anticipated by the projector of the plan, that it was deemed advisable to adopt the recommendation of this officer, and to refer the whole subject to the Board of Engineers. The plan reported by the Board, is confirmatory of the general principle of the original plan, yet differing, in some degree, in carrying those principles into execution. It contemplates, first, the removal of the existing deposits, and, secondly, the prevention of future accumulations. The means recommended for the accomplishment of these objects are, dredging, contracting the bed of the river by employing longitudinal piers, and protecting the channel shores from the action of the current. It was believed that, by the first process, a channel would be obtained adequate to all the wants of the river navigation: that the erection of piers and protection of the channel shores would preserve the channel, so formed, free from future obstructions. Early preparations were made for carrying this plan into effect; and as soon as a system of operations could be matured, called for by the importance and difficulty of such an undertaking, contracts were effected for carrying on the operation of dredging, for the delivery of stone, the formation of dams, and protection of the shores of the channel, as far as the available means would authorize. Owing to many unfavorable circumstances, these contracts have not been completed, though this great work may now be considered in full operation; and from the change that has already occurred at the principal obstruction, the happiest results may be anticipated.

24. *Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware River.*—The appropriation for the year 1835 was made available in April, and proved to be less than half of the sum necessary to construct one pier. The plan has been persevered in of repairing the outer piers of these harbors with stone from the low water mark up, cutting away the impediments to a free passage for the tides through the harbors. At Marcus Hook the southern pier has been repaired on this plan, and the two sluice-ways between the outer piers have been removed; the effect of which has been not only to prevent any further deposits, but has caused, by the action of the tides, the removal of much of the mud from within this harbor lying above the level of the bottom of the openings made between the piers, serving as a preservation of the harbor more against future injury than any good that the commerce of the Delaware can derive from it in its present state. The

limited appropriation of the year could not be applied at Marcus Hook in effecting any useful object whatever. The only manner in which it could be applied was at Newcastle, in carrying into effect so much of the plan recommended as it would accomplish in the removal of the obstructions to the free passage of the current through this harbor and between the piers, and repairing the northeastern pier with large stone from low water up. In furtherance of this application of the available means, a sluice-way has been partially opened, the northeastern pier cut down to low water mark, a foundation prepared thereon for laying the masses of stone for its reconstruction, and stone purchased for raising the work four feet high; after accomplishing which, the funds will be so nearly absorbed as to render any further progress impracticable.

25. *Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina.*—Several years since, when the inlet was first examined with a view to the improvement of its navigation, the passage by the Flounder slue and Wallace's channel was selected as the one on which, for many reasons it was best to operate. When the operations were commenced, but five and a half feet water could be carried through the slue. At the beginning of this year, a passage existed, one hundred and twenty feet wide, and seven and a half feet deep at low water on the shoalest part. It had, for a year previous, become the principal channel for vessels from Pamlico Bay, and Neuse rivers. During the present year, the passage, with the same average width, has been increased in depth to eight and a half feet at low water on the shoalest part. Since the date of the last report, by one boat, 31,583 cubic yards have been excavated, and removed to a distance of seven hundred and fifty yards; of these, 26,443 cubic yards have been excavated and removed since the 22d of April, the date at which the work commenced this year.

26. *Cape Fear River, North Carolina.*—Some interruption to the operations on this river has necessarily occurred, resulting from the death of the officer charged with its improvement. On the west side of the river, the jettees above Town creek have been completed, and are generally in good order. On the east side of the river the jettee at Reedy point is complete and in order. The one next below was constructed, but having been destroyed by the current, &c., is not yet rebuilt. The three other jettees contemplated by the plan have not been commenced.

27. *Savannah River, Georgia.*—The progress of the improvements on this river has not answered the expectations of the project for the year. It was contemplated to complete the foundation of a permanent obstruction between Hutchinson and Argyle islands; and to remove, by dredging, the shoals at the Wrecks, Garden Bank, and upper Mud Flat. All the preliminary arrangements for the first mentioned object were made; materials were collected, and operations commenced, when the local engineer was made aware that, by the second article of the treaty of Beaufort, concluded in 1787, between the States of Georgia and South Carolina, no obstructions whatever should be made by the citizens of either State in the channel it was contemplated to close. A suspension of operations was therefore required by the department; the subject was referred to the United States attorneys in these States, and a consequent application will be made to the respective Governors at the suitable time. Although every exertion was made to hasten the construction of the dredge-boat, machinery, &c. for the other operations, owing to a scarcity of workmen, and a breakage of a part of the machinery, when first put in operation, the sickly season commenced on the river before much could be perfected, and not more than 2,800 cubic yards of sand and mud has been removed from the Wrecks.

28. *Inland Pass between St. John's and St. Mary's, Florida.*—The officer to whom was assigned the superintendence of the improvement of this pass could not spare his attention from the works on the Savannah river, to make an examination of the impediments to be removed, until about the first of last June. So soon as the project submitted by him could receive the sanction of the department, measures were entered into for the construction of a dredge boat, and the necessary mud flats for clearing out the channel; and it is anticipated that the operation will be commenced by the first of next January.

29. *Ochlockney and Apalachicola River, Florida.*—The improvements of these rivers were brought to a close upon the completion of the operations reported last year.

30. *St. Mark's River and Harbor, Florida.*—The obstructions in the harbor consisting of oyster bars and mud shoals, and extending over a space of about two miles, have been removed. A canal has been cut through the natural bridge at Rock Haven, about six hundred yards long, which opens the river and swamp for seaw navigation fourteen miles above the natural bridge, to a point about two miles south of the St. Augustine road. The funds appropriated for these works have been expended, and operations brought to a close.

31. *Mobile Harbor, Alabama.*—The operations under the present contractor have been prosecuted with much vigor and great success, notwithstanding the prevalence of bad weather, and occasional damage sustained by the machinery from the contact of vessels. An addition of fifty feet has been added to the pass, making at this time a clear passage of one hundred and fifty feet in width, and ten feet in depth; and it is anticipated that its width will be extended to two hundred feet by the first of January. The application of the appropriation of 1835 will afford an additional width of two hundred and fifty feet, so that the whole pass will be one hundred and fifty yards wide. This is deemed sufficient for the easy entrance and passage of any vessel; and its accomplishment will prove very beneficial to the commerce of that country.

32. *Pascagoula River, Mississippi.*—As anticipated last year, the then existing contract

for the improvement of the mouth of this river was abrogated, and a new arrangement made for carrying on the operations with greater vigor. A cut has now been made, forty-five feet wide, affording five and a half feet water at low tide, which is deemed sufficient for any vessel navigating the river; but from the nature of the sand flat through which the excavation is made, it is feared that the advantages which have resulted from dredging will not be of long continuance. The present contractor has made every exertion to facilitate the work, and has encountered many difficulties from the unfavorableness of the season.

33. *Ohio, Mississippi, and Red Rivers.*—The summer of 1834 was so far advanced when the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers was made, that it was impracticable to make the necessary repairs on the steam snag boats, and get them out of the Ohio river, until a rise of the water in that river in the month of November. On the 3d of November, the *Archimedes* began her operations at the mouth of the Ohio, and worked up the Mississippi. On the 19th of the same month, the *Helepolis* commenced work at the same place, and worked down the Mississippi. Nine hundred and eighty-seven snags were removed from the bed of the Mississippi, and 2,488 trees were felled from its caving banks, between the 3d of November, 1834, and the 10th of March, 1835, at which time the *Helepolis* was laid up at St. Louis, Missouri, for safe keeping and repairs, the water being too high for her to remove snags. The *Archimedes* closed her operations in the Mississippi on the 11th of January, 1835, and proceeded up the Red river to assist in the removal of the great raft from its bed, where she remained until the 25th of May last, when she was taken to Louisville, Kentucky, to which place it was necessary for her to go to receive repairs, which has been done. That boat has been at work in the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Ohio and the Little Prairie, since the 21st of September, and has removed one hundred and three snags up to the 30th of that month. The *Helepolis* commenced operations at the mouth of the Missouri river on the 29th of August last, and worked down to the mouth of the Ohio. From that place she ran down one hundred miles to the Little Prairie, where she again commenced work, and has proceeded down to island No. 36. In the distance, she has worked two hundred and sixty miles; from the 29th August to the 30th of September, she has removed three hundred and seventy-two snags, and felled from the banks one hundred and one trees that were on the edge of the banks, and must have fallen into the river in a few days. The whole number of snags removed from the Mississippi river in the year ending the 30th September, 1835, has been 1,462, and 2,599 trees felled from the banks. Nearly all the snags that have been removed during the last year were from the annual accumulation, occasioned by the falling in banks, changes of channels, and trees rising from the bottom that have been confined by various causes. The greatest portion of these snags were produced by the cavings of the banks, which must continue to be the case until the timber is cleared from them. Extensive experiments have been made in felling the timber from the caving banks. The result has proved eminently serviceable to the improvement of the navigation, and the preservation of the banks of the river. From the 1st of October to the 13th of November, 1834, the work on the dam at the head of Cumberland island was proceeded with. The channel at that place has been good during the low water of last summer, and will not be shoal at any time hereafter unless the dam should give way, which now appears to be permanent and secure. No apprehension is entertained of its failure; still it may be necessary to add some rock to it next summer. The other dams on the Ohio river have all answered the purpose for which they were constructed, except that at Three Mile island, near the mouth of Green river, which has never yet been completed, but will be finished in a few weeks hence. Preparations are all made for the removal of the remainder of the great raft in Red river, except the rebuilding of one of the small steamboats, which will not be finished before the 20th of November. The *Souvenir* and *Java* will proceed to the raft about the 15th of November, and the other boat, which is rebuilding, will be taken there as soon as she is ready to run.

34. *Arkansas River, Arkansas Territory.*—In consequence of the continued engagements of the superintendent charged with carrying on this improvement, nothing has yet been done towards the application of last year's appropriation. Arrangements have been made, however, to work one of the steam snag-boats belonging to the Mississippi river, for two months during the coming winter, at this place, which, it is believed, will much advance the interests of its navigation.

35. *Cumberland River.*—The obstructions to the navigation of this river at the point called Devil's Chute have been removed, with the exception of about forty yards square of rock in the middle, which a rise in the river arrested. A wing-dam has been constructed at Line island, from the main, across the island chute; another from the foot of the first island to the head of the second, crossing the keel boat chute; and a third, from the foot of the second island to a small island below; so that the water is confined to the left shore along the whole extent of the islands. The steamboat *President*, sunk in the island chute at this place, has been raised, and a number of snags, logs, roots, &c., have been cleared out of the channel. The wing-dam at the head of Harpeth shoals has been added to and strengthened, and the one at the foot of the shoal completed, and appears to answer the purpose intended. The repair of the dam at Davis's ripple was commenced and necessarily suspended from sickness and death among the laborers. All the snags, logs, &c., from Nashville island to Line island, have been removed, and it is anticipated that the obstructions in and near the channel, down to the mouth of the river, will be removed this fall.

## III. ROADS.

1. *Roads from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and to the mouth of Grand River in the Territory of Michigan.*—The report stating the present condition of these roads has not yet been received.—The first has been completed.

2. *Road from Detroit to Chicago.*—The appropriation last year was applied in securing as good a road as was practicable throughout its entire length; contracts were therefore made for constructing the worst part of the road first. In some instances it is merely to be grubbed and rendered even and smooth; in others, to be drained and turnpiked as heretofore; and those sections of the road which were tolerably good in their natural state have been omitted. The whole length of the road contracted to be constructed is twenty and a half miles, and is to be completed by the 30th of December, 1835. Bridges have been contracted for over Christian and Crooked creeks, which, when completed, will render that part of the road remaining to be finished last year, passable for vehicles of every description at all seasons of the year. No part of the last appropriation could be spared for the construction of a bridge at Bertrand, over the river St. Joseph's, which will require an additional sum of \$4,000, an estimate for which is accordingly presented.

3. *Saginaw Road, Michigan Territory.*—The section of road put under contract this year passes over the lowest land on the route from Detroit to Saginaw; and the available funds would only authorize ten miles of this road to be put under contract. The road is to be opened one hundred feet wide; fifty feet of which is to be grubbed and cleared of timber, brush, &c., and, where it passes over swamps and marshes, it is to be causewayed. A bridge over Cass river is in a state of forwardness, and will be completed this year, as well as all the parts of the road now under construction.

4. *Territorial Road from Sheldon to the mouth of St. Joseph's.*—Contracts for opening and constructing those parts of this road which most required it were made in December last. Parts of eighty-four and a half miles were put under contract, which, with one or two exceptions, are completed. Bridges over Kalamazoo, in two places, are constructing, as well as over some of the small streams on the route. The road is now generally good, and the funds last appropriated have been of great service to the public.

5. *Territorial Road from Niles's to the mouth of the river St. Joseph's.*—Eighteen and a half miles of this road were put under contract last November, which comprises nearly all the low land along the line; they are now nearly finished, and will be entirely so before winter. Bridges are constructing over the small streams, but, to complete the road, a bridge is necessary across the St. Joseph's at Berrien.

6. *Territorial Road from Clinton to the rapids of Grand River.*—Owing to the length of time occupied in locating this road, the sale of contracts for its construction did not take place till about the 1st of May last. Parts of twenty miles, together with two bridges over the river Raisin, one over Grand river, and seven smaller streams, were then put under contract, to be completed by the 1st of the present month, which, it was anticipated by the superintendent, would be finished by the time fixed.

7. *Road from La Plaisance bay to the road leading from Detroit to Chicago.*—The whole of this road is either completed or under contract; the contracts to be fulfilled, and the road entirely finished by the 31st of December, 1835. Thirty-three miles, with all the bridges, culverts, side drains, &c., are now completed, and fifteen miles more, embracing the whole length, are in progress of construction. Such of the road as was made on the plan directed in 1833 is now and will continue in fine condition. This road has very essentially contributed to produce the unexampled sale of public lands within the district in which it lies, and is now one of the great thoroughfares for Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois.

8. *Road from Port Lawrence to Adrian.*—This work, originally a territorial road, has had expended on it \$9,913 08 of the \$10,000 appropriated towards its construction in 1834. Twenty-one and a half miles have been constructed, principally through a swamp, and some labor bestowed on about four miles more; the balance of the funds will be applied on those parts most requiring it.

9. *Road from Vistula (now Toledo,) westwardly, to the Indiana State line.*—Of the \$10,000 appropriated by Congress to aid in the construction of this road, \$9,446 30 have been expended. Fifty-two miles were put under contract, to have such labor bestowed on them as was deemed sufficient to make the road passable. The contracts on forty-six and a half miles have been fulfilled, and five and a half are yet in progress, to pay for the completion of which the unexpended balance is deemed sufficient.

10. *Road from Line creek to the Chattahoochee river, Alabama.*—Forty five miles of this road were completed last December, and are reported to be in good condition; the remainder of the distance to the Chattahoochee (eighteen miles) has been opened by the citizens of that country.

11. *Road from the north boundary line of Florida to Appalachicola, Florida.*—The survey of this road not having been finished, nothing has yet been done towards its construction.

12. *Road from Memphis to the St. Francis river.*—The operations on this road have been prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances would allow; a space of one hundred and sixty feet wide has been cleared throughout its entire extent, except two and a half miles. A breadth of thirty-four feet, along a given line, is cleared of all stumps, roots, &c., to receive the embankment. Contracts are made for the whole quantity of embankment,

amounting to one million twenty-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four cubic yards as well as for the construction of all the bridges except those over Sand Slough, and some of the more unimportant ones on the east side of Blackfish lake. It is anticipated that the whole cost of the work, when completed, will come within the amount appropriated for its construction.

**13. Cumberland Road in Indiana and Illinois.**—In *Illinois* but little was done during the fall and winter of 1834. The continued rains in the spring and early part of the summer, prevented much from being done before July: sickness among the laborers caused the operations to linger through the summer. There have been 58,302 cubic yards of earth excavated, and 56,105 cubic yards made into embankment. There have also been 5,777 rods of road worked upon, some finished, some partly finished, and the sod only removed from the other. For stone for bridges, culverts, and metalling, there are nine quarries under operation, all yielding fine stone. There have been 6,691 perches of stone quarried, and 2,546 perches of stone hauled to the road side. An arched culvert on the eleventh mile, of fifteen feet span, is under construction. A large quantity of stone has been collected for the bridge over the Kaskaskia, at Vandalia: as large a force as could be procured, has been employed in cutting stone during the year.

The operations on the Cumberland road in *Indiana*, up to the 30th September, 1835, progressed as rapidly, and resulted as favourably as could have been anticipated. There have been 381,612 cubic yards of earth excavated, and 353,996 cubic yards made into embankment. Four thousand five hundred and fifty-nine rods have been finished, and are ready for the reception of the metal. Sandstone has been condemned as unsuitable for the constructions on the road, and the use of lime stone introduced. On the extreme east of the road, the supply of stone will be complete: it will become scarce as it approaches Indianapolis. From the fifteenth mile west of Indianapolis to the Illinois State line, there will be no difficulty in getting all that will be wanted. The Simon's Creek bridge, and the White Water bridge are completed. A few culverts have been built on different parts of the road. A large supply of stone has been collected for several important bridges. The laborers work without ardent spirits, which they are not allowed to bring to the work.

**14. Cumberland Road west of the Ohio.**—Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the road from Zanesville to the Indiana State line.

**15. Cumberland Road east of the Ohio.**—The quantity of work done on this part of the road, during the year, consists of quarrying, hauling, breaking to four ounces, and putting on the road, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand perches of metal; preparing forty thousand other perches of metal on the side roads ready to put on; delivering twenty-eight thousand seven hundred perches of stone on the side roads to be broken to four ounces metal; constructing four thousand seven hundred and thirteen perches of masonry, in bridges, culverts and parapet walls; cutting and laying three thousand six hundred and forty-four feet (running measure) of heavy coping; and relaying twelve hundred and seven feet of old coping.

**Northern boundary of the State of Ohio.**—As soon as the officer to whom this duty was assigned had made the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the improvement of the Hudson river, this service was resumed, and the observations for determining the line were completed during the summer: this officer has not yet had time to finish his calculations and make his final report on the subject.

**Monument to the memory of General Brown.**—This monument is complete, and in its place.

*Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, not named in the Army Register, employed under the Engineer Department*

**Joseph G. Swift**, improvements at Big Sodus Bay, and Genesee river, New York, \$6 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed \$2 00 per day.  
**Ezra Crowell**, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, \$2 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed \$2 00 per day.

**T. M. Clark**, Merrimack river, Massachusetts, five per cent. on disbursements.

**Thomas Buntin**, do. do. \$2 50 per day for superintending.

**B. W. Hale**, do. do. do. do.

**Joseph Bradford**, Plymouth beach, five per cent. on disbursements.

**A. S. Bowley**, Provincetown, do. do.

**E. Young**, do. do. do. do.

**S. Dickerson**, do. do. do. do.

**B. Palmer**, Kennebeck river, Maine, do. do.

**H. M. Shreve**, improving Ohio, Mississippi, Red, and Arkansas rivers, \$6 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed \$2 00 per day.

**William McKnight**, superintending Cumberland river in the State of Tennessee, \$1200 per annum, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed \$2 00 per day.

**John Martin**, superintendent of the Road from Line, Creek, Alabama, to the Chattahoochee, Georgia, \$1,000 per annum.

**OPERATIONS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,***During the year ending November, 1835.*

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for surveys for the year 1835, have been applied to, the following objects :

1. An examination of the route for a railroad from Memphis, in Tennessee, to the Atlantic ocean.
2. A report and estimate of the cost of the construction of the portage summit of the Ohio canal, that is, the canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie.
3. Survey with a view to the improvement of the Cumberland river from Nashville, Tennessee, to the head of navigation in Kentucky.
4. The report of the geological investigations made of the public lands, and of the Territory of Arkansas.
5. A survey of the harbor of St. Joseph's, in the Territory of Michigan.
6. A survey of the harbor at the mouth of Trail creek.
7. A survey of the Delaware river from Newcastle to Port Penn, and a survey of Pea Patch island. These surveys embrace an exposition of all the facts necessary in the digesting of a system of the defences in that pass in the river, as well as all those necessary to its navigation.
8. A survey of the Brandywine shoal.—The object of this survey is to determine the best position on the shoal for the construction of a light house. It is a highly important point in the navigation of the Delaware bay, but its exposed situation and the composition of the shoal make it one also of extreme difficulty in the establishing of a foundation which will endure, and sustain the superstructure for the light.
9. In the drawings and reports of various parts of canal routes across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in order to complete a series of surveys for the same objects, which had been partially attended to some years since.
10. The drawings and reports of the military defences of parts of the coasts of North and South Carolina.
11. A survey of a canal route from Cape Fear river, through Waccamaw lake, to the Waccamaw river, North Carolina.
12. An examination of the construction of the canal around the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee river.
13. An examination of the route for a railroad from Portland, in the State of Maine, to Quebec, in Canada.
14. The survey of a route for a railroad from the Connecticut river, to intersect the Concord railroad in New Hampshire.
15. The survey of a route for a railroad from Boston, in Massachusetts, to Whitehall in New York.
16. A survey of the harbor of East Thomaston, in Maine.
17. A survey of the Christiana river from Wilmington to the Delaware, with a view to improve the entrance of the Christiana.
18. A survey of Provincetown harbor and its vicinity.—The survey of this position, so important in the military defences of the coast east of Cape Cod, and as a point of shelter for our commerce from a pursuing enemy, or from storms, is now completed.
19. The survey of a route for a ship channel around the falls of Niagara, effecting a junction with the two lakes, Erie and Ontario.
20. A survey of the channel between the North and South Hero islands, on Lake Champlain.
21. A survey of a route for a road from the Alabama line, by Marianna, to the town of Appalachicola, in Florida.
22. A resurvey of the route of the national road between Springfield, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana; also from Springfield, by the way of Dayton and Eaton, to Richmond.

23. A survey of the Maumee river, from its mouth to Maumee city.  
 24. A survey of the route for a railroad from Detroit to Pontiac. 25. Also the route of a railroad from Detroit to the St. Joseph's river. 26. A survey of the route of a road from Chicago to Fort Howard, on Green Bay. 27. A survey of the mouth of Gallean river. 28. A survey of the mouth of Black river. 29. A survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river. 30. A survey of a railroad from Memphis, Tennessee, to such point on the lines of the States of Virginia and Tennessee as may be best adapted, in the opinion of the engineer, to facilitate the continuation of the road to the Chesapeake. 31. A survey of a route for a road from the Maumee river, through the northern counties of Indiana, to or near the rapids of the Illinois river, and thence to the Mississippi river, at some point between Rock Island and Quincy. 32. The survey of the following routes for roads in Indiana:—Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad; Madison and Lafayette railroad; Evansville and Terre Haute railroad; Columbus and Jeffersonville railroad; New Albany and Vincennes turnpike road; New Albany and Crawfordsville turnpike road. 33. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct over the Potomac at Georgetown. 34. In the survey of a railroad from Pensacola, in Florida, to Columbus, Georgia. 35. In a continuation of the mineralogical and geological investigations of the public lands, the territories, and the Indian country.

*Civil Engineers, employed under the Topographical Bureau, with the amount of compensation, pay and emoluments, allowed to each.*

#### GEOLOGIST.

*G. W. Featherstonhaugh*, making Geological Surveys of the Public Lands, and of the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas, \$6 per diem, and 12 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERS.

*William B. Guyon*, surveying in Mississippi and Tennessee, \$6 per diem, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

*G. W. Hughes*, superintending the construction of the Potomac bridge, \$6 per diem, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

#### ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS.

*H. Stansbury*, surveying in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, \$110 per month, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

*C. N. Hogner*, assistant to G. W. Hughes, \$3 50 per diem while employed on field duties, and \$3 per diem while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

*W. R. Palmer*, assistant to Major J. Graham, surveying Provincetown harbor, Mass., \$3 50 per diem while employed on field duties, and \$3 per diem while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling.

*J. P. Barky*, surveying in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, \$3 50 per diem while employed on field duties, and \$3 per diem while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

*G. O'Driscoll*, assistant to H. Stansbury, \$3 50 per diem while on field duty, \$3 per diem while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile, &c.

*G. W. Featherstonhaugh, jun.*, assistant to J. P. Bailey, \$2 50 per diem, and 10 cents per mile while travelling on duty.

## OPERATIONS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

*For the year ending 30th September, 1835.*

The general result of the operations at the several Armories and Armeries of the United States, in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of the principal articles of ordnance, ordnance stores and building materials, during the year between October 1, 1834, and September, 30, 1835, exhibits among other articles of ordnance and ordnance stores which have been fabricated or procured, the following, viz :

Of artillery, 98 32-pounder iron cannon ; 3 12-pounder and 4 6-pounder iron cannon ; 34 32-pounder casemate carriages, complete ; 158 32-pounder casemate chasses ; 3 24-pounder casemate, and 177 24-pounder barbette carriages, complete ; 77 24-pounder casemate chasses ; 33 field artillery carriages ; 4 6-pounder caissons, and one travelling forge.

Of small arms manufactured and procured, viz : 22,506 muskets, complete, made at the national armories ; and at the private factories, 7,540 muskets, complete ; 1,060 rifles, (Hall's,) 2,000 artillery swords, and 1,840 cavalry sabres.

Of accoutrements for small arms, 750 sets for infantry, 500 sets of rifle accoutrements, 250 sets for cavalry, 2,400 sword belts, and 1,214 sabre belts.

Of the munitions of war issued by this department during the year, between the 1st October, 1834, and the 30th September, 1835, to the army, 89 32-pounder, 162 24-pounder, 6 12-pounder, 18 6-pounder iron cannon ; 34 32 pounder casemate carriages, 36 24-pounder barbette carriages, 6 12-pounder, and 19 6-pounder field-carriages ; 105 muskets, 750 dragoon sabres, 110 (Hall's) carbines, 67 rifles, and 196 sets of infantry accoutrements are among the principal articles issued.

*The Arms, Accoutrements, &c.*, procured, under the act for arming and equipping the Militia, from the 1st of October, 1834, to the 30th September, 1835, are—

Muskets, complete, 7,540 ; rifles, (Halls's) complete, 1,060 ; artillery swords, 2,000 ; cavalry sabres, 840 ; infantry cartridge boxes, 415 ; bayonet belts, 2,354 ; sword belts, 2,400 ; sabre belts, 374 ; rifle pouches and belts, 301 ; cavalry cartridge boxes, 25 ; holsters, pairs, 65 ; six-pounder field carriages, with implements complete, 26 ; percussion cannon locks, 330.

By the operations of the *Lead Mines* it appears that the lead made during the year amounts to - - - 3,754,290 lbs.  
Total amount made from 1821 to September 30, 1835, 75,571,609 "  
Total amount rent lead accruing for the above period, 5,909,216 "  
Amount of rent lead due to the United States, yet to be collected - - - 493,313 "

The returns of lead made during the last year exceed the returns of this year by 4,217,289 pounds. This has not been caused by a decrease in the manufacture of lead, but by the refusal of numbers of the smelters to make the required returns to the Superintendent, and pay in their rent lead. The grounds of their refusal are, first, that the act of the 3d of March, 1807, contains no authority for collecting rent lead on a *license for smelting* lead ore ; and, secondly, that any law authorizing the *leasing* of public land within the limits of a State is unconstitutional.



*Apportionment of Arms to the Militia for the year 1834, under the Act of 1808.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of return.	Number of Militia.	No. of arms apportion'd.	Ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia, under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st October, 1834, to the 30th September, 1835.
Maine -	1834	40,849	467	37 six-pounder iron cannon and carriages, with implements, &c., complete. 4 twelve do. do. 3 six-pounder caissons, complete. 2 twelve do. do 2 four-pounder brass cannon. 330 percussion cannon locks. 6,870 muskets and appendages. 500 rifles (Hall's) do. 1,317 rifles (common) do. 752 pistols. 376 cavalry sabres. 2,186 sets of infantry accoutrements. 301 sets of rifle do. 376 sets of cavalry do. The whole being equal in value to 12,310 muskets.
New Hampshire -	1834	28,712	327	
Massachusetts -	1835	44,973	514	
Vermont -	1834	25,581	289	
Rhode Island -	1832	1,377	15	
Connecticut -	1834	24,786	283	
New York -	1835	181,945	2,081	
New Jersey -	1829	39,171	447	
Pennsylvania -	1834	202,281	2,313	
Delaware -	1827	9,229	105	
Maryland -	1834	46,889	536	
Virginia -	1834	102,697	1,173	
North Carolina -	1835	65,593	764	
South Carolina -	1833	51,112	584	
Georgia -	1834	48,461	554	
Alabama -	1829	14,892	170	
Louisiana -	1830	14,808	169	
Mississippi -	1830	13,724	155	
Tennessee -	1830	60,982	697	
Kentucky -	1834	67,190	768	
Ohio -	1835	132,713	1,519	
Indiana -	1833	53,913	617	
Illinois -	1831	27,386	313	
Missouri -	1833	2,815	32	
Michigan Territory	1831	5,476	62	
Arkansas Territory	1825	2,028	23	
Florida Territory	1831	827	9	
Dist. of Columbia	1832	1,249	14	
Total Dollars,	-	1,311,569	15,000	

*Quantity of Lead made at U. S. Lead Mines, annually, from 1821 to 1835.*

	Fever River	Missouri.	Total.
lbs of lead made from 1821 to 30 Sept. 1823	335,130	-	335,130
Do in the year ending 30th Sept. 1824	175,220	-	176,220
Do do do 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
Do do do 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Do do do 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
Do do do 1828	11,105,310	1,205,920	12,311,730
Do do do 1829	13,341,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
Do do do 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
Do do do 1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
Do do do 1832	4,281,876	-	4,281,876
Do do do 1833	7,941,792	-	7,941,792
Do do do 1834	7,971,579	-	7,971,579
Do do do 1835	3,754,290	-	3,754,290
Total, Pounds.	70,426,367	5,151,252	75,571,609

*Note.*—The amount of rent lead accruing for the above period is 5,909,316 pounds.

<i>Operations of the United States Lead Mines, from 30th of Sept. 1834, to 30 Sept. 1835.</i>			
Pounds of lead made during the year	-	-	3,754,290
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent during the present year	-	-	209,586
Pounds of lead remaining due September 30, 1834	-	-	328,202
Total of rent lead due	-	-	538,387
Pounds of rent lead received in the year ending September 30, 1835	-	-	45,074
Pounds of rent lead remaining due September 30, 1835	-	-	493,313

*Works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.*

*First Class, to be commenced as soon as possible :*

Fort St. Philip, Louisiana,	\$ 77,810 79
Fort at Soller's Point flats, Patapsco river,	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York,	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of Fort Tompkins,	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York,	456,845 51
Fort at Dimpling's Point, Rhode Island,	759,946 57
Fort at Rose Island, Rhode Island,	82,411 74
Dyke across the west passage, Narragansett Roads, for the defence of Boston Harbor,	205,000 00
Fort on Nantasket Head,	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of ditto,	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of ditto,	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog Island,) in advance of ditto,	29,000 00
Dyke across Broad Sound Passage,	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island,	2,429 00
Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, (works for the defence of Conanicut Island,)	220,053 43
	Dollars, <u>3,782,691 06</u>

*Second Class, to be commenced at a later period :*

Tower at Pass-au-Heron, Mobile bay,	\$ 16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river,	244,337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river,	205,602 33
Fort opposite the Pen Patch, Delaware river,	347,257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York,	1,681,411 66
Fort at the East Bank, do. do.	1,681,411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut,	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, do.	27,793 34
Fort Trumbull, do.	77,445 21
Fort Griswold, do.	132,230 41
Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine,	103,000 00
Fort on House Island, do.	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem,	116,000 00
Fort for Nangus Head,	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead,	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's Point,	96,000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina,	120,000 00
Fort on Federal Point, do.	12,000 00
	Dollars, <u>5,075,982 70</u>

*Third Class, to be commenced at a remote period :*

The rafts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun,	\$ 210,568 00
Fort at Craney Island flats,	258,465 14
Fort at Newport News,	244,337 44
Fort at Naseway shoal, for the defence of Patuxent river,	673,205 00
Fort on Thomas's Point,	173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience,	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine,	101,000 00
	Dollars, <u>1,854,575 58</u>

**AFFAIRS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

*For the year ending November 21, 1835.*

The annual supplies for the several hospitals were transmitted in due season and received in good order, and, with other property under the charge of the officers of the department, have been fully and satisfactorily accounted for by the returns of the surgeons, which also show the hospitals to be amply supplied in every respect; and although the allowances as established by existing regulations have been materially increased and improved, and are of the best quality the market affords, the expenses of the department, on this account, have, in consequence of the system of responsibility adopted both in relation to supply and expenditure, been essentially less than heretofore. The average cost for supplies, during the last two years, has been \$2 56 per man; and the average from 1819 to 1832 was \$2 49 per man, while that of 1817 and 1818 was 6 19, and that of 1810 and 1811 was \$4 50 per man; making a difference in favor of the present establishment of \$14,000 per annum over that of 1811, and of \$23,500 per annum over that of 1815.

The whole number of deaths reported in hospitals, during the first three quarters of the year was but 108, or a fraction over  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the aggregate of the army. Of these, 25 occurred at Jefferson Barracks, 19 at Fort Gibson, 6 at the dragoon encampment near Fort Gibson, 6 at Fort Jesup, 5 at Fort Armstrong, 5 at the bay of St. Louis, and 2 at other posts; of which 21 were from consumption, 16 from remittent and intermittent fever, 11 from intemperance, 7 from cholera, and 3 from other causes.

The law graduating the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons according to length of service, and requiring an examination by a medical board previous to appointment or promotion, is believed to have been of essential advantage to the army, by securing to it the talent and the professional knowledge which are absolutely necessary to the performance of the important duties that devolve upon an officer of the medical department as soon as he enters the service. Of 121 applicants, who had been recommended as qualified for appointment, and who were authorized to present themselves for examination, 50 have failed to attend, and, of the remainder, but 44, or somewhat over one-third of the whole number, have been found qualified for the commission applied for. The army surgeon is liable, at any moment, to be called on to decide in the most critical cases, remote from all professional advice and assistance, and should not only be well grounded in the elementary branches of his profession, but be sufficiently versed in the details of practice to prepare him for all its responsible contingencies the moment he reports himself on duty. The medical board have, therefore, been instructed to make full and accurate examination of every candidate on anatomy and physiology, surgical anatomy and surgery, theory and practice of medicine, materia medica and pharmacy, chemistry, obstetrics, and forensic medicine; to report the positive merit of each candidate in the respective branches, and their relative merit on the whole examination, agreeably to which they are appointed, and take rank in the department.

Of the hospitals at the several military posts, many are entirely destitute of suitable accommodations for the sick. A large portion of the buildings appropriated to this purpose have been erected a long time, and

were built of perishable materials, and in a hasty manner, to meet the exigencies of the occasion, while, at most of the works recently completed, no provision is made for the sick, who are necessarily placed in damp casemates, or in temporary buildings, entirely unfit to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather, or to preserve the property under the charge of the medical officers.

Agreeably to instructions, the medical board recently made a special report on the condition of the hospitals at eighteen posts visited by them; and, of this number, but three were found to be well built and of good materials; and the internal arrangement of these is essentially defective. Hospitals of the first class are now required at four, of the second class at one, and of the third class at three of them. Those heretofore erected have afforded very imperfect accommodations in proportion to the expense incurred. It is therefore proposed that they be hereafter built on plans to be furnished by the department, adapted to the size of the command, and so constructed as to admit of enlargement, and to afford the necessary wards and offices at the least additional expense.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

##### *Operations under the Indian Department, during the year ending November, 1835.*

Suitable measures have been adopted for the execution of the treaty concluded at Chicago with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pattawatamie Indians, and a considerable portion of them are now on the way to their destined home in the West. The residue may be expected to follow speedily, so that the entire number may probably be congregated in their new domains in the course of the ensuing season. Meanwhile, the commissioner appointed to investigate some of the individual claims under the treaty has presented his report, which has given general satisfaction, and they have been paid, with the exception of those disallowed by him, and of which, by his appointment, he was constituted sole arbiter.

Major J. Brookes has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Caddo Indians, by which they cede their land in Louisiana to the United States, and agree to remove, at their own expense, beyond our territorial limits, never to return. This alternative may possibly save the small remains of the tribe from total extinction—a fate that seemed to be impending on a continued residence in their present location, surrounded by a population that operates on the children of the forest like miasma on constitutions unused to its baneful influence.

A treaty has also been concluded by Governor Stokes and General Arbuckle, with the Camanches and Hitchetas, two of the three nations of Indians of the great Western Prairie. It is confidently expected that the Kioways, the third nation, will also become parties to the treaty; and there are good grounds for believing that it will have a salutary tendency in repressing a long-indulged spirit for depredation, and in preserving peace among all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. Major Francis W. Armstrong was associated in the commission with the above named gentlemen. He had left home to attend the council,

ut was suddenly arrested by disease, which ended in death, before he could reach his destination. In one of his communications to the Department, he informed that the Choctaws had then recently condemned to death, and actually executed, two of their tribe, on a charge of witchcraft. Such it seems, had been the practice among them in preceding times, showing the unhallowed influence of the superstition and its concomitant horrors. Immediately on being apprized of the shocking transaction, he convened the chiefs in council, and prevailed upon them to abolish the custom, under penalty of death for being instrumental thereafter in such execution, and of the lash on whoever should prefer a charge of witchcraft against any of their tribe. To his decision and firmness may be ascribed the termination of a superstitious custom that triumphs in the weakness of human nature, gives a sort of legalized sanction to the most barbarous acts, and calls for the immolation of innocent victims, as an acknowledgment of its paramount authority.

There has been no intermission of exertion to induce the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, in conformity with the policy adopted by the Government in favor of the Indians, and to which they form almost the sole exception. There can be little doubt that bad advisement, and the intolerant control of chiefs adverse to the measure, have conduced to the disinclination of a large portion of the nation to emigrate, and avail themselves of the obvious benefit in the contemplated change. Another portion has viewed the measure in a more favorable light and enlisted in its advocacy with much warmth. Such a diversity of sentiment could not fail to create collisions and animosity, and the effect has been, so far, a prevention of the requisite unanimity to bring the question to a favorable issue. In this state of things, a provisional treaty has been made with John Ridge and other influential members of the nation, favorable to the cause of removal, and by them submitted to their brethren in May last. No accounts of their final decision have yet been received. The provisions of the treaty are so liberal, and the disadvantages of continuing among the white population, that has entrenched itself on their borders, and even interspersed itself among them, are so glaring, that its cordial and speedy adoption might reasonably be anticipated. All proper efforts have been made by the Government to insure this result, under the conviction that its acceptance would lead to their tranquility, prosperity, and happiness.

The year has passed without any marked event of a general character to communicate. The period has been a pacific one, with little of violence or bloodshed to record; and the Indian condition is decidedly on the improvement, so far as relates to their previous characteristic traits. The exclusion of ardent spirits, where it could be effected, has done much good; and on this exclusion, and the substitution of other pursuits for war and the chase, must depend their gradual growth and eventual proficiency in civilization—a consummation earnestly desired by every philanthropic mind.

All material information in relation to the Indian schools, participating in the benefit of the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, is contained in the following statement, together with the particular disposition of the education funds set apart for that object in treaties with the Indian tribes.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Statement showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers and Pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government

Tribes, and where Established.	By Whom.	Teachers	Pupils.	Amount.
Mohegan.....Connecticut.		1	22	\$ 500
Senecas.....New York.	Baptist Gen. Convent'n.	4	140	
Tuscaroras.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	71	} 2000
Ottawas.....do....	.....do.....do.....	3	12	
Chippewas.....do....	.....do.....do.....	3	48	
Cherokees.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	21	
Menomonies.....Green Bay.	Protestant Ep. Church	5	66	} 500
Shawanees..West Mississippi.	Methodist Society.....	3	34	
Delawares.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	19	} 400
Peorias.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	16	
Kickapoos.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	6	
Wyandots.....do....	.....do.....do.....	2	40	
Ditto.. Little Rapids, Mich.	.....do.....do.....	1	20	} 1690
Ditto.....Ana Kwiwinaw.	.....do.....do.....	1	14	
Chip'was & Ottawas, Mackinac	Am. Bd. Com. For. Mis	11	32	
Ditto.....Lapointe.	.....do.....do.....	5	46	
Ditto....Yellow Lake.	.....do.....do.....	3	12	} 1000
Ditto....Fond du Lac.	.....do.....do.....	1	18	
Ditto.....Leech Lake.	.....do.....do.....	1	7	
Ditto. Sault Ste. Marie.	Catholic.....do.....	1	43	
Menomonies, Win- } nebagoes, &c. } La Croix.	.....do.....do.....	1	21	} 300
Ditto.....L'Arbre Croche.	.....do.....do.....	1	21	
Penobscots...Quoddy, Maine.	.....do.....do.....	-	-	300
Sioux.....St. Peter's.	.....do.....do.....	-	-	400
Omahas.....Upper Missouri.	.....do.....do.....	-	-	50
1 Student of Law, Buffalo.	.....do.....do.....	-	1	100
1 ditto.....Vermont.	.....do.....do.....	-	1	200
2 ditto..Choctaw Acad'y.	.....do.....do.....	-	2	
		Pupils.		
Choctaws, Choctaw Academy.	.....do.....do.....	66	- 733	7,440
Miamies.....do....	.....do.....do.....	6		
Pattawatamies.....do....	.....do.....do.....	18		
Seminoles.....do....	.....do.....do.....	6		
Quapaws.....do....	.....do.....do.....	4		
Creeks.....do....	.....do.....do.....	15		
Sacks, Foxes, Ioways, } and others..... } do....	.....do.....do.....	17		
Cherokees.....do....	.....do.....do.....	12		
Chickasaws.....do....	.....do.....do.....	19		
			163	

*Statement showing the amount and disposition of the Funds, provided by Treaties, for the purposes of Education.*

Tribes.	Date of Treaty.	Amount.	Disposition of the Funds.
Miamies.....	Oct. 23, 1826	\$2000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pattawatamies.....	Oct. 11, 1826	2,000 00	Do.
Ditto.....	Sep. 20, 1828	1,000 00	Do.
Ditto.....	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000 00	Do.
Winnebagoes.....	Sep. 24, 1829	3,000 00	School in the Nation.
Chippewas.....	Sep. 15, 1832	1,000 00	Bap. Gen. Convention.
Chip'was, Menomoni- es, and others.. }	Aug. 12, 1827	1,500 00	Protestant Ep. Church.
Menomonies.....	Febr. 8, 1831	500 00	Do.
Sacs, Foxes, &c.....	July 15, 1830	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos.....	Oct. 24, 1832	500 00	School in the Nation.
Shawanees & Delw's.	Oct. 26, 1832	500 00	Do.
Choctaws.....	Sep. 27, 1830	2,500 00	Do.
Ditto.....	Sep. 27, 1830	10,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, East.....	Mar. 24, 1832	3,000 00	Do.
Cherokees, West....	May 6, 1828	2,000 00	Do.
Florida Indians.....	Sep. 18, 1823	1,000 00	Do.
Quapaws.....	May 13, 1833	1,000 00	Do.
Ottos and Missourias	Sep. 11, 1833	500 00	School in the Nation.
Pawnees.....	Oct. 9, 1833	1,000 00	
Chickasaws.....	May 24, 1834	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, West.....	Feb. 14, 1833	1,000 00	Do.
		42,000 00	

The preceding tables exhibit the disposition of the money appropriated for education, and the condition of those schools, from the teachers of which reports have been received. There are other schools among the Indian tribes, from which no returns have been made. The whole number of children to whom instruction is given may be stated at seventeen hundred.

The communications transmitted by the teachers and Indian agents are generally satisfactory. That from the intelligent agent at Michilimackinac is especially gratifying. There are eight establishments within the limits of his agency, stationed at different points between the above island and Ana Kwiwinau, on the shores of Lake Superior. In the school at Michilimackinac the higher branches, geography, philosophy, and history, are successfully taught. Two of the pupils "have gone out among their relatives in the north as teachers. Another has been recently received as a catechist by the American Board of Missions. A third now commands a vessel on the lakes. A fourth is studying medicine. Many of them read and write the English and Ojibwa languages easily and correctly."

The establishments among the Shawanees and Delawares, and the other tribes west and north of the Missouri river, appear to have been

well conducted. Instruction has been given to a considerable extent in the languages of those tribes. There have been printed, at the Press at the Shawanee station, 312,350 pages—283,000 in the Creek and Choctaw, 16,200 in the Ottoe, 7,750 in the Ioway, 34,000 in the Pattawatamie, 16,000 in the Shawanee, and 15,000 in the Delaware languages.

The schools among the Choctaws west of the Mississippi have been opened under the direction of competent teachers. The recent completion of the buildings, and other causes, have prevented their operation to the extent and with the advantages that may be confidently anticipated.

In every instance, a knowledge of agriculture and of some mechanic art is imparted to the boys, and of household duties and economy to the girls. The agent for the Delawares and Shawanees states that he was shown cloth that was spun and wove, and shirts and other clothing made by the Indian girls.

The agents for the several tribes for whose benefit schools are supported are required to visit and inspect them at least once in each year. At these visits a public examination of the pupils is made, and the attendance of the military officers and of other citizen, wherever convenience will permit, is requested.

#### EMIGRATION OF INDIANS.

In the summer of 1834, extensive arrangements were made for the removal of the Creeks from Alabama. A superintendent and two assistant agents were appointed from among the citizens of that State, and a disbursing officer of great experience was associated with them. The representations received from various sources induced the expectation of a numerous emigration; but, owing to causes not necessary to be detailed here, only a small body of those Indians could be induced to emigrate, and these were removed in December, under the direction alone of the disbursing officer, the other agents having been discharged to save expense.

In pursuance of treaty stipulations with the Ottowas of Maumee, Ohio, an officer was despatched in July, 1834, to remove them to the new country. After endeavoring favorably to impress them with the project, and remaining some time among them, he discovered an unwillingness to remove west, unless they had first sent thither an exploring party, in whose report they might confide. The indulgence was granted them, and the officer took a party of five of the principal chiefs, properly equipped for the enterprise. They returned in November, and, as the country they traversed was reported by the officer to be in all respects a most desirable residence, it was thought the impressions created would have influenced the tribe to an immediate departure. But delay, under various pretences, ensued, and the season was suffered to pass inactive away. Since then no efforts have been made to remove that tribe.

As soon as the appropriation was passed at the last session of Congress, preparations were made for the removal of the Seminoles. It was believed that there would be very little difficulty in getting off one-third of their whole number, it having been provided that they should remove in three years, one of which had already expired; and, therefore, the



gents of the United States were instructed to proceed immediately to the execution of the task. But it was soon seen that, notwithstanding the exhibition of a considerable military force in Florida, it would be out of the question peaceably to effect the object, and the department was willing, upon the recommendation of the agents, to defer the emigration until January, 1836, on the condition, as freely entered into by most of the chiefs, that the whole tribe would then remove without opposition. Notwithstanding this assurance, and the evidently growing popularity of emigration among them, the conduct of some of those opposed to it led to the precaution of strengthening the armed force in Florida. No serious difficulty, is, however, apprehended. The agents have, under instructions, made arrangements by which the Indians will be collected together at various points, marched to Tampa Bay, and there embarked for the Mississippi river. They will be put on-board of steamboats at the Balize and thence taken up the Mississippi to a place on White river, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas, called Rock Row; thence they will be marched about two hundred and fifty miles to their new country west of Fort Gibson. Every precaution will be taken to secure the health and comfort of those people. A rigid police will be observed in the sea vessels and steamboats, and whilst on the rivers they will be landed at night and encamped. Good provisions will be regularly issued, and medical attendance furnished.\*

At the last session of Congress appropriation was made for the removal of the united nation of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pattawatamie Indians from the country recently purchased from them, situated around the head of Lake Michigan. Those Indians are allowed, by the treaty, to remain three years on the lands they have ceded; but it was believed, from the demonstrations made by them, that, if the exploring expedition stipulated for should report favorably, there would be no difficulty in effecting speedily a large removal. Accordingly, an officer was, at an early day, despatched to their country, with directions to procure an outfit for a party of fifty persons. This party was conducted to the country assigned the tribe, situated north of the northwest corner of Missouri, by an intelligent gentleman, who reports that he had great difficulty in accomplishing the object in view, growing out of the dislike of the persons composing his party to the duty they had undertaken to perform. He gives a very favorable account of the country, representing many portions of it as highly susceptible of cultivation, and all of it as well calculated for those for whom it is designed. The results produced by the return of the party were much relied upon, and the officer to whom is intrusted the duty of removal has been unremitting in his exertions to push forward those Indians whose inclinations were supposed to be at all favorable to emigrating. At the last dates he was advancing towards the Mississippi, and had a considerable body of Indians with him, with prospect of large accessions. He may remove this season from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A disbursing officer has been continued, together with the superintendent, in the Cherokee country east. The peculiar relations of the Cherokees with the General Government, and the obstructions to the

\* The war with the Seminoles, which has occurred since this report was made, will be noticed with the affairs of 1836, in the next Volume.

making of a treaty that would be unexceptionable, have operated within the past year to prevent extensive emigration.

The result of emigration has already been decidedly favorable; though from the short time since large bodies were removed, it might readily be supposed that the disadvantages of new locations in a hitherto uncultivated country would still be felt by even the more industrious, skilful, and enterprising whites, most of the emigrants are known to be more comfortably situated, to have become more attentive to agricultural pursuits, and to have indulged less in those practices that were so destructive to their prosperity, than before emigration. The Choctaws were to have been provided according to treaty with four hundred looms, one thousand ploughs, besides hoes, axes, cards, wheels, iron, &c. &c. and rifles and ammunition. The ploughs, hoes, and other smaller articles, have been procured, and perhaps one third of the looms and wheels manufactured. The supplying the remainder of these last-named articles must, considering the circumstances, be a work of time. It was found impolitic to have them made at a distance; their great bulk would have created an enormous proportional expense. They have therefore been in the process of manufacture in the Choctaw country.

It is known that many of the Choctaws, to whom, under the rules of distribution, these articles must fall, are not now, and cannot be for some time, the fit recipients of such bounty. It has, therefore, been thought proper to attempt to annul the contract under which they are being manufactured. The instruments of agriculture, with the simpler machines for manufacturing, are in universal demand. The Pattawatamies of Indiana are also entitled to treaty articles of the same description with those of the Choctaws. The Quapaws, a part only of whom have gone from Arkansas Territory to the country assigned them west of the western boundary of Missouri, one-half of the tribe having joined the Caddoes on Red river, have been supplied with a variety of articles, consisting of blankets, agricultural instruments, and carpenter's tools. A few looms were also stipulated for. The Cherokee emigrants are entitled to rifles, blankets, kettles, and some tobacco; the Creeks to rifles and blankets; and the Seminoles to blankets and flocks. No agricultural or manufacturing implements are guaranteed to these three tribes. The last-named tribe will perhaps be more in need of agricultural instruction than any other that has emigrated; the first, with more skill, but with a greater degree of vacillation—a more disturbed political condition—has raised large surplus quantities of grain, and evinced west, as it has done east of the Mississippi, some skill in manufactures. Nor have the Choctaws and Creeks been wanting in agricultural success, for it has been ascertained that a considerable proportion of the corn purchased to sustain newly arrived emigrants was raised by those of prior settlement; and it has not unfrequently happened that large numbers of emigrants were enabled to raise their own bread before the expiration of the year, during which they are entitled to subsistence, and to dispose of a surplus. There can, then, be no hesitancy in believing that the condition of the emigrant Indians has become decidedly ameliorated. Nothing, indeed, seems to be wanting to create a progressive state of improvement, but a perseverance on the part of the United States in such a course towards them as shall accommodate itself to their gradual advances in civilization.

## INDIAN AGENTS.

*Officers and other persons employed in the Indian Department.*

Name and Office.	Where Employed.	Compensation.
<i>Superintendent of Indian Affairs.</i>		
William Clark.....	St. Louis.....	1500 00
George Maguire, Clerk...	..do.....Superintendent.....	1000 00
A. R. Chouteau, Clerk...	..do.....Disbursing Agent.....	800 00
<i>Agents.</i>		
Lawrence Taliaferro.....	St. Peters.....	1500 00
Joseph M. Street.....	Rock Island.....	1500 00
Richard W. Cummins....	Northern Agency, West Territory..	1500 00
John Dougherty.....	Upper Missouri.....	1500 00
George Boyd.....	Green Bay.....	1500 00
Henry R. Schoolcraft...	Mackinac.....	1500 00
Benjamin Reynolds.....	Chickasaw Agency.....	1500 00
Wm. Armstrong, also acting Superintendent West Territory.....	Southern Agency, W. Territory...	1500 00
George M. Clark, Clerk...	W. Ter'y Office Acting Super'dent..	500 00
John Ruland, Special Ag't <i>Sub-Agents.</i>	St. Louis.....	1200 00
Henry Connor.....	Michigan.....	750 00
James Jackson.....	Maumee.....	750 00
Joshua Pilcher.....	Sioux Sub-Agency.....	750 00
William M. Fulkerson...	Mandan.....	750 00
Andrew S. Hughes.....	Ioway.....	750 00
George Vashon.....	Western Cherokee .....	750 00
Wharton Rector.....	....Do....Creek.....	750 00
P. L. Chouteau.....	Osage.....	750 00
Purdy McElvain.....	Upper Sandusky, O.....	750 00
James Stryker.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	750 00
James B. Dallam.....	Upper Mississippi.....	750 00
Leonard Tarrant.. ..	Creek Agency, Ga.....	750 00
<i>Interpreters.</i>		
Jacques Mitte.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	300 00
Joseph Barron.....	Logansport, Indiana .....	300 00
Alexander Robinson.....	Chicago.....	300 00
Cudjoe.....	Seminole Agency .....	300 00
Scott Campbell.....	St. Peters.....	300 00
Antoine Leclair.....	Rock Island.....	300 00
Joseph James.....	North Agency, W. Territory ...	800 00
James Connor.....	.....do.....	
Peter Cudjoe.....	.....do.....	
Henry Clay.....	.....do.....	
Joseph Parks....	.....do.....	
Louis La Chappelle.....	Upper Missouri.....	300 00
Charles Maubrain.....	.....do.....	300 00

Richard Prickett.....	Green Bay.....	300 00
William Johnston.....	Mackinac.....	300 00
Jackson Kemp.....	Chickasaw Agency.....	300 00
R. M. Jones.....	Choctaw Agency, West.....	300 00
J. B'te Dorian.....	Sioux Sub-Agency.....	300 00
Toussant Charbonneau.....	Mandan.....	300 00
Jeffrey Dorney.....	Ioway.....	50 00
Paddy Carr.....	Creek Agency, Ga.....	300 00
.....	Cherokees, West.....	300 00
.....	Creek.....do.....	300 00
P. Mongrain.....	Osage Sub-Agency.....	300 00
Vacant.....	Quapaws, West.....	300 00
James Rankin.....	Upper Sandusky.....	50 00
Nathan Strong.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	300 00
Michael St Cyr.....	Fort Winnebago.....	300 00
Amable Grignon.....	Prairie du Chien.....	300 00
Antoine Dunord.....	Detroit.....	300 00
Edward D. Rucker.....	..do..Office Dis'g Ag't....p. month	25 00
<i>Black and Gunsmiths and Assistants.</i>		
Allanson Holdridge.....	Cherokees, West.....	480 00
Aaron Price.....	.....do.....	240 00
Izreal Dodge.....	Chocktaws, West.....	480 00
William Hargrove.....	.....do.....	240 00
Antoine Pepper.....	St. Peters.....	480 00
Joseph Reche.....	.....do.....	240 00
Samuel Gilbert.....	Prairie du Chien.....	480 00
Morris Mott.....	.....do.....	480 00
Oliver G.Hbert.....	.....do.....	240 00
Louis Frum.....	.....do.....	240 00
John P. Smith.....	North Agency, W. Territory.....	480 00
Claybourne Colbert.....	.....do.....	480 00
William Donaldson.....	.....do.....	480 00
Lewis Jones.....	.....do.....	480 00
Robert Dunlop.....	.....do.....	480 00
William Carlisle.....	.....do.....	480 00
William V. Smith.....	.....do.....	240 00
Preston Moore.....	.....do.....	240 00
R. D. McKinney.....	.....do.....	240 00
John Barnes.....	.....do.....	240 00
Samuel Boydson.....	.....do.....	240 00
Jackson.....	.....do.....	240 00
John Gilmore.....	Upper Missouri.....	480 00
Jas. M. Gilmore.....	.....do.....	240 00
Jos. Jourdrain.....	Green Bay.....	480 00
Robert Machlin.....	.....do.....	240 00
Rufus Hunter.....	Mackinac.....	480 00
Richard Prickett.....	.....do.....	240 00
James Stevens.....	Fort Winnebago.....	480 00
Christian Watcher.....	.....do.....	240 00
Leonard Groom.....	Sioux Sub-Agency.....	480 00

Iosea Russell.....	Sioux Sub-Agency.....	240 00
e. Barrate.....	Ioway Sub-Agency.....	480 00
ohn Everly.....	.....do.....	240 00
ames Duncan.....	Western Cherokee Sub Agency ...	480 00
ohn McGill.....	.....do.....	240 00
ames Pool.....	Seneca Sub-Agency.....	480 00
Andrew Woodruff.....	Western Creek do.....	480 00
George May.....	.....do.....	240 00
abriel Phillibert.....	Osage Sub-Agency.....	480 00
L. Brant.....	.....do.....	240 00
Charles Graham.....	Upper Sandusky.....	480 00
David Pence.....	.....do.....	240 00
I. J. Granerat.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	480 00
L. J. Granerat.....	.....do.....	240 00
Lambert Lapiere.....	Rock Island.....	480 00
Harvey Sturdevant.....	.....do.....	480 00
F. B. La Bean.....	.....do.....	240 00
Nicholas Senescal.....	.....do.....	240 00
<i>Farmers and Assistants.</i>		
Benedict Tremble.....	Saganaw.....	200 00
G. D. Ruggles and Wife..	Menomonies.....	800 00
Clark Dickinson and Wife.	.....do.....	800 00
Robert Irwin and Wife ...	.....do.....	800 00
Nathaniel Perry and Wife.	.....do.....	800 00
Henry Baird and Wife....	.....do.....	800 00
William Duncan.....	Ioways.....	480 00
<i>Laborers.</i>		
Edward Yonkum.....	Winnebagoes.....	180 00
William Yonkum.....	.....do.....	180 00
O. Allen.....	St. Louis.....	180 00
.....	Miamies, Indiana.....	360 00
.....	Pattawatamies.....	360 00
<i>Millers.</i>		
William Barnes.....	Shawanees and Delawares.....	500 00
Thomas T. McCausland..	Senecas.....	600 00
.....	Pattawatamies, Indiana.....	600 00
David Johnson.....	Menomonies.....	600 00
.....	Millwright, Choctaws.....	600 00
<i>Wheelwrights.</i>		
John A. Hart.....	Cherokees, West.....	600 00
Austin Copeland.....	.....do.....	600 00
.....	Creeks.....	600 00
.....	.....do.....Wagonmak.....	600 00
<i>Physicians.</i>		
A. N. McLauren.....	Prairie du Chien.....	200 00
Charles McDougall.....	Fort Winnebago.....	200 00
<i>Teachers.</i>		
J. C. Berryman.....	Kickapoos.....	480 00
John D. Swallow.....	.....do.....	480 00
Henry Remick.....	Delaware.....	480 00
D. Lawrey and Wife.....	Winnebagoes.....	800 00

# **AGENTS FOR PAYING PENSIONS IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

*Under the Act of the 10th of April, 1816, incorporating the Bank of the United States.*

Joshua Wingate, Jr..	Portland, Me.	William Richardson.	Lexington, Ky.
William Appleton...	Boston, Mass.	Thomas H. Fletcher.	Nashville, Ten.
Philip Allen.....	Providence, R. I.	James Reynolds...	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Heman Allen.....	Burlington, Vt.	Wm. W. Montgomery.	New Orleans, La.
Isaac Lawrence....	New York City.	J. C. Wilkins.....	Natchez, Miss.
Nicholas Biddle..	Philadelphia, Pa.	P. McLeskey.....	Mobile, Alabama.
A. Brackenridge.....	Pittsburg, Pa.	John O. Fallon....	St. Louis, Misso.
Richard Anderson..	Richmond, Va.	Samuel H. Smith.	Washington, D. C.
John Huske.....	Fayetteville, N. C.	John Cumming.....	Savannah, Geo.
Joseph Johnson....	Charleston, S. C.		

*Under the Act of 24th April, 1816.*

Isaac Waldron..	Portsmouth, N. H.	Samuel Merrill...	Indianapolis, Ind.
James Dodd.....	Hartford, Conn.	Daniel Hay.....	Carroll, Illinois.
Philemon Dickerson..	Trenton, N. J.	Ellis Doty.....	Detroit, Michigan.
James Booth.....	New Castle, Del.	Wm. E. Woodruff.	Little Rock, Ark.
H. W. Evans.....	Baltimore, Md.	Benjamin Chaires..	Tallahassee, FL.
Robert King.....	Knoxville, Tenn.		

*Under the Act of 7th June, 1832.*

*Albert Newhall*, President of Maine Bank, Portland, Maine.  
*John K. Simpson*, President of Commonwealth Bank, Boston, Mass.  
*William T. Grinnell*, President of Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I.  
*Ebenezer T. Englesby*, President of Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vt.  
*John Fleming*, President of Mechanics' Bank, New York, N. Y.  
*Ezra Ames*, President of Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.  
*James Schott*, President of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
*M. Tiernan*, President of Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.  
*John Brockenbrough*,\* President of Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.  
*T. Blackwood*, Presid't Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Charleston, S. C.  
*John M. Bass*, President of Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.  
*William K. Blair*, Jonesborough, Tennessee.  
*John H. Groesbeck*, President of Franklin Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
*Samuel Gustine*, President of Planters' Bank, Natchez, Mississippi.  
*George S. Gaines*, President of Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, Mobile, Alabama.  
*John P. Van Ness*, President of Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D. C.  
*James Marshall*, Cashier of Planters' Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

*Under the Act of 27th June, 1834.*

Horace Greene, Decatur, Alabama.

*Under the Act of 3d March, 1835.*

J. W. Campbell, Jackson, Tennessee.

\* The Bank of Virginia over which Mr. Brockenbrough presides, is in its corporate capacity, really the agent in this case. The charter of this Bank does not permit any Director of this institution to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States.

# Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners.

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Statement showing the number of Persons now on the rolls of the different States and Territories, and the number of persons added to the rolls of the different States and Territories, from the 30th October, 1834, to the 30th October, 1835, inclusive.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Invalid pensioners	Now on the Rolls.			Added since 30 October, 1834.	
		Under act of 18th Mar. 1818.	Under act of 7th June, 1832.	Under act of 15th May, 1832.	Invalid pensioners	Under act of 7th June, 1832.
Maine, -	173	788	1,236	22	4	13
New Hampshire, -	177	617	1,342	24	3	2
Vermont, -	177	819	1,614	37	3	33
Massachusetts, -	337	1,104	2,831	61	2	23
Rhode Island, -	10	110	505	4	-	2
Connecticut, -	135	535	1,796	46	4	36
New York, -	904	2,346	4,835	214	15	144
New Jersey, -	58	231	787	23	1	10
Pennsylvania, -	397	576	1,583	58	10	62
Delaware, -	17	13	7	3	1	-
Maryland, -	236	115	104	13	1	8
Virginia, -	216	543	1,756	57	-	43
North Carolina, -	43	197	1,256	17	-	39
South Carolina, -	19	104	464	11	-	25
Georgia, -	25	76	414	6	2	23
Alabama, -	33	35	278	7	-	14
Mississippi, -	8	10	37	-	-	1
Louisiana, -	35	10	16	-	-	1
Tennessee, -	149	236	1,547	18	4	48
Kentucky, -	182	404	1,720	52	6	40
Ohio, -	248	663	1,468	58	8	39
Indiana, -	90	93	560	18	2	18
Illinois, -	46	22	236	3	10	15
Missouri, -	72	16	156	2	1	9
Florida, -	1	2	11	3	-	-
Arkansas, -	1	-	20	8	-	-
Michigan, -	51	26	49	3	3	3
District of Columbia, -	57	17	52	4	1	-
Total, -	3,893	9,707	26,637	766	81	659

Abstract from the several Pension Agents' reports, showing the number of Pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge since the last report.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Revolutionary. Act of 18 March, 1818.	Invalid pensioners.	Act of the 7th of June, 1832.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Revolutionary. Act of 18 March, 1818.	Invalid pensioners.	Act of the 7th of June, 1832.
Maine, -	53	2	89	Georgia, -	12	-	16
New Hampshire, -	23	2	72	Alabama, -	-	-	5
Vermont, -	6	-	83	Mississippi, -	6	-	-
Massachusetts, -	45	3	85	Louisiana, -	-	-	-
Rhode Island, -	10	-	48	Tennessee, -	1	-	32
Connecticut, -	22	1	154	Kentucky, -	19	4	65
New York, -	89	8	232	Ohio, -	7	2	89
New Jersey, -	8	-	52	Indiana, -	8	-	8
Pennsylvania, -	26	5	10	Illinois, -	1	1	10
Delaware, -	2	1	-	Missouri, -	-	3	5
Maryland, -	7	1	4	Florida, -	-	-	-
Virginia, -	24	-	86	Arkansas, -	-	-	-
North Carolina, -	40	2	108	Michigan, -	-	-	-
South Carolina, -	2	1	2	District of Col. -	-	1	-
Total, -	309	26	1,135	Total, -	54	11	236

\* Returns incomplete.

† No returns.

**MILITARY ACADEMY.****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.****WEST POINT, N. Y., June, 1835.***Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War :*

SIR : The undersigned, having attended the general examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy as a Board of Visitors, submit the following report as the result of their observations.

The board directed their inquiries to the course of instruction, both military and scientific, to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution. In making these inquiries, every facility was afforded by the superintendent and members of the academic staff. In order that these inquiries might be prosecuted with greater advantage, committees were appointed by the board, with instruction to inquire especially into the portion of the foregoing subjects referred to them, respectively, and to report the result of their observations.

The reports of those committees, which are herewith transmitted, will convey to you much information in detail, which could not conveniently be embodied in this report.

As this is professedly a military institution, the attention of the board was first directed to the course of military instruction. Although this branch embraces a wide field, it is intended to speak of it as limited to engineering, artillery, and infantry tactics.

Engineering is divided into two branches, civil and military, and in connexion with the latter are taught the science of war, so far as it relates to the attack and defence of military positions, and the providing of defensive means for an army operating in the field.

In the course of civil engineering are taught the properties, preparations, and use of materials of construction ; elementary parts of buildings, and the art of construction generally, including decorative architecture ; the manner of laying out and constructing roads ; the construction of the various kinds of bridges ; the general principles which regulate the removal of obstructions that impede the navigation of rivers ; the survey, location, and construction of canals and railroads ; and the formation of artificial, and the improvement of natural harbors. This branch is taught to the first or graduating class by lectures, and a series of drawings and notes, prepared by the professor from the best authorities, and lithographed at the press belonging to the institution, under the title of "Outlines of the Course of Civil Engineering." Drawings, illustrative of the prominent parts of the subject, are executed by the cadets ; and these exhibit great neatness of execution, as well as much precision in detail.

Next in order is the course of military engineering.

This comprises field and permanent fortification. In the first are taught to the same class the principles which regulate the construction of field intrenchments ; the different kinds of lines ; batteries for the various kinds of ordnance ; the armament of intrenchments, with reference to the attack and defence ; enclosed and detached works ; defence of posts, and the construction of military bridges ; permanent fortification, including a complete description of the bastion front ; the attack and defence of the same ; a critical examination of the principal systems of fortifications ; the construction and armament of a fortress ; the hy-



raulic works used in the defence of military positions ; mining ; the principles of defilement, and their application to works constructed for inland and maritime defence. Military engineering is taught from a text-book, and from notes prepared with judgment and skill by the professor—the whole being amply illustrated by drawings, executed by the students, under the immediate supervision of instructors.

To the professional ability of the professor to whom this department is confided, the very able and satisfactory manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves in the various parts of their course at the black board, in presence of the visitors, afforded the most pleasing and ample testimony.

No changes, either in the course of study or organization, are at present contemplated, nor are any deemed necessary. The board, however, would recommend the continuance of small appropriations of money by Congress for the purpose of providing the department with such works and models as the professor may from time to time require.

Instruction is given to the cadets of the first class in artillery tactics during the encampment, which usually commences in June and terminates on the 1st of September following. During this time they are required to recite upon a system of field artillery, at the same time that they are taught a course of pyrotechny, mortar exercise, and target practice, with guns of various calibers, as well as mortars and howitzers. Cadets of the other classes are also taught the drill of field artillery during the suspension of the other academic studies.

It is thought by the officer at the head of this department that the time allowed for recitation is insufficient, and that much which ought to be studied thoroughly is necessarily passed over rapidly.

In our country there is no establishment provided by law especially for instruction in artillery. All the education our officers receive in this branch of study is, with the exception of the mere drill of an artillery garrison, obtained at this place. This deficiency would seem to suggest the importance of placing this department of the academy upon a more enlarged and permanent basis.

It is the opinion of the board that it would be greatly to the advantage of this course of instruction if a permanent assistant were attached to it, instead of the mode now in use of detailing cadets from the graduating class.

In connexion with this subject, the board would remark, that the moving of ordnance on the field, by the bodily exertions of the cadets alone, is a requisition upon them of great severity, and is at the same time obnoxious to the objection, that it keeps the cadets entirely unskilled in the only mode of using the field-piece employed in actual service. The board would, therefore, suggest the propriety of procuring a number of horses sufficient for artillery exercise, and also for instruction in cavalry tactics.

The same horses would be used for both purposes, and the number required would not exceed forty.

Cavalry tactics have never been taught at this academy. Cavalry, as an arm of national defence, is confessedly of great importance. It is submitted whether instructions in that branch might not be advantageously added to the course of instruction at this institution.

The ordnance stores furnished for the year are good in quality, and sufficient in quantity. Some field-pieces and guns of different calibers are wanted to render this department complete, which are particularly detailed in the report of the committee on this subject.

On drill, and in firing in the field, the cadets exhibit a thorough knowledge of the manœuvres and evolutions in this important arm of service; and in their drawings and mathematical demonstrations at the black board they evinced high proficiency in the theory and practice of gunnery. Their target firing, and accuracy of throwing shells are very commendable, and afford unequivocal evidence of great zeal and ability on the part of the instructor, for which he is entitled to much credit.

The corps of cadets organized as a battalion of infantry exhibits on the field a perfect knowledge of infantry tactics, and performs all the evolutions of the line and of the battalion with facility and accuracy. Their appearance in dress, in the condition of their arms and accoutrements, as well as in soldier-like bearing, is highly gratifying, and deserves much commendation, whilst it reflects much credit on the experienced officer who commands them.

With regard to the course of study in the other branches which are taught, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, the board was well satisfied with the abilities and zeal of the professors and their assistants.

Besides the branches already mentioned, the cadets of the first or graduating class, were examined on moral and political science, and on mineralogy and geology, on all of which they exhibited attainments that could only be the result of much attention on their part, aided by skill and perseverance on the part of the professors and their assistants.

In moral and political science the first class was subjected to a satisfactory examination. The familiarity they evinced with the several systems of ethics propounded by distinguished masters at different periods, showed that their minds had been effectually directed to the distinguishing characteristics of those systems, and their relative merits closely compared by them, and familiarly understood. The examinations on the subject of government and constitutional law were highly gratifying, with room, it is true, for slight shades of difference in opinion; on the latter topic, the discussions and replies of the class were such as showed a just comprehension of the nature and objects of civil government in general, of the peculiar and unique and happy system under which they live, qualifying them at once for a participation in the pursuits of civil and political life, and teaching them duly to appreciate the blessings of those institutions which, as soldiers, they may be called upon to defend.

The second class was examined on natural and experimental philosophy, on chemistry, and drawing. On these branches, the proficiency of the cadets was quite creditable to themselves and to their instructors. The knowledge which the pupils seem to have acquired in the important branch of chemistry, not only of its general principles, but of their application in detail, was gratifying. The specimens of drawing by the cadets, exhibited to the board, showed a practical acquaintance with this branch, which demonstrated that they are fitted at once to apply their acquirements to purposes of practical utility.

The third class was examined in mathematics, in the French language, and drawing.

The fourth class in mathematics and the French language.

It has often been remarked, that in no school is the mathematics more thoroughly taught than at this institution. The correctness of this remark was quite manifest during the present examination, whenever mathematics or any other branch dependant on that science was under consideration.

The examinations on the French language was very satisfactory. To those acquainted with the language, there appeared by the course of instruction, to be imparted to the student a thorough knowledge of the principles of the language.

Some of the members of the board had an opportunity of witnessing the proficiency of the cadets under the instructions of the swordmaster. It was thought to be quite creditable. Whilst the instructions of the swordmaster secure to the officer and soldier the best means of personal defence, the exercise connected with them is well fitted to improve the health, and to impart to the muscular system tone and vigor.

As connected with the course of study, the board has thought proper to remark that a good library, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, are essential aids in imparting scientific instruction. It is believed an important benefit would be conferred on the institution by adding to the library some of the periodical works which contain the earliest, and, at the same time, the most learned dissertations upon the improvements of the day.

The situation of the professorship of chemistry, it is thought, might be placed on a better footing. At present, it is subsidiary in every respect. It is recommended that it be placed on an equality with the independent professorship, and that there be two assistants, one of whom should be the professor of mineralogy. The whole course of study as conducted, it is believed, is well fitted to create a fund of information which cannot fail to be of inestimable value to our country in a civil as well as military point of view.

The attention of the board was directed to the course of religious instruction. This course is necessarily of vital importance. During the present visitation, the chaplain, to whom this department is entrusted, has been under arrest; there was, therefore, no opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the duties belonging to this department are performed. The importance of the duties to be performed by the chaplain has induced the Board of Visitors to recommend that the Secretary of War institute an inquiry into the causes which have led to a suspension of the performance of those duties.

With regard to the internal police, it is entitled to high approbation. The condition of the hospital is fully suited to the object of securing to the cadets all the comforts and all medical aid that they can require in ordinary cases of indisposition. Clean, well ventilated, and properly attended by nurses, nothing need be added on these heads: recent circumstances, however, have suggested the propriety of enlarging the number of surgical instruments.

The south barrack, which is the oldest building of the kind at this post, is badly constructed. The rooms are too small, and they are injudiciously disposed. It is recommended that they be rebuilt.

Both barracks present an air of cleanliness and order that reflects credit on all concerned.

The steward's hall, where the cadets mess in common, was visited. It was found that the cadets are supplied with good and wholesome food.

A building for a chapel has been commenced, and it is thought will be completed this year.

The storehouse is an old and very insecure building, and altogether unfit for the use to which it is applied; a new one is recommended for the safe keeping of the stores deposited here.

The fiscal concerns of the institution were brought to the notice of the board. The disbursements are found to be made in accordance with the appropriations made, and a system of order and economy prevails. A building for military and other exercises, so requisite for the successful prosecution of military knowledge during the inclement season of the year, and to the health of the cadets, has been commenced, under the appropriation for that purpose.

An improvement is recommended in the apartments appropriated to the use of the chemical laboratory, library, and philosophical apparatus. They are too small, and exposed to danger in making chemical experiments.

The teacher of drawing is entirely destitute of the convenience necessary to the practice, study, and, of course, improvement in his profession. The building of an apartment for that purpose, is recommended, the estimated expense whereof will not exceed eight hundred dollars.

In the accounts of the treasurer and quartermaster the expenditure appears to be rigidly confined within the appropriation. The whole fiscal arrangement meets the entire approbation of the board. The attention that is paid to economy in all the details of the institution is very satisfactory. There remains in the treasury an unexpended balance of the appropriation of last year of eight thousand dollars.

Upon the whole, the board is of opinion that the institution is well conducted; that the objects to be attained by its continuance are of very great importance to the community. Knowledge is obtained by means of this institution, which is indispensable to the successful conduct of military affairs. Not only is the knowledge imparted to those educated here valuable in time of war, but, should a state of war be looked upon as remote, the knowledge acquired is scarcely less valuable in time of peace, when applied to the prosecution of the various improvements which are so rapidly developing and enlarging the resources of our country. But the hope that peace shall be perpetual should not be indulged to our detriment. The means most essential to the resistance of aggression should always be within our reach. The humiliating disasters, the waste of life and treasure, that marked the commencement of the late war, for want of a knowledge of what should be deemed the elementary principles in the science of war, are still fresh in the recollection of many. This institution, it is believed, is well fitted to obviate the recurrence of such calamities from the same cause. At an expense less than is requisite to keep in commission a frigate of the largest class, knowledge of the science of war, in principle and in practical detail, is imparted to a sufficient number of citizens of our own country, to enable us, in any emergency, to conduct our military operations on a footing of equality

with the most skilful enemy. When it is considered that success in war is slightly dependant on either the numbers or courage of the parties, but is most generally the result of the scientific and skilful combinations of causes the effect of which is foreseen and calculated almost with the precision of a mathematical problem, it would be a source of the most painful reflection that a country, justly proud of its freedom and liberal institutions, should, for want of appreciating the knowledge necessary to the defence of that freedom and those institutions, permit itself to be placed at the mercy of the enemies of all liberty and liberal institutions. It cannot be denied that those Governments most hostile to liberty at the present day are most ready to appreciate and to appropriate all the aids that can be derived from science, and applied to the art of war. How important that those countries blessed with freedom should keep themselves on a footing of equality, not in the largeness of their armies, but in the knowledge necessary to the formation of armies, and to direct them when formed, with efficiency. The knowledge imparted at this institution to the children of our own citizens, selected from every part of the country, is so indispensable to our security, that to dissolve it, without providing a substitute possessed of advantages equal or preferable, would seem like retrograding from civilization towards barbarism, and be well calculated to endanger our national independence.

P. V. DANIEL, *President of the Board of Visitors.*

E. S. DAVIS, *South Carolina.*

PETER MARTIN, *Alabama.*

JOHN HUNTER, *Westchester, N. Y.*

JOHN BRAGG, *North Carolina.*

JONATHAN COGSWELL, *Connecticut.*

JOHN A. GRAHAM, *New York.*

WM. J. LEIPER, *Pennsylvania.*

WILLIAM C. FRAZER, *Pennsylvania.*

THOMAS J. PEW, *Kentucky.*

WM. C. LYMAN, *Georgia.*

EDWARD H. CARMICHAEL, *Virginia.*

CHARLES G. FERRIS, *New York.*

CALVIN BLYTHE, *Pennsylvania.*

WM. T. ROGERS, *Pennsylvania.*

H. ATKINSON, *Brig. Gen.-U. S. Army.*

#### MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

*To Peter V. Daniel, Esq., President of the Board of Visitors :*

SIR: The committee, whose attention has been directed by the board to the department of military instruction in the academy, have the honor to submit the result of their inquiries.

The great and leading objects of the institution being essentially military, it became a question of some interest to the committee to ascertain the subjects to be embraced within the range of their investigation. Were these to be determined by considerations of their obvious importance in the formation of a military character, the committee are of opinion that their report should present a review of every branch taught at the academy, for nothing has come to their observation that could, without

disadvantage, be omitted. The appointment of other committees, however, renders it obvious that such was not the intention of the board; and they have, accordingly, limited their examinations to the departments of engineering, artillery, and infantry tactics.

The course of engineering is divided into two branches, civil and military; and, in connexion with the latter, are taught the science of war, so far as it relates to the attack and defence of military positions, and the providing of defensive means for an army operating in the field.

In the course of civil engineering are taught the properties, preparation, and use of materials of construction, elementary parts of buildings, and the art of construction generally, including decorative architecture; the manner of laying out and constructing roads; the construction of the various kinds of bridges; the general principles which regulate the removal of obstructions that impede the navigation of rivers; the survey, location, and construction of canals and railroads, and the formation of artificial, and the improvement of natural harbors. This branch is taught to the first or graduating class by lectures, and a series of drawings and notes, prepared by the professor from the best authorities, and lithographed at the press belonging to the institution, under the title of "*Outlines of the Course of Civil Engineering.*" Drawings illustrative of the prominent parts of the subject are executed by the cadets, and these exhibit great neatness of execution, as well as much precision and detail.

Next in order comes the course of *military engineering*. This comprises *field and permanent fortifications*. In the first are taught, to the same class, the principles which regulate the construction of field intrenchments; the different kinds of lines; batteries for the various kinds of ordnance; the armament of intrenchments with reference to the attack and defence; enclosed and detached works; defence of posts, and the construction of military bridges. *Permanent fortification* includes a complete description of the bastion front, constructed according to the principles of Vauban and Cormontaigne; the attack and defence of the same; a critical examination of the principal systems of fortification; the construction and armament of a fortress; the hydraulic works used in the defence of military positions; mining; the principles of defilement, and their application to works constructed for inland and maritime defence. Military engineering is taught from a text book translated from the French of Gay de Vernon, by M. O'Connor, and from notes prepared with judgment and skill by the professor; the whole being amply illustrated by drawings executed by the students, under the immediate supervision of instructors.

This department is confided to the care of Professor D. H. Mahan, to whose professional ability the very able and satisfactory manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves in the various parts of their course, at the black board, in presence of all the visitors, as well as the committee, afforded the most pleasing and ample testimony. No changes, either in the course of study or organization, are at present contemplated, nor are any deemed necessary by the committee. They would, however, suggest to the board the propriety of recommending the continuance of small appropriations of money by Congress, for the purpose of providing the department with such works and models as the professor may from time to time require. Models, illustrative of the subjects of architecture and

engineering, facilitate greatly the labors of both instructor and pupil, and are indispensable to thorough instruction.

The committee next went into an examination of the department of artillery, and find that instruction is given in artillery tactics to the cadets of the first class during the encampment, which usually commences in the month of June, and terminates on the 1st of September following. During this time they are required to recite upon a system of old artillery, abridged from L'Allemand, at the same time that they are taught a course of pyrotechny, mortar exercise, and target practice, with guns of various calibers, as well as mortars and howitzers. Cadets of the other classes are also taught the drill of field artillery during this suspension of the other academic studies.

At the commencement of the academic term in the fall, about two months are devoted to the study of the theory and practice of artillery, and the fabrication of cannon, &c.; and from one month to six weeks in the spring, to a review of the same subjects, preparatory to the June examination. It is thought by the officer at the head of this department that the time allowed for recitations, considering the difficulties and importance of the course, is insufficient, and that much which ought to be studied more thoroughly is necessarily passed over rapidly.

Artillery in Europe is considered a most important arm of service; and much time and expense are devoted to its improvement. In our country there is no establishment provided by law especially for instruction in artillery; and all the education our officers receive in this branch of study is, with the exception of the mere drill of an artillery garrison, obtained at this place. This deficiency would seem to suggest the importance of placing this department of the academy upon a more enlarged and permanent basis.

It is also thought by the same officer, and approved by the opinion of your committee, that it would be greatly to the advantage of this course of instruction if a permanent assistant were attached to it. If practicable, this should be done with as little delay as possible. It has been customary to detach several cadets from the graduating class, who are detained here during the encampment, to aid in hearing recitations, and in giving practical instruction; but, in the opinion of your committee, this is obviously objectionable. These assistants are still cadets in feeling; and those whom they instruct regard them as equals and companions. Nor is it probable they feel the responsibility that should influence an instructor, owing to their connexion with the department being so brief. One other circumstance, which induces the committee to urge this point, is the fact that, in addition to his appropriate duties, the officer at the head of the department is also charged with the command of the United States troops on this station.

The supplies of ordnance stores furnished for the year are good in quality, and sufficient as to quantity; and within the last year, the department has been amply supplied with mortars, and guns of heavy caliber, whilst a requisition for field pieces has not been complied with, owing, it is thought, to the circumstance of the ordnance department not having at its disposal guns of the proper caliber and model. The field battery now in use is composed of pieces of various models, and their carriages are heavy and difficult to manœuvre by manual force. A field

battery of light six or four-pounders, mounted on light carriages, would facilitate the evolutions and manœuvres and relieve the cadets from a heavy labor, to which they have been heretofore subjected.

The twelve-pounders on hand are defective, and have been condemned; but, possessing no others, they have been continued in use, by using small charges. A battery of four twelve-pounders and two twenty-four-pounder howitzers would render the department complete in this respect. All projectiles supplied for practice should be of the best quality; without which there can be no satisfactory results in target firing, and, in consequence, no confidence on the part of the cadets in this branch of their course of study.

On drills, and in firing in the field, the cadets exhibited a thorough knowledge of the manœuvres and evolutions in this important arm of service; and in their drawings and mathematical demonstrations at the black board they evinced high proficiency in the theory and practice of gunnery. Their target firing and accuracy of throwing shells are very commendable, and afford unequivocal evidence of great zeal and ability on the part of the instructor, for which he is entitled to much credit.

The committee proceeded to an examination of the course of studies of the cadets as a corps of infantry. The organization is a battalion of four companies, having an appropriate number of officers and non-commissioned officers, agreeably to the regulations; and the whole is commanded by Major Fowle, of the third infantry, an officer of experience and high moral worth.

This corps exhibit on the field a perfect knowledge of infantry tactics, and perform all the evolutions of the line and of the battalion with facility and accuracy. Their appearance in dress, in condition of their arms and accoutrements, as well as in soldier-like bearing, is most highly gratifying, and deserves much commendation.

The instruction imparted to the corps is given in the field and the reciting room in infantry tactics. In witnessing their recitation in the hall of examination, the committee were of opinion that they fully understood the course, though in some instances deficient in explanation on subjects with which they exhibited an acquaintance in the field.

The committee would remark, in conclusion, that they are satisfied, indeed gratified, with the result of their inquiries into all the subjects referred to it for investigation.

H. ATKINSON, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

*Chairman of the Committee.*

#### *Course of Studies.*

The frequent detail of the course of study in this institution renders it unnecessary that your committee should enter fully into the description of it, but at the same time, not to let pass unnoticed the proper encomium upon the able manner in which the professors acquit themselves to their own honor and the profit of the pupils. The most attentive examination into the various means of education have induced them to lay a particular stress upon the assistance offered by a good library, and chemical and philosophical apparatus. The former is but illy kept up by the present appropriation. It is true that all the standard works are here, but those on literature are not to be found; and as the earliest, and at the same



time the most learned dissertations upon the improvements of the day are found in periodical works, we suggest them to be added.

The professor of chemistry, which is more an executive than a lawful appointment, stands in a situation truly unpleasant; instead of being an independent professorship, it is in every respect subsidiary. In this department the committee propose the equalization of this professor with the others of this institution, and two assistants, one of whom should be the professor of mineralogy, with privileges in rank and pay.

When we look over the splendor and perfection of the philosophical apparatus, we cannot but be struck with the inappropriateness of the room. The crowded state of the instruments, and the injury that they would sustain by moving them for the purposes of instruction, must induce this committee to ask of the proper authorities a room better suited to this important collection, and prevent the deterioration they necessarily undergo. Improvements in the science of natural philosophy, nearly every branch of which is illustrated by instruments, require also aid by an annual appropriation larger than that now allowed.

In this hasty survey of that which to them seemed their proper department, they did not offer any general reflections upon the institution as fitted to the purposes for which it was originally designed. Nor would they do so now, but for the allusion held up that this purpose has been perverted. Such is not the fact. If the sons of the wealthy enjoy these advantages, it is found to result from that influence that wealth exercises on every condition of things; and if to the influential, it must spring from that same influence which those who bestow desire from those upon whom these gifts are bestowed. Another reason why this institution should be equally divided in its benefits to two classes of rich and poor, is, that the earlier education of the former fits them better to make returns to the country in fuller and more perfect information. This, we are aware, is not an unexceptionable rule, the first reward here being often bestowed upon some one who has labored under the misfortune of being poor. Another, and by no means the least important reason for the appropriations, and the continued existence of this school, is the state of our physical condition as a country. Extensive in its geographical boundaries, unlimited in its wealth, and associated in feelings of political fraternity, we ought to be brought into constant intercourse. What, we would ask, is more certain in producing this effect, than the aid of various departments of engineering? From our examination of this class, we see railroads, the application of steam, and all mechanical principles developed, and not one cadet who could not apply them to this all-important end.

In conclusion, then, your committee beg the continuance of this institution, and that all the necessary means of keeping it alive may be found included in your report to the Secretary of War.

Respectfully reported,

JOHN A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

*From the Report on the Fiscal Concerns of the Academy.*

The Committee on Fiscal Concerns report that, in pursuance of the duty assigned to them, they have cursorily inspected the accounts of this institution between the 1st of January, 1834, and the 31st December,

1835, inclusive, and believe them to be correct; that the disbursements are in accordance with the appropriations made, and that a system of order and economy prevails throughout.

The regulations refuse to the cadet the possession or use of money, or the expenditure of it, but with the consent of the superintendent. The pay and subsistence of the cadet is \$16 per month and two rations, equal to \$12; making the total \$28 per month. Each cadet provides a check book, which is arranged in tabular form, and exhibits in one view his expenditures and his means. When the cadet desires to obtain an article, he applies to the superintendent, whose approval is indicated by writing in the opposite column. The article is then furnished, and charged to the cadet by an entry in another column. The entries in this check book are constantly exhibited to the superintendent, and are vouchers upon which the treasurer pays to the persons who furnish the cadets.

It is the best evidence your committee can afford you of economy on the part of those charged with the administration of the institution, that there is an unexpended balance in the treasury of the last year's appropriation of about \$8,000, \$5,000 of which is intended for the supply of fuel, in part, for the ensuing year; for which, heretofore, no appropriation has been made in season for the necessities of the institution, leaving a balance of \$3,000. From the statement made it will be perceived that the annual amount expended is estimated to average \$118,566 52; that is to say, for the pay of professors, and pay and subsistence of cadets, \$93,566 52; and for academic purposes, \$25,000. The latter item embraces the sum necessary for the increase of the library, the philosophical apparatus, mathematical instruments, &c.

By a reference to the regulations, it will be perceived that each cadet, upon entering the institution, is required to furnish certain articles of clothing and furniture, necessary to his comfort. The cost of the above-mentioned requisites is about \$75. It is with regret your committee inform you that many cadets do not bring with them, when they come to the institution, money for this use. The consequence is, the cadet is compelled to contract debts in anticipation of pay, which occasions him much embarrassment, and is unfriendly to that high feeling of independence which is the characteristic of a freeman and a soldier.

Your committee are satisfied that no beneficial reduction of expenses can at this time be effected in this institution. Indeed, when the great moral and political benefits emanating from it are considered, they are only surprised that so much advantage can be gained at such a cost. By this institution, the remote ends of our country are, if not indissolubly bound, more firmly welded together. The youth of the North, the South, the East, and the West, are here brought together, and united in friendship's holy bands. The parents partake of their sons' feelings, and love those they have never seen, because their sons loved them. The youth here taught enter the world with the highest aspirations, and, being fitted for any useful purpose, will attain the highest distinctions, and their hearts will recur frequently to the lovely scenes of their youth, and with gratitude to the country whose liberality educated them.

Your committee cannot but express their conviction that the beneficial results of this institution are incalculable, and that true economy demands its support.

## THE NAVY.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 5, 1835.

*To the President of the United States :*

SIR, In presenting for your consideration the condition of our navy for the past year, it affords me great satisfaction to state that all the available means for its improvement have been successfully applied, and that its operations in protecting our commerce, although inadequate to the exigencies of that great and growing interest, have been highly honorable to the officers serving on our naval stations at home and abroad.

Since my report of the 29th November, 1834, the ship of the line North Carolina has been thoroughly repaired in her hull, has been lately taken out of dock, and may be fitted for sea in eighty days.

The repairs of the ship of the line Independence, now in dock at Boston, have been commenced, and are progressing with great despatch. The frigates Constitution and Constellation have been equipped and sent to sea. The frigate United States has been prepared, and is ready for the reception of a crew. The hull of the frigate Columbia, at Washington, has been so nearly completed under the law for the gradual improvement of the navy, that she may be launched in the course of this month. The sloop of war Peacock and Vandalia have been equipped and sent to sea. The sloop of war Warren is taking in her crew, and will sail in a few days. The sloop of war Concord and Boston have been prepared, and are ready for the reception of their crews; and the Lexington will be equally prepared in few weeks.

The repairs of the sloop of war Falmouth and Natchez, and of the schooner Grampus, have been recently commenced, and it is believed that in a few weeks they may be ready for the reception of their crews.

The building of a store-ship, authorized by a law of the 30th of June, 1834, has been commenced at Philadelphia, and a steam vessel has been commenced at New York, but will not be ready for service until some time in the summer of 1836.

The ships of the line Alabama, Vermont, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, and the frigates Santee, Cumberland, Sabine, Savannah, Raritan, and St Lawrence, are on the stocks, well protected from the weather, and as nearly completed as it is proper they should be, until it is determined to launch them.

For a more detailed statement of the condition of those vessels, as well as that of the ships of the line Franklin, Washington, Columbus, and Ohio, and their means of repair, I beg leave to refer to a report of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, herewith submitted, [page 201,] and for the amount of timber, iron, and other materials procured for the gradual improvement of the navy, I refer to their report, [page 202.]

The ship of the line Delaware, the frigate Potomac, the sloop John Adams, and the schooner Shark, have been employed in the Mediterranean during the last year. The frigate Constitution sailed for that station on the 19th of August last from New York. The frigate United

States returned from the Mediterranean on the 10th of December last. The Delaware is ordered to the United States, and is daily expected.

On the West India station the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, and Falmouth, and the schooners Grampus and Experiment, have been employed. The Vandalia, after undergoing considerable repairs, sailed from Norfolk on the 14th of January last, to resume her station in the West Indies. The Falmouth returned from that station on the 1st of August last, and is now at Norfolk; the schooner Experiment, also returned from that station in April last, and has been employed on the survey of the coast. The Grampus returned to Norfolk on the 23d of September last, is undergoing repairs, and will soon resume her station in the West India squadron. The frigate Constellation sailed for the West Indies on the 8th of October last from Norfolk.

The sloops of war Natchez, Erie, and Ontario, and the schooner Enterprise, composed the squadron on the Brazil station. The Natchez has lately returned to the United States, having arrived at New York on the 3d of October. The schooner Enterprise has been detached from that station, and ordered on a cruise to the East Indies: she sailed in company with the sloop Peacock from Rio on the 12th of July last, the Peacock having sailed from New York for that station on the 23d of April; in June last, the Ontario to the coast of Africa, with instructions to visit the island of St. Thomas, Bassa Cove, Cape Palmas, and Mesurado.

The vessels which have been employed in the Pacific are, the frigate Brandywine, sloops Fairfield and Vincennes, and the schooners Dolphin and Grampus. The Vincennes has been ordered home by the way of the East Indies, and the Fairfield has lately arrived at Norfolk.

The events of the last year furnish much additional evidence that our naval force in commission is not adequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. The frequent insurrections and revolutions in the Governments of South America and of Mexico endanger our merchant vessels upon the Atlantic as well as Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and even upon our own coast.

Influenced by a knowledge of these circumstances, and in accordance with your suggestions, I have asked and obtained from the Board of Navy Commissioners an estimate of the increased annual expense of adding two frigates, three sloops of war, and four steam vessels to our force now in commission, to be employed upon foreign stations as well as upon our own coast.

By their report it appears that such an addition to our vessels in commission would require annually an appropriation of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars; but as not more than one steam vessel can be finished in the next year, the appropriation wanted for 1836 for this purpose need not exceed four hundred and thirty four thousand dollars. The sum is small compared with the benefits that may be fairly calculated to result from its expenditure in affording protection to our commerce, independently of the advantage to the efficiency and discipline of our navy, by calling into active service a large number of officers now unemployed. A large portion of the entire expenditure for the additional force proposed must be incurred, even if it should not be called into service.

The vessels necessary for such increase of force (except the steam vessels) will, if not so employed, remain at our wharves, affording no benefit to the country, and suffering more from decay than they would do if at sea; and a large portion of the officers necessary for their command, although earnestly asking for service, will remain on shore, receiving pay, but performing no duty; adding nothing to their professional skill, but losing their habits of discipline, which can only be preserved by constant exercise.

Should the proposed increase of force be sanctioned by Congress, we shall have in commission, in the year 1836, one ship of the line, six frigates, fourteen sloops of war, five schooners, and one steam vessel, with an addition of three steam vessels in succeeding years, as soon as the same can be prepared, the estimated expense of which appears by the report of the Commissioners, [\$1,422,866 41.]

Appropriations for the gradual improvement of our navy yards are next in importance to like appropriations for the gradual improvement of our navy. The necessity of more ample means for protecting our shipping, as well as the immense amount of public property in the different yards must be apparent to every one who is acquainted with the subject; and the expediency of increasing the facilities for constructing and repairing our ships is not less apparent. Moderate appropriations, in addition to those that are usual, for three or four years, would accomplish these important objects. In accordance with this view of the subject, I submit a letter of the Board of Navy Commissioners, together with an estimate, of the probable cost of the proposed improvements, which amounts to three millions five hundred thousand dollars, including that of the dry dock at New York, amounting to nine hundred thousand dollars.

A national foundry for the purpose of casting cannon, shot, and shells, as well for the army as the navy, was a subject of discussion before the two Houses of Congress at their late session, but was postponed in consequence of the shortness of the session and the pressure of more urgent business. No doubt can be entertained of the importance of such an establishment, when we consider the great improvements made in the fabrication of small arms at the different armories of the United States.

In our future wars, especially on the ocean, we must rely much upon the excellence of our cannon. The bursting of a single gun may cause, as it often has done, the loss of a battle. The disasters from this cause, that occurred during the revolutionary as well as late war, admonish us to guard against like disasters in future, which, it is believed, may be avoided by the means proposed.

It is only by a long series of experiments, and those attended with great expense, that we can hope to discover the best material for making cannon which our country affords, and the art of fabricating them with the most perfect accuracy and efficiency. Believing that such discoveries and improvements are attainable, and that they would be highly important in the army, and still more so in the navy, I must be permitted to express a hope that the subject will be revived at the approaching session of Congress, and that a plan of a national foundry will be adopted.

The importance of rearing a body of seamen by enlisting into the ser-

vices of our navy boys over the age of thirteen and under the age of eighteen, until they should arrive at the age of twenty-one years, has already attracted the attention of Congress. At the last session a bill for this purpose was introduced into the Senate. Every year the importance of this measure becomes more apparent. Able seamen are much wanted, while there are boys enough in our cities leading lives of idleness and vice, for want of employment, who, if thus enlisted, under judicious regulations, would, in a few years, afford us a sufficient corps of able seamen to man our navy, and, in the mean time, render services to their country worth their pay.

The compensation to be given, by the late pay bill, to professors of mathematics, is such as to command the services of those who are every way competent to perform the duties of this station. A regulation is adopted to appoint none to this station who shall not receive a certificate of competency, after submitting to a rigid examination by scientific gentlemen who shall be appointed for that purpose. This will be of great advantage to the young officers of the navy; and if a large portion of them should be called into active service, by employing an additional naval force for the protection of our commerce, they will be enabled to perfect themselves in seamanship, the most important part of their education, which can be acquired only at sea; but to make them accomplished officers, something more is required than can probably be derived from those sources. A knowledge of military tactics, of engineering, and drawing, is deemed indispensable in the education of an officer of the army, and which ought to be deemed equally so in the education of a naval officer. So much of chemistry, mineralogy, geology, and natural history, as is taught at the Military Academy, although not absolutely essential to the military or naval officer, yet is decidedly more important to the latter than to the former.

If provision should be made for the admission of a class of one hundred midshipmen at a time at the academy at West Point, to pursue such studies as should be prescribed by the Navy Department, and to be succeeded at the end of one or two years by another class, all, in their turn, might receive the advantage of this course of studies, highly necessary to their education as accomplished officers of the navy, and at a small expense; as the midshipmen, while at the academy, would receive no more pay than if attending the schools at the navy yards, or if waiting orders.

A national observatory, although not immediately necessary to the defence of our country, is remotely so; and, considered with reference to the bearing it would have upon our navy, our commerce, and scientific pursuits, it assumes an importance worthy the consideration of Congress.

It is hardly to be doubted that we shall at some future period make such an establishment, and I will venture to express an opinion that no time can be more propitious for such an undertaking than the present. It would not be attended with any great expense. It is necessary now to employ an officer of science to keep our maps and charts, to regulate our chronometers, and to preserve all mathematical and philosophical instruments required for the naval service, and buildings are necessary for these purposes.

These duties would properly devolve upon the superintendent of an observatory, and the buildings necessary to such an establishment would

be amply sufficient for the preservation of our maps, charts, and instruments.

Under the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, eighteen invalid pensions have been granted since my last report, making the number on the roll three hundred and five, and the annual amount required to pay them \$24,944; and forty-one widows' pensions have been granted, making the number on the roll one hundred and fifty, and the annual amount necessary to pay them \$32,594.

The annual charge, therefore, according to the present roll, will amount to \$57,538.

It is not probable that all on the list will claim; but as the death of a pensioner is not officially known except when the account is settled by his or her representative, the number is made out from the rolls in this Department. Some have not claimed for two, three, four, and five years, but, as they are not known to be dead, their names are still continued on the rolls. The receipts [\$111,627 62,] and expenditures [\$78,967 82,] on account of the fund, to the 30th September last, will be seen in the statement marked M, and the amount and description of stocks belonging to the fund in the statement [page 204.]

Under the act of the 19th June, 1834, respecting pensions chargeable to the privateer pension fund, since my last report, six widows have received five years' pension each, amounting to \$2,400; more than five years have elapsed since the date to which they were last paid. Two invalid pensions have also been granted, making the number on the roll thirty-six, and the annual amount required to pay them \$3,184.

The account of stock, [\$8,367 05,] and of receipts [\$8,121 06,] and expenditures, [\$3,935 47,] will be seen in statement N.

The condition of the navy hospital fund, including receipts and expenditures, will appear in statement O. [page 204.] The annual receipts are much greater than the disbursements; and, as they will probably continue to be greater for several years, I respectfully repeat the suggestion in my last report, that authority be given to vest the surplus in some well secured stock for the benefit of the fund.

Under the act of the 30th June, 1834, the widows of all officers, seamen, and marines, who have died in the naval service since the first day of January, 1824, or who may die in said service, by reason of disease contracted, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions equal to half the amount of the pay to which their husbands respectively were entitled at the time of their deaths.

The act of the 3d of March last, "to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States," and which increased the pay of many officers, is silent as to pensions. A difficulty arises in ascertaining the proper amount of pension to be allowed to widows of naval officers whose pay has been increased by this act. The pay of a captain in command of a squadron was increased to four thousand dollars a year; when on other duty, to three thousand five hundred dollars; and when off duty, to two thousand five hundred dollars. A corresponding increase of pay is made to other officers.

In the case of a captain dying when in command of a squadron on a foreign station, a question arises whether his widow should receive a

pension to the amount of six hundred dollars a year, to which she would have been entitled if this act had not passed, or whether she shall receive the half of the amount of the pay to which her husband was entitled at the time of his death, as a captain commanding a squadron, as a captain on other duty, or as a captain off duty.

After much deliberation, it has been decided to allow a pension in such case of \$1,135 62 a year, being the half pay of a captain commanding a squadron, reduced by the amount of \$1,728 75, equal to his allowance before this act. The salary of four thousand dollars a year to a captain in command of a squadron is in lieu of former pay and emoluments. Those emoluments, excepting one ration a day, amounted to \$1,728 75, which sum, deducted from \$4,000, leaves \$2,271 25, the half of which, \$1,135 62, is considered as the proper amount of the widows' annual pension.

Questions on pensions more complicated than this may arise under this act, especially in the case of the deaths of surgeons and assistant surgeons, whose grades of pay are more numerous than those of captains.

The necessity of an explanatory act, to obviate these difficulties, is respectfully suggested. By the act of Congress of the 10th July, 1832, it is required that any surplus money belonging to the navy pension fund shall be vested in the stock of the Bank of the United States. The amount so vested is \$619,100, and this Department has no authority to make a different investment without the further action of Congress.

Previously to the passing of the act of the 30th of June, 1834, for the better organization of the United States marine corps, double rations had been allowed to the commandant of that corps, and to the officers of the same, commanding at the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, and Pensacola; and to the senior marine officers in the squadrons in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, the Brazilian coast, and the Pacific ocean, all receiving the sanction of Congress by their appropriations. By this act, the officers of the marine corps are to receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as are given to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army.

The act of the 16th of March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, authorizes allowances to the commanding officers of each separate post of such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct.

These provisions of this last act were continued by an act of the 3d of March, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment.

The paymaster of the marine corps made payments for double rations to officers heretofore receiving the same, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1834; but the accounting officers of the Treasury did not think proper to allow the same, inasmuch as the commands of these officers had never been designated as separate stations, agreeably to the rule prescribed for the army. This is a case of difficulty which, it is respectfully suggested, requires the interposition of Congress.

Being still of the opinion expressed in my last report, that the public interest would be promoted by having the marine barracks placed without the navy yards to which they are attached, as early as may be practicable, estimates are submitted for purchasing sites and erecting barracks at places where they are deemed most necessary.



In performance of my duty under the act of the 3d of March last, authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service in the harbor of New York, or its adjacent waters, I proceeded in May last to the city of New York, where I was met by an able engineer, Loammi Baldwin, Esq., whom I had previously engaged to make the soundings and other examinations necessary to a proper selection of a suitable site. After a long and laborious examination, Mr. Baldwin made his report, which was submitted to your consideration, by which it appears that the proposed dry dock may be advantageously constructed in the navy yard at Brooklyn. A selection of this place for this purpose is recommended by the consideration that the land occupied as the navy yard belongs to the United States, and that the public buildings upon it, which are of great value, cannot be abandoned without serious loss.

One difficulty presented itself, which created some delay in making his selection; a building, for the purpose of distilling turpentine, had been erected so near the navy yard as greatly to endanger the public property; other buildings for similar purposes, or for purposes equally dangerous, might be erected near the yard if not prevented by some act of legislation. I am happy to state that the common council of Brooklyn, when the case was laid before them, promptly passed an ordinance, which, it is believed, will effectually secure the property in the navy yard from the danger of this nuisance and all similar ones; and it cannot be doubted that the common council of Brooklyn will grant all reasonable protection and accommodation to this navy yard, and that the State of New York will protect and promote the interests of the same by any legislative acts that may be found to be necessary and proper.

I shall therefore proceed under your direction, with as much despatch as present and future appropriations will permit, to cause the dry dock thus authorized by law to be constructed in the navy yard at Brooklyn.

Under the act of the 30th June, 1834, "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," and appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose, many proposed improvements have been submitted for the purpose of being tested by experiments. Some of these were so easily tested by those having steam engines in operation, that the aid of Government was not needed. Others were attended with greater difficulty, and could not be tested without the expense of constructing boilers and other machinery for the purpose. These proposed improvements have not been such as, in my opinion, to warrant a large expenditure of money, and no experiments have been made upon them. Such experiments, however, would have been made, if they could have been so made without the expense of constructing engines.

The act seemed particularly to require that the steam engine devised by Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, should be examined and tested, and that Mr. Phillips should be employed in making the experiments. Mr. Phillips, was, therefore, employed to construct a model engine, with boilers and other machinery, which he deemed necessary for the purpose of testing his improvements, which he brought to this District, where he remained several weeks making his experiments before many members of the two Houses of Congress, before the officers of the different departments, and others.

I attended very carefully to these experiments, but have not been able

to perceive in them any improvement increasing the safety of the steam engine. The money paid for Mr. Phillips's machinery, preparations, and experiments, amounts to \$519 75; the residue of the appropriation remains unexpended.

The fourth report of Mr. Hassler, superintendent of the coast survey, upon the operations performed in that work between the months of May and December, 1835, together with his detailed estimate of the appropriations required for the same for the next year, are herewith submitted.

Much work appears to have been done on the secondary triangulations, in the topographical operations, and by the sounding parties. That more has not been done in the primary triangulations, is explained in the report.

Of the appropriations heretofore made for this survey there remained, on the 1st day of this month, an unexpended balance of \$8,823.

The duties of the sounding parties are performed by the officers and seamen of the navy, and the chief part of the expense is charged to the navy appropriation. As, however, there are some expenses which cannot be charged to these appropriations, they must necessarily be charged to the appropriations for the coast survey. In September, 1834, the schooner *Jersey*, not wanted for any purposes of the navy, was purchased for the sounding party, under the command of Lieutenant Gedney. The price of this vessel, (\$3,350,) therefore, could not be charged to the naval appropriations; it was properly charged to the appropriation for the coast survey. For the same reason, the boats, equipments, and other expenses for the schooner, amounting to \$1,888 60, were charged to the same appropriation, as was also the charge for extra pay to the officers, amounting to \$650, or, in all, for the year 1834, to \$5,888 60.

During the present season the expense of this schooner, chargeable to the coast survey, has amounted to \$1,399, making the whole expense of this schooner, for the years 1834 and 1835, chargeable to the coast survey, amount to \$7,287 60. It is not probable that the expense of this schooner, chargeable to the coast survey appropriation, will, for the next year exceed \$1,500.

The schooner *Experiment*, employed by the sounding party, under Lieutenant Blake, belongs to the navy. The coast survey appropriation has, therefore, been charged only for equipments, which were not necessary for the purposes of the navy. These, with other expenses attending the operations of the sounding party on board this schooner, from the 1st of July last, when she was sent upon the survey, to the 30th of September last, amounted to \$2,517 73.

As most of the equipments of these schooners will last for several years, with but little expense for repairs and supply of articles which may be lost by accident, it is believed that the expense of both schooners and the sounding parties on board of them, for the next year, chargeable to the coast survey, will not exceed \$4,000.

It will be seen that this differs widely from the statement of Mr. Hassler, which may be explained by the circumstance that he did not derive his information from the books of the Treasury Department.

By a statement herewith annexed, it appears that, of the appropriations heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the treasury a balance of \$13,489 55.

In my last report I took the liberty of stating that some of the clerks in my Department did not receive salaries proportioned to their services, or adequate to the decent support of themselves and families; and I respectfully solicited that the salaries, particularly the chief clerk of the Navy Board, the warrant clerk, and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence of this Department, whose duties are arduous, requiring both talent and experience, should be increased, so that the first might receive \$1,700 per annum, and the others \$1,400 each. I repeat the solicitation, from a thorough conviction that their faithful services fully merit this increase of compensation.

The superintendent of the southwest executive building receives but \$250 per annum for his services, which, it is believed, is a compensation too small to command the services of one competent to perform the duties of the station. The sergeants acting as clerks to the commandant and staff officers of the marine corps are paid at the rate of less than \$700 a year for all their services, which, it is respectfully suggested, is not an adequate compensation.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report will be found in a schedule hereunto annexed. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

#### GRADUAL INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

*Statement of the measures which has been taken to carry into effect the law for the gradual increase of the Navy, approved April 29, 1816, and March 3, 1821.*

The ships of the line Columbus, North Carolina, and Delaware, have been built and in service for several years.

The ship of the line, Ohio, was launched in May, 1820, but has never been equipped, nor has her hull been completed: she now requires repairs.

The frigates Brandywine and Potomac have been completed, and employed for several years.

Five ships of the line and seven frigates remain upon the stocks, all under tight houses. They are generally sound and in good condition, with the exception of the keels, keelsons, and deadwoods, of which some have become defective, and will require to be replaced. The ships are all, however, so far advanced that it is believed they can be completed and equipped by the time that crews could be collected for them.

A steam vessel has been recently commenced, under this appropriation, at the navy yard at Brooklyn, and such arrangements made as the present state of the appropriation will justify. The amount in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1835, was but \$156,261, and, as a part of this must necessarily be devoted to the completion of the frigate Columbia, which has been directed to be launched, some further provision will be necessary to complete the steam vessel. This may be made by a direct appropriation, or, if admissible, by the transfer of materials purchased for "gradual increase," but which are not now wanted for that appropriation, to "repairs," for they are required, and by transferring their value from the appropriation for "repairs" to the appropriation for the "gradual increase."

Besides the articles which might be thus transferred with advantage, there are others to a large amount in the different navy yards that can be advantageously preserved for this special appropriation to which they belong.

It may be proper to remark that additional appropriations will be necessary before these vessels can be completed as was more fully stated in a recent communication from the board.

### VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

#### *Statement of the vessels building at the different Navy Yards.*

Those building under the laws for the gradual increase of the navy are distributed as follows.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—One ship of the line, one frigate.

AT CHARLESTOWN, Mass.—Two ships of the line, one frigate.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two frigates, one steam vessel.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—One ship of the line, one frigate.

AT WASHINGTON.—One frigate.

AT GOSPORT.—One ship of the line, one frigate.

All these vessels are under cover, and generally in good order, with the exception of their keels, keelsons, and deadwoods, of which some have been found to be defective.

There is building at Norfolk a frigate, under the authority of the act of Congress of July 10, 1832, to replace the Macedonian; she has a roof over her, and is in a state of perfect preservation.

### GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY.

*Statement of the measures which have been adopted to carry into effect the laws for the gradual improvement of the Navy, approved 3d March 1827, and 2d March, 1834.*

The live oak frames for four ships of the line, for seven frigates, and for four sloops of war, complete, have been delivered; the greater part of the frames of a frigate and sloop of war have also been delivered at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and part of the frame of a sloop of war at the navy yard at Washington.

The complete frames are distributed as follows:

At the navy yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, for two ships of the line, for two frigates, and for one sloop of war.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, for one frigate.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, for two frigates and one sloop of war.

At the navy yard, Washington, for one frigate and one sloop of war.

At the navy yard, Gosport, Virginia, for two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war.

Contracts have been entered into, and have been in part executed, for the white oak and yellow pine timber, and for the copper and iron necessary to complete the hulls of these vessels, and for their masts and spars.

Dry docks at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and at Gosport, Virginia, have been built from this appropriation, and other expenses incurred, under the provisions of the law, for buildings to preserve the materials, for receiving and storing them, and for the purchase, selection, preservation and improvement of lands for the cultivation of live oak trees.

*The cost of works and materials to the 1st of October, 1835, under this appropriation, have been as follows:*

For the dry dock at Charlestown, Massachusetts, -	\$677,089	78
For the dry dock at Gosport, Virginia, - - -	974,356	69
For timber sheds and other buildings, - - -	143,508	84
For receiving and storing materials, - - -	142,894	59
For purchase of land, cultivation and preservation of live oak trees, - - -	68,224	76
For 395,143 cubic feet live oak timber, - - -	499,297	35
For 286,653 cubic feet white oak timber, - - -	94,653	03
For 327,531 superficial feet white oak plank, - - -	17,304	25
For 7,718 white oak knees, - - -	42,803	87
For 251,056 cubic feet of yellow pine, for plank, -	79,936	37
For 120,595 cubic feet yellow pine, for masts and spars, -	58,902	99
For 45,896 cubic feet yellow pine, for beams, &c, -	23,489	73
For 915,670 pounds of iron, - - -	34,384	02
For 826,449 pounds of copper, - - -	173,244	73
Total, - - -	\$3,030,091	05
From which deduct reservations as security for completion of contracts, not yet paid, - - -	27,335	25
Leaves a balance of - - -	3,002,755	80
Which, deducted from the whole amount appropriated to the present time, equal to - - -	4,500,000	00
Leaves a balance of - - -	\$1,497,245	20
Of which there remained in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1835, the sum of - - -	1,454,316	46
Balance, supposed to be in the hands of navy agents, is -	42,929	34
Making a total, as above, of - - -	1,497,245	20
Of this sum there will be required to meet existing engagements under contract, about - - -	616,000	00
Leaving, for other purposes, about - - -	\$ 881,245	20

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

*Statement showing the names, distribution, and condition of the vessels in ordinary.*

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—*Concord*, sloop of war, nearly ready for sea. *Lexington*, sloop of war, repairs nearly completed.

AT CHARLESTOWN, Mass.—*Columbia*, ship of the line, requires large repairs. *Independence*, ship of the line, under repair. *Boston*, sloop of war, nearly ready for sea.

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—*Washington*, ship of the line, requires very large repairs. *Franklin*, ship of the line, requires very large repairs. *Ohio*, ship of line, requires large repairs; few of her equipments have been provided. *United States*, frigate, nearly ready for sea. *Hudson*, frigate, considered unfit for sea service. *Natchez*, sloop of war, recently arrived, supposed to require considerable repairs.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Warren*, sloop of war, nearly ready for sea.

*Cyane*, sloop of war, condemned as unfit for service. *Sea Gull*, an old steam vessel, decayed and unfit for sea service.

AT GOSPORT, Va.—*North Carolina*, ship of the line, under repair. *Guerriere*, frigate, requires very large repairs, or to be rebuilt. *Java*, frigate, unfit for sea service. *Falmouth*, sloop of war, requires large repairs. *Grampus*, schooner, requires large repairs.

### NAVY PENSION FUND.

*Amount and description of Stocks, 1st November, 1835.*

United States Bank stock,	- - - - -	\$ 619,100 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.	- - - - -	212,469 16
Maryland 5 per cents.	- - - - -	140,220 72
Cincinnati 5 per cents.	- - - - -	100,000 00
Washington Lottery stock, 5 per cent.	- - - - -	59,472 40
Bank of Washington stock,	- - - - -	14,000 00
Stock of the Union Bank, Georgetown,	- - - - -	15,000 00
		<u>\$1,160,262 28</u>

### NAVY HOSPITAL FUND.

Balance in the Treasury November 1, 1834,	- - - - -	\$35,559 04
Repayments from November 1, 1834, to October 1, 1835,		20,349 09
		<u>55,908 13</u>
Payments from November 1, 1834, to October 1, 1835,	- - - - -	3,029 34
Balance in October 1, 1835,	- - - - -	<u>\$52,878 79</u>

AN ACT to regulate the Pay of the Navy of the United States.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the navy of the United States shall be as follows:

*The Senior Captain.*—At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

*All other Captains.*—When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

When off duty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

*Commanders, or Masters Commandant.*—When attached to vessels for sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

When attached to navy yards, or on other duty, two thousand one hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

*Lieutenants.*—Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Assistant Surgeons.*—Waiting orders, six hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at navy yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

*Surgeons.*—For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

All surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one-fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one-third of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy, ordered as fleet surgeons, shall have an increase of one-half of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

*Chaplains.*—When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

*Professor of Mathematics.*—When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

*Secretaries.*—To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

*Sailingmasters.*—Of a ship of the line, for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

*Second Masters.*—When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

*Passed Midshipmen.*—On duty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Waiting orders, six hundred dollars.

*Warranted Masters' Mates.*—When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

*Midshipmen.*—Attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

206 *Act authorizing the construction of a Dry Dock.*

When on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

*Clerks.*—Of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

*Boatswains, Gunners, Sailmakers, Carpenters.*—Of a ship of the line, for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of a frigate for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Officers temporarily performing the duties belonging to those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

No officer shall be put on furlough but at his own request, and all officers so furloughed shall receive one-half only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

If any assistant surgeon shall have been absent from the United States, on duty, at the time others of his date were examined, he shall if not rejected at a subsequent examination be entitled to the same rank with them; and if from any cause, his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he will retain his original position on the register.

One ration per day, only shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no allowance shall hereafter be made to any officer, in the naval service of the United States, for drawing bills, for receiving or disbursing money, or transacting any business for the Government of the United States, nor shall he be allowed servants, or pay for servants, or clothing or rations for them or pay for the same, nor shall any allowance be made to him for rent of quarters or to pay rent for furniture, or for lights or fuel, or transporting baggage. It is hereby expressly declared that the yearly allowance provided in this act is all the pay, compensation, and allowance that shall be received under any circumstances whatever, by any such officer or person, except for travelling expenses when under orders for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed.

[*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*]

An ACT authorizing the construction of a Dry Dock for the naval service.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a site, should it be deemed most advisable, and to cause a dry dock for the naval service to be constructed, upon the most approved plan, in the harbor of New York or its adjacent waters; and that toward defraying the expense thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[*Approved, March 3d, 1835.*]



REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December 1, 1835.

To the President of the United States :

SIR : During the year ending 30th June, 1835, the post routes of the United States covered about one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy four miles.

In daily and less frequent trips, the mails were carried on these routes about 25,869,486 miles, viz :

16,874,050 miles in four-horse post-coaches and two-horse stages.

7,817,973 miles on horses and in sulkies.

906,959 miles in steamboats.

270,504 miles in railroad cars.

The number of post offices on the 30th June last was 10,770, being an increase of fifty-four within the preceding year.

The system upon which the books of the Department have always been kept precludes an exact statement of the revenue and expenditure which have accrued within any given period. The following is believed to approximate nearly to the actual income and accruing responsibilities for the two last fiscal years, viz :

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1834,	-	\$2,823,749 34
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Compensation to postmasters,	-	\$897,317 29
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Incidental expenses,	-	87,744 27
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Transportation of the mails,	-	1,925,543 52
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Total expenditure,	-	2,910,605 08
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Balance against the Department,	-	\$86,855 74
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Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1835,	-	\$2,993,556 66
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Compensation to postmasters,	-	\$945,417 84
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Incidental expenses,	-	92,924 92
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Transportation of the mails,	-	1,719,007 32
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Total expenditure,	-	2,757,350 08
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Balance in favor of the Department,	-	\$236,206 58
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In the first part of the year, 1835, additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting on the 1st of May last, to about \$157,000, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. If finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favor of the Department that year to about \$79,000.

The old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department prior to the 1st of July last are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department on that day to have been about as follows, viz :

Due to contractors and others,	-	\$792,381 92
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Due to banks,	-	272,000 00
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Whole debt of the Department,	-	\$1,064,381 92
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Amount due to the Department,	-	\$1,128,319 29
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Deduct for bad and doubtful debts,	-	131,327 36
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Debt esteemed to be good,	-	\$996,991 93
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Cash on hand,	-	43,689 40
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Whole available means,	-	1,040,681 33
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Balance of debt over available means on 1st July last,	23,700 59
If the suspended allowances be added, - - -	157,000 00
It will make the debt exceed the available means on 1st July last, - - - - -	<u>\$180,700 59</u>

The accounts of the postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last have been so far examined as to show, satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year is about twelve per cent. The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts was about \$30,000. Predicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of ten per cent., and on a saving of \$25,000 when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz :

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1836, -	\$3,292,692 00
Compensation to postmasters, -	\$1,039,958 00
Incidental expenses, - - - -	70,000 00
Transportation of the mails, - -	1,706,507 00
Total expenditures, - - - -	<u>2,816,465 00</u>
Balance in favor of the Department, -	<u>\$476,227 00</u>

Although the whole of this sum may not be available, on account of the usual losses and defalcations, it is not doubted that aided by collections of outstanding balances, it will be sufficient to pay off the debts of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to an extension of mail accommodations.

When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances ; but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country were daily accumulating ; that there was a debt of near \$300,000 due to banks ; that the outstanding acceptances of the treasurer exceeded \$390,000 ; that, a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices for the present calendar year had been anticipated by drafts discounted in banks, which they had been instructed to pay at maturity ; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount ; that, to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in banks ; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassment in devising ways and means to meet its engagements. At the same time, it was believed, on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditure, and that the aggregate of debt was in progress of diminution. In this state of things it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments. The measures resorted to for that purpose were as follows, viz :

1. A suspension of all recent allowances from the credit of the contractors.
2. A refusal to accept or pay any drafts drawn on the Department, except by special arrangement.
3. The application of the income of the current quarter to the payment of that quarter's expenses, the surplus only to be applied to the payment of pre-existing claims.
4. The introduction of a system which should effect a more prompt collection and application of the current income of the Department.

The allowances suspended amounted to about \$157,000. Without reference to their merits, it was believed that a preference ought to be given to other claims in making payments.

The discontinuance of acceptances was essential to enable the Department to command its means. A revenue arises wherever the mails are carried; and it would seem obviously appropriate, as well as convenient, that the services of contractors should be paid for in the sections of country where they are rendered, and, as far as practicable, out of the income which they produce. But the practice of suffering the contractors to draw for their pay subjected the Department to the inconvenience of collecting its funds from the post offices throughout the Union, and transferring them to Washington to meet the drafts. The slowness and uncertainty of this operation made it an insufficient reliance to meet its acceptances, produced the necessity of looking elsewhere for the means, and rendered it difficult to manage its finances with any convenience or regularity.

By paying the expenses of the current quarter at its close, and announcing a determination to pay in like manner at the close of each succeeding one, applying only the surplus to the discharge of former debts, it was believed that the credit of the Department would immediately be elevated, and thenceforward sustained.

Orders to deposite in banks, and drafts on postmasters in favor of contractors, constituted the system of collection found in operation. Upwards of two thousand post offices had orders to deposite, and upwards of eight thousand were instructed to retain their postages until drawn upon. Many of the deposite offices were dilatory, and defalcation among them was not uncommon. Many of the other offices were not drawn upon for several quarters, on account of the smallness of their income, or other circumstances. The necessities of the Department compelled it to draw on the more productive offices at the end of each quarter, before their accounts could be adjusted; and its drafts, being predicated on estimates, could not be for the exact sum in hand. To avoid the danger of a protest, in consequence of drawing for too much, the treasurer generally drew for too little, thereby leaving small balances in all the draft offices also. There were, consequently, balances remaining in the hands of more than eight thousand postmasters, which, though generally small, amounted in the aggregate to a large sum.

For the purpose of promptly bringing into action the means of the Department at the end of each quarter, the undersigned divided the offices into three classes. The first class, called "*Collection Offices*," are upwards of nine thousand in number. The postmasters of this class have been instructed to pay on demand, at the close of each quarter, the whole

amount due to the Department on account of the postages of that quarter, to the contractors who carry the mails along their respective routes, and forward their receipts to the Department. The contractors are instructed to forward acknowledgments, setting forth the whole amount received from each and all the postmasters, and to report forthwith every postmaster who fails to pay, and his reasons therefor, if known to them. To secure promptness and fidelity on the part of the contractors, they are permitted to collect only from so many postmasters as may pay them about seventy-five per cent of their quarterly compensation, and they are informed that the balance will not be paid them until they shall have collected from every office on their list, or shown, by reporting the delinquent postmasters, that they have used due diligence to do so, and are not in fault for the failure.

The second class, called "*Depositing Offices*," about five hundred and fifty in number, are instructed to deposit their income in banks quarterly, monthly, or weekly, according to its amount. This class embraces all the large offices and most others which can as conveniently deposits as pay to contractors, together with the most considerable offices on interior routes, which yield a surplus revenue, and whose proceeds cannot be used in paying the contractors who supply them.

The third class, called "*Draft Offices*," about two hundred and fifty in number, embrace those not convenient to banks, whose proceeds cannot be paid over to contractors at the close of the quarter, without danger of their being overpaid, but may generally be drawn for in whole or in part, to pay the balances due, after giving the contractors credit for all their collections.

The interest of the contractors induces them promptly, after the quarter ends, to push their collections, and report all delinquents. During the same time, the depositing offices are placing their funds in the banks. When the contractor's acknowledgment for moneys collected comes in, his account is examined. If the balance due, or any part of it, can be paid by draft on one or more of the draft offices, it is done; and that which cannot be so discharged is paid by check on some convenient bank.

The results anticipated from these measures have been fully realized. On the 1st July last, payments on claims accruing prior to the preceding quarter were suspended; and all the energies of the pay clerks were devoted to paying the debts of that quarter. These payments were completed on the 19th day of August, leaving a considerable amount of funds in bank. The payment of the old debts was then resumed. From that moment the Department was disembarrassed. In no instance since, has the payment of any claim been refused for the want of funds.

On the 1st of October last, the new system of collection came into action. Encouraged by its favorable operation, and finding the funds of the Department in bank to exceed \$140,000, the undersigned, on the 18th of the last month, directed the payment of the bank debts in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to \$67,304 38.

The entire debt on the 1st July, as above stated, was \$1,064,381 92. Of this debt there has been paid out of postages accruing before the 1st of July, about the sum of - - - \$400,991 34.

Out of postages accruing since the 1st		
July, the sum of	187,086 14	597,077 48
Old debt remaining unpaid on this day, about	- -	<u>\$467,304 44</u>

Of this debt, about \$205,000 is due to banks, and the balance to contractors and others.

The statements of the amount of debt, and the amount paid out of postages accruing prior to the 1st of July, are not supposed to be exact, but they do not vary materially from the actual amounts.

The result of these operations is :

That the claims of contractors and others against the Department, arising within the quarter ending 30th June last, have been paid, with the exception of a few suspensions.

That the claims arising within the quarter ending 30th September last have been paid as far as they were ready for adjustment.

That one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and eighty-six dollars of the pre-existing debt have been paid out of postages accruing since 30th June last.

That the funds in bank on this day, are seventy-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The payment of an amount of the old debt so far beyond the available surplus of the last quarter, leaving a large sum on hand, will create no surprise, when it is recollected that, in addition to that surplus, the Department has been able to avail itself of a considerable amount stopped from contractors on account of overpayments, and a still larger sum arising from the deposits of the weekly and monthly depositing offices, on account of the current quarter.

The debt of the Department, except that portion of it which is due to banks, and the suspended allowances, is now perfectly manageable, and cannot hereafter embarrass its operations. The bank debt is reduced to about \$205,000.

The following statement of the quarterly income and expenditure of the Department for the last two years, which, though not accurate, may be relied upon for all practical purposes, will more fully show the progress of its financial concerns, and its prospect of speedy redemption from debt :

	Gross revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
1833.				
Sept. 30,	\$655,242 88	\$746,098 15	- -	\$90,855 27
Dec. 31,	720,269 27	747,415 52	- -	27,246 25
1834.				
March 31,	729,600 51	699,205 86	\$30,394 65	
June 30,	718,696 00	717,835 90	811 00	
Sept. 30,	725,273 03	703,494 75	21,778 28	
Dec. 31,	724,542 34	701,497 08	23,045 26	
1835.				
March 31,	763,494 47	689,652 66	83,841 81	
June 30,	789,046 82	691,706 59	109,341 23	

As it has already been ascertained, from examinations of the returns, that the revenue of the last quarter exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of the last year about twelve per cent., it may be safely stated that the surplus of revenue over expenditure for that quarter will be about \$120,000; and that there was, on the 30th September last, a surplus of available means over the whole debt of the Department, amounting to about \$100,000. It is confidently expected that this surplus will be increased at the end of the current quarter to about \$220,000, and, at the end of the next quarter, to about \$340,000. The old debts due to contractors and others are now paid as fast as they are presented and can be adjusted; and the accumulation of funds, notwithstanding these payments, is so considerable as to justify a belief that \$100,000 of the remaining bank debt may be paid in January next, and the balance in April.

The undersigned takes pleasure in presenting you with the data which justify this anticipation. He is happy to say that, so far from needing any pecuniary aid from the Treasury, the Department may be presented to Congress, before the termination of their approaching session, substantially free from debt, with a clear annual surplus exceeding \$400,000, applicable to the establishment of new mail routes, and the improvement of old ones. Even should the suspended allowances be finally paid, the anticipated result cannot be delayed beyond the month of July, 1836.

A balance of the books of this Department has not been effected for about twenty years. After a full consideration of the subject, it was deemed expedient to close them, and open a new set from the 1st of July, 1835. The balances of accounts are not carried forward from the old books to the new, but all collections made of moneys due before that day are credited to an account headed "*Arrearages*" on the new books; and all payments made on debts contracted prior to that day, are charged to the same account. That account, when closed, will show the exact amount of debt and of available means at the commencement of the present fiscal year—facts which cannot be sooner ascertained with exactitude.

In keeping the new books, an attempt is making, through the agency of general accounts, to show, specifically, from what sources the revenue of the Department is derived, and to what purposes it is applied. The accruing revenue is credited to general accounts headed "*Letter Postages*," "*Newspapers and Pamphlets*," and "*Fines*." The expenditures are charged to general accounts, headed "*Compensation of Postmasters*," "*Transportation of the Mails*," "*Ship, Steamboat, and Way Letters*," "*Wrapping Paper*," "*Office Furniture*," "*Advertising*," "*Mail Bags*," "*Blanks*," "*Mail Locks and Keys*, and *Stamps*," "*Mail Depredations and Special Agents*," "*Clerks, &c for Offices*," and "*Miscellaneous*." When the entire business of a quarter is brought upon the books, the credit general accounts will be balanced by transfer to the credit of a general account, headed "*Post Office Department*," which will thus exhibit, at a glance, the entire income of the Post Office Department for the quarter, and the sources whence it is derived. In like manner, the debit general accounts will be closed by transfer to debit of "*Post Office Department*," which will thus show, on a single page, the whole expenditures of the quarter, with the objects of expenditure. The balance of

this account, thus made up, will exhibit the condition of the Department at the end of each quarter.

It has long appeared to the undersigned, that, by a system of this kind, the application of the public moneys may be shown more specifically than by any other system of specific appropriation.

The efficiency of a department, with so many thousand agents in its employment, essentially depends on the vigilance and energy of the directing and supervising power. Impressed with this conviction, it is the policy and the effort of the Department to make the supervision so complete, that every individual in its service shall feel that he acts directly under the eye of some of its officers or clerks.

To secure promptitude in the rendition of accounts, the postmasters, with the exception of a few at the large offices, have been required to forward their accounts within two days, or by the first mail, after the close of each quarter. As a means of enforcing this requisition, the post offices are divided into four classes, in reference to their distance from Washington, and other circumstances. For the arrival of the accounts of the first class, ten days are allowed; for the second, twenty; for the third, thirty; and for the fourth, forty. It is made the special duty of a clerk to note the day on which each quarterly return arrives, and promptly call all delinquents to account when the allotted time shall have expired. This plan of supervision was put in operation at the commencement of the present quarter.

To produce an ever-active supervision over contractors, it is made the duty of postmasters at the ends of all post routes to keep, and return to the Department weekly or monthly, according to the importance of the route, registers, showing the exact time of arrival and departure of every mail, with such remarks as the occasion may require. It is made the duty of a clerk in each division to see that the postmasters keep and return these registers, to examine them when returned, and note all delinquencies of contractors. This plan is not yet in full operation.

It is intended to apply the same principle of strict supervision to the return of receipts by postmasters; to the making of deposits by the depositing offices, and the forwarding of certificates of deposits; to the printing and furnishing of blanks; and, as far as practicable, to all services required by law and the regulations of the Department.

Sufficient attention has been given by the undersigned to the manner in which newspapers and other printed matter are conveyed by mail, to satisfy him that it is radically defective. No supervision or power of punishment, exercised or possessed by the Postmaster General, is adequate to prevent, on some occasions, the canvass bags in which printed papers are stowed from being left behind, so long as they are carried separately from the letter mails, or on the outside of coaches and stages. To prevent the evil in some degree, it has been provided in the contracts lately awarded on the main routes to the West, that, on the outward trip, no passengers shall be carried in the inside of the mail coach, but that it shall be devoted exclusively to the mails; and on similar routes along the seaboard, the same restriction will be applied in both directions. It is believed that the enforcement of the contracts in this respect will insure the safe conveyance of the newspapers as far as they travel on these routes.

A further improvement in this respect is anticipated, from arrangements now in progress to run steamboat mails on the Western rivers during the season of steamboat navigation, and on a portion of the Mississippi during the whole year.

It is well known that an immense correspondence is carried on during the business season in steamboats upon these waters. So long as the Department has no mails upon the rivers, it is difficult, if not impracticable, to enforce the Post Office laws, and bring the letters so transmitted into the post offices. Regular lines of boats are now formed, and forming, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. A contract has been made with the owners of one of these lines to carry a mail three times a week between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, during the season of navigation, for \$1,800 a year. A proposition has been received and accepted, to convey a mail, except when prevented by ice, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Louisville and St. Louis, three times a week, and between Louisville and New Orleans three times a week during the business season, and twice a week during the rest of the year, touching at all the considerable intermediate points, for \$30,000 a year for the whole service. It is in contemplation to put this mail into operation early in the coming year. From giving regular river mails to the business of the West, it is expected that they will convey almost the entire correspondence upon those waters, and increase the revenues of the Department in a sum at least equal to their cost. This facility being furnished to the community, the Post Office laws can, with more propriety, be enforced in relation to letters conveyed in other boats. Nor is it one of the least advantages anticipated from these mails, that they will relieve the land mails in the West and Southwest of an immense mass of mail matter, and render its conveyance more safe at the seasons when the roads are most difficult, and in the Mississippi country during the whole year.

The multiplication of railroads will form a new era in the mail establishment. They must soon become the means by which the mails will be transported on most of the great lines of intercommunication; and the undersigned has devoted some attention to the devising of a system which shall render the change most useful to the country.

The cities and large towns on the great mail lines constitute centres from which the mails diverge to pervade and supply the surrounding country. At these points, generally, are the distributing post offices. The great whole will evidently be most speedily and effectually served by causing the mails to pass with all possible expedition, by night and by day, along the main lines through these numerous centres, stopping for no local object, and pausing at the distributing offices only long enough to exchange mails. The distribution through the country around must be made after the great mail has passed on, by means of coaches, stages, or other vehicles, and horses, as the interest of the Department and the country may mutually require; or, if any intermediate offices be supplied by the railroads, it should be those only where the cars stop, unless a mode of exchanging mail bags, without stopping, can be introduced for the accommodation of others.

The means of transportation between Washington and Boston are now so complete that this system might be advantageously introduced, at least during the season of steamboat navigation. The time occupied in pass-



ing from Washington to Baltimore, by the railroad, is but two and a half hours. To pass from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by steamboats and the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad, requires about nine hours. From Philadelphia to New York, by the Camden and Amboy railroad and steamboats, occupies about eight hours; from New York to Providence, about fifteen hours; and from Providence to Boston, two and a half hours. The travelling hours from Washington to Boston are but about thirty-seven. Allowing half an hour at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Providence, each, for exchange of mails, the time occupied in transmitting a mail from Washington to Boston would be thirty-nine hours.

This is the speed of present conveyances. In the course of next year it is expected that Baltimore and Philadelphia will be connected by railroad, when the time occupied in passing from city to city will not exceed six hours. New York will soon be connected with Boston by similar roads, when the time occupied between them will not exceed fifteen hours. So that, when a railroad line from Washington to Boston shall be completed, a mail may pass from the one to the other in thirty-four hours at most, and probably in a few years, from the progressive improvements of locomotives, in less than thirty hours.

Within the quarter of the Union embraced in the recent letting of contracts, there are several railroads. Some of them made no offers, and the rest demanded prices far beyond the usual cost of transporting the mails on the same routes heretofore, and beyond what was asked by individual citizens. Anxious to give the mails the greatest possible expedition between Washington and New York, the undersigned made an effort to bring the companies, in whose hands are the means of conveyance on that great line, to act in concert with each other and with the Department, by which means two daily mails might be run through that line, performing the trip each way, and conveying passengers from city to city, in about twenty-three hours. The effort failed in consequence of the very heavy compensation asked by them.

Not despairing of being able to induce the companies to take a more enlarged view of their own and the public interest, and to abate materially in the amount of their demands, the undersigned sent his chief clerk to confer with the managers of all the railroads on the line, whether finished or not, with a view to ascertain whether any reasonable arrangements could be made with them, present or prospective, for the conveyance of this important mail. Although the agent performed the service with distinguished zeal and ability, his efforts were almost wholly fruitless.

The company owning the railroad between Washington and Baltimore demanded \$10,000, or about \$250 per mile, merely to haul one daily mail from dépôt to dépôt, without other responsibility, and \$14,000 for two daily mails.

The companies owning the several railroads now constructing from Baltimore to Philadelphia demanded \$30,000, or upwards of \$320 per mile, to haul one daily mail from city to city.

The company owning the Camden and Amboy road demanded \$26,000, or near \$300 per mile, for one daily mail, and \$3,000 for a second.

The companies composing the upper line through New Jersey demanded \$23,000, or about \$250 per mile, for the conveyance of one daily mail, and \$8,000 for a second.

Aware that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives had had the subject of the transportation of the mails on railroads under consideration at the last session, and had unanimously proposed to restrict the Department to seventy-five dollars per mile for the service; and, moreover, considering the sums demanded disproportionate to the service, and wholly unreasonable, the undersigned determined not to accept any of the propositions. To leave no means unessayed, however, to form a satisfactory arrangement, he offered a contract for merely hauling a box containing the mail, from depôt to depôt, daily, to the Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, at \$100 per mile which they promptly declined.

The undersigned does not intend to pay the prices demanded by these companies, unless directed to do so by those who have a right to control him. He will sooner put post coaches or mail-wagons on the old roads, and run them there until public opinion or the voice of superior authority, induces the associations which have been permitted to monopolize the means of speedy conveyance on these routes to abate in their terms. To enable you to present the whole subject to the legislative body, a copy of the instructions to the agent, and his correspondence with the companies, and the subsequent correspondence of the Department with them, are herewith submitted.

The undersigned is happy to state that indications of a spirit more in accordance with the great object of public accommodation, which has induced the Legislatures of the States to sanction the construction of these improvements by private companies, have manifested themselves in other quarters. The Boston and Providence Railroad Company have intimated a willingness to carry two daily mails between those cities, embracing the New York steamboat mail, for \$2,000 a year, being at the rate of about \$25 per mile for a single mail, and a contract has been authorized.

The New Jersey Railroad Company, whose road, when completed, will extend from Jersey City to New Brunswick, have offered to carry the great mail from New York along their road one year at \$100 per mile, or four years at \$150, and to carry two mails for \$200.

The company owning the Portsmouth and Roanoke road have contracted to carry the mail three times a week, from Norfolk to Halifax, N. C., a distance of ninety miles, for the compensation paid the former contractor, which is equal to about \$26 per mile, the mail to be conveyed on their railroad as far as completed.

The Tuscumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad Company have offered to carry the mail, three times a week, on their road, at the lowest rate of post coach transportation in the Southern States, which amounts to about \$26 per mile.

It is conceded that the mails carried on all these roads, except the New Jersey road, are much less than the great mail between Washington and New York, but they probably bear a greater proportion to that mail than the compensation asked for the former service does to that offered by the Department for the latter.

Referring to the instructions given to his agent for his further views in relation to the railroad companies, the undersigned submits the question to your disposition, and will await the instructions of Congress an

to the course hereafter to be pursued with these companies, and other monopolies of like character, in contracting with which the Department is unable to avail itself of the spirit of moderation superinduced by an active competition. Indeed, the Post Office law, so far as it relates to the advertising and making of contracts, is predicated upon the expectation that there would be a general competition for them, and does not provide for cases where the Department has to deal with monopolies, no such state of things having then been anticipated.

A new question has arisen in the administration of this Department. A number of individuals have established an association in the Northern and Eastern States, and raised a large sum of money, for the purpose of effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in the Southern States. One of the means resorted to has been the printing of a large mass of newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and almanacs, containing exaggerated, and, in some instances, false accounts of the treatment of slaves, illustrated with cuts calculated to operate on the passions of the colored men, and produce discontent, assassination, and servile war. These they attempted to disseminate throughout the slaveholding States by the agency of the public mails.

As soon as it was ascertained that the mails contained these productions, great excitement arose, particularly in Charleston, S. C.; and, to insure the safety of the mail in its progress southward, the postmaster at that place agreed to retain them in his office until he could obtain instructions from the Postmaster General. In reply to his appeal, he was informed that it was a subject upon which the Postmaster General had no legal authority to instruct him. The question again came up from the postmaster at New York, who had refused to send the papers by the steamboat mail to Charleston, S. C. He was also answered that the Postmaster General possessed no legal authority to give instructions on the subject; but as the undersigned had no doubt that the circumstances of the case justified the detention of the papers, he did not hesitate to say so. Important principles are involved in this question, and it merits the grave consideration of all departments of the Government.

It is universally conceded that our States are united only for certain purposes. There are interests, in relation to which they are believed to be as independent of each other as they were before the constitution was formed. The interest which the people of some of the States have in slaves is one of them. No State obtained by the Union any right whatsoever over slavery in any other State, nor did any State lose any of its power over it within its own borders. On this subject, therefore, if this view be correct, the States are still independent, and may fence round and protect their interest in slaves, by such laws and regulations as in their sovereign will they may deem expedient.

Nor have the people of one State any more right to interfere with this subject in another State, than they have to interfere with the internal regulations, rights of property, or domestic police of a foreign nation. If they were to combine and send papers among the laboring population of another nation, calculated to produce discontent and rebellion, their conduct would be good ground of complaint on the part of that nation; and, in case it were not repressed by the United States, might be, if

perseveringly persisted in, just cause of war. The mutual obligations of our several States to suppress attacks by their citizens on each other's reserved rights and interests would seem to be greater, because, by entering into the Union, they have lost the right of redress which belongs to nations wholly independent. Whatever claim may be set up or maintained, to a right of free discussion, within their own borders, of the institutions and laws of other communities, over which they have no rightful control, few will maintain that they have a right, unless it be obtained by compact or treaty, to carry on such discussions within those communities, either orally or by the distribution of printed papers, particularly if it be in violation of their peculiar laws, and at the hazard of their peace and existence. The constitution of the United States provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;" but this clause cannot confer on the citizens of one State higher privileges and immunities in another, than the citizens of the latter themselves possess. It is not easy, therefore, to perceive how the citizens of the Northern States can possess or claim the privilege of carrying on discussions within the Southern States by the distribution of printed papers which the citizens of the latter are forbidden to circulate by their own laws.

Neither does it appear that the United States acquired, by the constitution, any power whatsoever over this subject, except a right to prohibit the importation of slaves after a certain date. On the contrary, that instrument contains evidences that one object of the Southern States, in adopting it, was to secure themselves a more perfect control over this interest, and cause it to be respected by the sister States. In the exercise of their reserved rights, and for the purpose of protecting this interest, and insuring the safety of their people, some of the States have passed laws prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the printing or circulation of papers like those in question within their respective territories. It has never been alleged that these laws are incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States; nor does it seem possible that they can be so, because they relate to a subject over which the United States cannot rightfully assume any control under that constitution, either by law or otherwise. If these principles be sound, it will follow that the State laws on this subject are, within the scope of their jurisdiction, the supreme laws of the land, obligatory alike on all persons, whether private citizens, officers of the State, or functionaries of the General Government.

The constitution makes it the duty of the United States "to protect each of the States against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, [when the Legislature cannot be convened,] against domestic violence." There is no quarter whence domestic violence is so much to be apprehended in some of the States as from the servile population, operated upon by mistaken or designing men. It is to obviate danger from this quarter that many of the State laws, in relation to the circulation of incendiary papers, have been enacted. Without claiming for the General Government the power to pass laws prohibiting discussions of any sort, as a means of protecting States from domestic violence, it may safely be assumed that the United States have no right, through their officers or departments, knowingly to be instrumental in

producing within the several States the very mischief which the constitution commands them to repress. It would be an extraordinary construction of the powers of the General Government to maintain that they are bound to afford the agency of their mails and post offices, to counteract the laws of the States, in the circulation of papers calculated to produce domestic violence; when it would, at the same time, be one of their most important constitutional duties to protect the States against the natural, if not necessary, consequences produced by that very agency.

The position assumed by this Department is believed to have produced the effect of withholding its agency, generally, in giving circulation to the obnoxious papers in the Southern States. Whether it be necessary more effectually to prevent, by legislative enactments, the use of the mails, as a means of evading or violating the constitutional laws of the States in reference to this portion of their reserved rights, is a question which, it appears to the undersigned, may be submitted to Congress, upon a statement of the facts, and their own knowledge of the public necessities.

The experience of the undersigned has confirmed his prior impressions that the Post Office Department requires reorganization. The arrangement of the administrative branch of the Department is not particularly objectionable, but the organization of its financial branch is neither convenient nor safe, and it may be doubted whether it be constitutional.

It is not convenient, because it imposes on the Postmaster General, whose administrative duties are sufficient for any one man, the responsibility of settling near fifty thousand accounts annually, and disbursing upwards of two millions of dollars.

It is not safe, because the entire nett revenue of the Department, which now exceeds \$2,000,000 annually, is by law put at the disposition of the Postmaster General, subject to be paid over to his check, draft, or order, without other safeguards than those he chooses to impose on himself.

It is of doubtful constitutionality, because the constitution requires that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," thereby presupposing that the revenues of the Government are first paid into the Treasury; whereas, no part of the tax collected from the people in postages, amounting now to more than \$3,000,000 annually, ever appears upon the Treasury books; and it is all expended without appropriation. If so large a revenue may be properly raised and expended, without going into the Treasury, by one department of the Government, it is not perceived why the other departments may not be authorized to sustain themselves in a similar way; thus evading entirely the constitutional provision. The more safe construction would seem to be, that all moneys collected by the Government, whatever may be the mode, shall, in the legal acceptance of the phrase, be paid into the Treasury, to be expended in conformity with appropriations made by Congress.

There would be nothing impracticable, or seriously inconvenient, in the application of this principle to the revenues of the Post Office Department. To effect this object, it is not necessary that the moneys be collected and deposited in banks, or any other designated place, or that the existing system of collection should be deranged. Almost a third of the gross revenue is absorbed in commissions to postmasters, and the expenses of their offices. Upon settlement of the postmasters' accounts,

the sums thus expended may be carried to the debit and credit of the Post Office appropriation at the same time. The amounts received by contractors from postmasters may be disposed of in a similar way. The result would be, that although the treasurer would have open accounts only with the deposits banks of the Post Office, his books would exhibit the whole amount received from the people and expended by the Government on account of the mail establishment.

There is another feature in which the present organization of the Post Office Department is defective and unsafe. It is believed to be a sound principle, that public officers who have an agency in originating accounts should have none in their settlement. The War and Navy Departments are, in general, organized upon this principle. In the orders, contracts, and regulations of the heads of those departments, or their ministerial subordinates, issued and made in conformity with law, accounts originate. The moneys are generally paid by another set of agents, but partially dependant on the heads of the departments; and the accounts are finally settled by a third set, who are wholly independent of them. If, from any cause, an illegal expenditure be directed by the head of a department, it is the duty of the disbursing agent not to pay the money; and if he does pay it, it is the duty of the auditors and comptrollers to reject the item in the settlement of his account. But the Postmaster General practically unites these three functions in his own person. He issues orders, and makes contracts and regulations, producing the expenditure of money, settles the accounts, and pays the money. Although he is required to render a quarterly account to the Treasury, to be settled as other public accounts are, this requisition has long ceased to constitute any practical check upon him, nor can it ever be otherwise under the existing system.

Herewith is submitted a printed pamphlet, exhibiting the interior organization of the Post Office Department as it now exists. The most important improvement required is, to separate the settlement of accounts entirely from the Post Office Department, and vest it in an auditor, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duties shall in general correspond with those assigned to the accountant under the present organization.

The Postmaster General would then be placed on a similar footing with the other heads of Departments. His power over the funds of the Department should extend only to a superintendence over the rendition of accounts, to prescribing the manner in which postmasters shall pay over their balances, to making drafts for the collection and transfer of Post Office funds, to issuing warrants on the Treasury for the purpose of paying balances reported to be due by the auditor, and making advances in special cases. The remaining portion of his duties would be those of a ministerial character, now performed upon his responsibility, modified by salutary restrictions upon his discretion.

To enable him to exercise an effectual supervision over postmasters and contractors, a third assistant should be given to the Department. These services have almost doubled since a second assistant was added, and have been recently extended, making them too onerous to be performed by two assistants, however distinguished for their industry and devotion to the service. Moreover, these duties are constantly increasing, and will be greatly enlarged by the extension of mail service which

is anticipated within the coming year. If the United States were, for this purpose, divided into three divisions, and an assistant assigned to each, the stations would still be among the most laborious and responsible in the Government.

Three assistants, on the footing of auditors as to salaries, with eight clerks each; a chief clerk, on the footing of chief clerks in the other departments; twelve clerks for other miscellaneous duties, including the dead-letter service; an agent to superintend the Post Office building and property, and attend to purchases of stationary, furniture, &c.; a messenger, an assistant messenger, a laborer, and two watchmen, would constitute a force with which the ministerial duties of the Department could be performed with comfort, promptitude, and efficiency.

The auditor's office would be the most extensive and laborious accounting office in the Government, meriting corresponding provision in clerks and salaries. Like other auditors, he should have a chief clerk for general duties. The examination of postmasters' accounts, amounting to about 42,000 annually, sending out errors, and other attendant services, constitutes a severe duty, and requires eighteen clerks. The registration of postmasters' accounts after examination, and keeping the ledgers of the Department, requires eight clerks. To keep the pay books, see that postmasters pay over their balances and return the receipts, and prepare contractors' accounts for settlement, requires nine clerks. To collect balances from former postmasters and others, make out statements of the accounts, and superintend suits and prosecutions, requires at present seven clerks. Over each of these considerable branches of duty there must be, as at present, a principal clerk, for whom liberal provision should be made. It is but just to the gentlemen employed in this arduous portion of the public service to say that their compensation, in general, compared with that given in other departments of the Government, has hitherto been disproportioned to the labor required of them, and, as to married men, inadequate to the support of their families and the education of their children. To complete the organization of that office, there must be also a messenger and one assistant messenger.

The proposed reorganization would somewhat reduce the number of persons employed in the business of the Post Office, by rendering useless the clerks now occupied in making out the Postmaster General's accounts for the Treasury, as also the clerks employed in examining them in the Fifth Auditor's office, if not also those in the Comptroller's office, assigned to the same duty.

The utility of requiring all the Post Office accounts to be reported to the Comptroller is not perceived. It would perhaps promote the ends of justice, and operate as a salutary check upon the Auditor, if an appeal were allowed to the Comptroller, at the instance of the claimant or Postmaster General, should either, in any case, be dissatisfied with his decision.

If the business of the Post Office Department were thus organized, it might be required of the Postmaster General to furnish to Congress, annually, specific estimates, setting forth the sums expected to be required under each head of general account now appearing on the books, and any others that Congress might require to be opened; and after obtaining an appropriation of the aggregate for the support of the Post Office establish-

ment, not to exceed the current revenue, to render an account at the next session of the amount expended for each purpose specified in his estimates. It would be a further improvement if all allowances were prohibited other than for services rendered in pursuance of some pre-existing law, contract, or lawful regulation, and a small contingent appropriation were assigned to the Postmaster General, like those made to the service of the other Departments, to meet necessary expenditures which cannot be foreseen or provided for by contract or regulation.

Essential improvement might be made, as is believed, in some portions of the law regulating the details of duty assigned to the Postmaster General, particularly as to the making of contracts. Additional precautions are necessary against irresponsible bidding, and to prevent combinations injurious to the Department. If bidders were required in all cases to furnish the names of responsible securities with their bids, who should be bound from the date of acceptance, it would prevent the bids of worthless men and mere speculators, which now produce great inconvenience to the Department, and sometimes serious loss. And if, on the other hand, combinations to prevent competition were punishable by perpetual exclusion from the service of the Department, it would, it is believed, have an excellent effect on its interests, as well as on the character of its contractors.

It is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, in gradations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents. Such a provision would save almost half the labor now required in the examination of accounts in the Department, and prevent numberless errors. It would also much simplify the system, if the number of miles to which these rates should apply were doubled at each increase of rate from the lowest to the highest.

There have been so many changes in mail routes since their original establishment, that it is now difficult, if not impracticable, to trace them from their origin in the law, through all mutations, down to their present condition. It would contribute greatly to the convenience of the Department if they were all re-established in one act, with such alterations and additions as the accommodation of the public may require, and the interest of the Department admit. A portion of the surplus revenue will be required to make improvements on existing routes; but, it is believed, the Department can, without inconvenience, put into operation new routes, not exceeding in cost \$300,000 a year, as soon as they can be established, and the necessary arrangements made.

The aid of legislation is required to close, equitably, some of the old claims against the Department. Various demands exist for services rendered by authority of the Department in a measure sanctioned by usage, which, though to some extent just, cannot, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adjusted and paid without the sanction of Congress. It is hoped that power may be vested in the auditor, if one be created, with the sanction of the comptroller, to settle these claims upon principles of justice and equity; or, if this course be not deemed expedient, that Congress will provide some other means for their speedy adjustment.

The undersigned cannot close this communication without paying an humble tribute to the worth of a patriot and friend, the late Postmaster



General. It may be said of him, as the head of this Department, that the reason he had not a better fortune was, that he was too good a man. In other positions, and under other circumstances, he would have been one of the greatest and most useful, as he was one of the best and most highly endowed, of our public men. Having for more than twenty years been acquainted with Mr. Barry, and been honored with his friendship; knowing his private worth, his love of country, and his disinterestedness, and having always had an abiding confidence in his integrity and honor, it would be to the undersigned a source of lasting regret, if any thing said or done by him, in the administration of this Department, should be understood as intended or calculated to depreciate his virtues, or cast a stain upon his memory. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
AMOS KENDALL.

*Postmaster General's instructions to the Agent to negotiate with the Railroad Companies.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 31, 1835:

P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, Esq.:

SIR: It is important for the business of the country, and essential to the interests of the Post Office Department, that the public mails should be transported by the most speedy means of conveyance which modern improvements afford. To give them the utmost practicable degree of usefulness, they should travel on all the main routes by night and by day, stopping only at the most important offices, and there only long enough to be exchanged, leaving it to the ordinary mails to supply other offices on the main as well as the diverging and less important routes.

By liberal arrangements with the railroad companies, these objects may, within a short period, be accomplished on the great line running from Washington, through Baltimore and Philadelphia, to New York, and probably to Boston.

That the railroad companies have an interest in carrying travellers through with all possible expedition, is abundantly evident to every man who has witnessed the increase of travel within the last few years, and contemplated its causes.

No people appreciate more highly economy in time than the people of the United States. In general, when they start on a journey, they hurry to its end in the shortest possible time, without regard to the dangers and discomforts which may await them in travelling. By existing arrangements between Washington and the North, travellers are obliged to stop in the large cities, where their tavern bills bear a large proportion to the entire expense of transportation. If they had the means of passing onward, and saving these heavy bills, as well as the time lost while incurring them, multitudes would travel who now are not able to afford it, and the receipts of the railroad companies would probably be doubled.

The time now occupied in travelling from Washington to Baltimore is about two hours and a half. We are informed that by the 1st of November, 1836, a railroad will be completed from Philadelphia to Baltimore, upon which the mails may run through in five hours. Allowing one hour for change of mails, &c., in Baltimore, and the mail may then go through to Philadelphia from Washington in less than nine hours.

When the continuous railroad communication through New Jersey shall be completed, it may run through to New York in six hours, which, allowing an hour's delay in Philadelphia, will give a mail from Washington to New York in eighteen hours. If the means of conveyance through New Jersey shall remain as at present, it may be carried through in nineteen, or, at most, twenty hours. Through Long Island Sound, from New York to Providence, it may now be carried with much regularity in sixteen hours, and two hours and a half more will bring it to Boston by the Boston and Providence railroad. Allowing one hour's delay in New York, and half an hour in Providence, and we have a mail carried from Washington to Boston, a distance of 536 miles, in about forty hours.

By a liberal arrangement with the several companies in possession of the means of communication upon that line, this object might now be accomplished in forty-two hours; and as soon as we have an uninterrupted chain of railroad between the principal cities, the time may be greatly reduced.

It is unquestionably the interest of the Department to prefer contracting with those companies which can furnish uninterrupted railroad land transportation; for in that case the inconvenience, irregularity, and expense of shifting from one line to another upon the change of weather and seasons, would be avoided. You are therefore requested to wait upon the President and other managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and apprise them of the earnest desire of the Department to make an arrangement with them for the transportation of the principal mail between Washington and Baltimore, on terms which shall be satisfactory to all parties, and promise to be permanent. You will press upon them the idea, which is undoubtedly justified by all reasoning and experience, that their own interest is deeply involved in giving to the mails and to travellers the promptest possible conveyance between the two cities, and promise them that the stage lines run by contractors of the Department, and terminating in the two cities, shall be made to connect with their lines of cars at the most convenient hours of departure.

The specific propositions to be made by you must be left very much to your discretion. The following suggestions, however, may be found useful.

If the Railroad Company will agree to run a train of cars at such hours as may accommodate and expedite the mail, it is the desire of the Department to impose as little responsibility upon them as possible. If they will enclose, in a strong and substantial manner, a portion of their baggage car, or some other car, to be devoted exclusively to the mails, the Department will cause them to be placed in it at one depôt, and taken out at the other, without requiring any thing from the company, in the way of service or responsibility, but to haul it from the one to the other. In that event, it would be proposed that a strong lock should be placed on the apartment, to which only the postmasters at Washington and Baltimore should have keys, so that the mail should not be accessible to any one between the two depôts.

Or the Department will furnish a strong fire-proof box or chest, so constructed that it may be readily transferred from a wagon to a car prepared for the purpose, into which the entire mails shall be put and locked up at one post office, not to be molested or opened between the two

cities, which shall be delivered and received at the depôts of the road, without any service or responsibility on the part of the company beyond the transportation from one depôt to the other. Or, if wheels can be constructed which can be used alike upon the railroad and the streets of the cities, respectively, then the Department will furnish an entire car containing the mails to be delivered at one depôt and received at the other, asking nothing of the company but to haul it from the one to the other.

You will ascertain for what additional charge they will undertake themselves to transport this box or car between the post offices and their depôts, pressing this arrangement as the one which would be most acceptable to the Department.

You will earnestly press upon them the immense importance to the entire business of the country, of having the mails on the main routes of which their road constitutes a part travel by night as well as by day, as already suggested; and if they cannot be induced, without a compensation which the Department cannot afford to pay, to run a night line, then you are instructed to solicit from them for the Department the privilege of putting on the road a locomotive, for the sole purpose of carrying the mail, with a suitable guard. It is believed that the importance of the object will induce the public spirited men who manage this concern to permit the Government, for a suitable consideration, to use their road for a purpose so useful to their fellow-citizens, at hours when they may not think proper to use it themselves.

It is not deemed necessary to press upon them any supposed rights which the Government may have to use railroads owned by private companies for public purposes, allowing such compensation as may be fixed, in a way to be pointed out by Congress. Yet, it may be useful to call their attention to that point. The constitution confers on Congress the power "to establish post offices and post roads." So far as it respects roads, this delegation of power has been construed to mean that Congress may designate the roads on which the mails shall be carried. To this construction the practice of the Government has hitherto conformed. Congress have designated the roads on which mails shall be carried, embracing State roads, county roads, township roads, streets of cities, and turnpike roads belonging to private companies. Penalties are prescribed by law for obstructing the mails upon these roads; and a preference is given to the horses and vehicles by which they are conveyed.

None of those horses or vehicles can be stopped, not even by the law process of the States, for the debts of their owners, while actually employed in the conveyance of the mails.

These laws are based upon the unquestionably sound principle that, when a power is clearly delegated by the constitution to the General Government, it is not within the constitutional rights of any State, or company, or individual, to prevent or obstruct its execution:

Railroads differ from turnpikes owned by private companies, only in the fact that in the former case the companies own the means of conveyance as well as the road. But if established under the authority of Congress as post roads, is it possible for those companies to prevent the carrying of the mail upon them? If they attempt to do so, either directly, or by running their cars at inconvenient hours, or by asking an unreasonable price, may not the Department fulfil the law and accom-

plish its object by placing locomotives upon the road for the purpose of conveying the mail, to which every thing else must give place? If it be not so, and if these railroad companies may refuse to carry the mails at the hours required in the execution of the laws, or may, by any means, direct or indirect, prevent their transportation, then may they obstruct, if not defeat, one of the powers unquestionably delegated to Congress. For it must be apparent to the most casual observer, that, if the mails are driven from the railroads, and obliged to depend on stage or horse transportation on the main routes, they will soon cease to be of any considerable value, and this important and useful branch of the Government will sink into contempt.

You are not desired to assume the position indicated by this argument; but you may find it useful to present it for consideration with all the grounds which occur to you in its support, taking care to assure the company that the Department is anxiously desirous to avoid all such questions now and forever, by a permanent arrangement for the transportation of the mails, which shall not be liable to any just exceptions, either on the part of the Government or the company. In discussing the amount which ought to be allowed for the transportation of the mail, you will not forget to avail yourself of the fact that the great object of chartering the railroad by the State was to cheapen transportation of every kind, and that nothing has higher claims to that advantage than the mails of the United States, in which are involved the interests of millions. You will know how to amplify this argument, and all others which have been suggested. Nor will you forget to press the fact that, at the last session of Congress, the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, inserted a clause in the bill reorganizing the Post Office establishment, restricting the Department to seventy-five dollars per mile for railroad transportation of the mails, and represent that we cannot venture to exceed that limit to any great extent. You are requested to use the utmost frankness in your communications and discussions with the company; to make them sensible that the Department desires nothing which is unreasonable; that it seeks only that which will promote the interest of the public, and enhance the prosperity of our common country; and that, in seeking after these results, it is ready to contribute liberally, but not extravagantly, to the profit of a company which has done so much towards facilitating the means of intercourse and trade between our associated communities.

You will by no means consider yourself as restricted to the propositions or arguments herein suggested; but you will propose any other arrangement which intercourse with the company may suggest to you, subject to the ratification of the Department; and you will use such arguments as may occur, consistent with reason and truth, to effect the object of your mission. Having completed your business with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, you will visit the President and other managers of the railroad from Philadelphia, through Wilmington, to Baltimore, and, by urging similar propositions and views, endeavor to form a prospective contract with them, subject to the approval of the Department, for the conveyance of the great mail on their road when it shall be completed. No change occurs to me as necessary in the propositions suggested, other than that the postmaster at Wilmington should

have a key to the box or car in which the mail shall be transported, that he may there open it and exchange mails. If no satisfactory arrangement can be made with the managers of this road, then you will inquire into the practicability of making an arrangement with the managers of the railroad said to be in progress to connect the road from Philadelphia to Columbia with the city of Baltimore, when that road shall be completed.

Having finished your inquiries and discussions on those routes, you will proceed to New Jersey, and open similar negotiations with the managers of the road from Philadelphia to Trenton, and through, by New Brunswick, to New York. It is thought a preference should be given to that over the Amboy route, because, in avoiding all steamboat or water transportation, it is likely to afford a more regular and certain means of conveyance. For the sake of uniformity as well as safety, it is desirable that the same plan of sending the mails in a separate box or car should be here also adopted. If a portion of the transportation be upon the turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick, the mail box may be readily transferred from a railroad car to a carriage constructed to receive it, and at the end of the turnpike again transferred to the railroad car, so that the mail shall not be exposed or disturbed. At Trenton and New Brunswick the postmasters may have keys, and exchange mails.

If no satisfactory arrangement can be made on this route, then you will confer with the managers of the Amboy road, and, if practicable, make an arrangement with them. If these companies cannot be induced to run a night line, then you will ascertain for what compensation they will transport the great mail by day, and also for what they will carry a second mail between the two cities. But in all your negotiations with these companies, as well as those already adverted to, you are particularly instructed to ascertain whether they will carry a mail by night, and on what terms, and what difference they will make between carrying the great mail by night and by day, and also what difference they will make for carrying a second or small mail in the same manner.

Having finished your negotiations in New Jersey, you will proceed to New York, and confer freely with the President and managers of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, with a view to contract with that company during steamboat navigation, to carry from New York the entire eastern mail, distributed at Providence and Boston. Here, also, let the same secure mode of conveyance be suggested.

You are further instructed to inquire of each of the railroad companies with which you may confer, for what sum of money, paid in hand, they will undertake to convey the mails once per day, and for what sum twice per day, at such hours as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Department during the continuance of their respective charters. You will apprise them that this inquiry is made with a view, if their terms be reasonable, to ask Congress for an appropriation to purchase the freedom of their roads for the United States mails. If it be found impracticable or inconvenient for you to finish your negotiations with any company on your outward trip, then you can put them in train, and complete them on your return.

It is desirable that this service be concluded with all practicable expedition; you will, from time to time, report progress.

Very respectfully,

AMOS KENDALL.

## LIST OF MAIL CONTRACTORS,

*Exhibiting the annual amount of their original contracts, and the amount of additional allowances made to them since the commencement of their contracts.*

*Note.*—The annual amount of Extra allowances are designated by this mark (\*)

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
<i>Maine.</i>		Paine, Rice, & Water- house.....	6000 00
James Albee.....	2122 00	N. D. Phillips.....	300 00
T. S. Abbott & Co.....	3853 00	Thomas Pickard.....	2300 00
R. H. Bartlett.....	350 00	Benjamin Pillsbury.....	15 00
J. & J. Brown.....	140 00	T. L. Pillsbury.....	260 00
S. F. Blossom.....	115 00	P. Sawyer.....	65 00
R. Crosby.....	28 00	E. H. Scribner.....	1800 00
D. Crowell.....	35 00		*17 48
James Crosby.....	300 00	J. Shepperd.....	474 00
I. Danforth.....	175 00	A. Smalley.....	120 00
J. Q. A. Davidson.....	170 00	Smart and Ross.....	75 00
Benjamin Davis.....	2884 00	J. Somers.....	30 00
Eastman, Holman, & } Norton.....	338 00	E. Southwith.....	26 00
J. M. Eustis.....	550 00	J. B. Stowell.....	1002 00
Daniel Frost.....	90 00	James Thomas.....	10459 24
Gale & Foss.....	56 00	D. Thompson.....	20 00
Joseph Grant.....	38 00	J. Truorgy.....	314 00
L. Greene.....	1050 00		*35 84
	*242 56	D Fowle.....	20 00
J. H. Haines.....	124 00	J. Tafton.....	50 00
Hale & Waterhouse.....	1670 00	William Wass.....	27 00
Moses Hanscom.....	1400 00	M. H. Whitney.....	185 00
E. Hartwell.....	325 00	G. Williamson.....	25 00
	*12 24	Thomas Worthley.....	98 00
Hill & Crane.....	225 00	Joseph Wyer.....	175 00
E. Hilton.....	2660 00	J. Waterhouse.....	200 00
Howe, Ford, & Emer- son.....	1300 00	<i>New Hampshire.</i>	
T. F. Jordan.....	180 00	T. S. Abbott & Co.....	1060 00
J. Knowlton.....	75 00	S. A. Babbit.....	600 00
S. Leighton.....	200 00	P. Cogswell.....	150 00
A. Langdon.....	151 20	J. Calhoun.....	20 00
Ahner Lee.....	56 00	Daniel Green.....	118 00
Benjamin Lord, Jr.....	143 00	Hale & Coleman.....	1900 00
A. McArthur.....	100 00		*200 00
John Moore.....	250 00	Horatio Hill.....	5456 48
	125 00	A. Holman.....	900 00
P. Norris.....	*100 00	S. D. Hutchins.....	68 00
E. L. Osgood.....	65 00	Langdon & French....	68 00
C. F. Paine.....	26 00	S. Leland & Co.....	874 00
Paine & Rice.....	1500 00	Robert Morse.....	3899 00
		Jacob Noyes.....	17 00

# Mail Contractors.

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Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Stephen Osgood.....	250 00	N. Sikes.....	32 00
John Patterson.....	500 00	J. P. Skinner & Co.....	200 00
Hiram Plummer.....	3136 00	Asa Snell.....	50 00
Pettis, Barker, & Co....	11521 21	E. Stearns.....	180 00
Samuel Ross.....	900 00	William Stevens.....	200 00
G. W. Senter.....	1302 00	J. Tinkham.....	30 00
B. Small.....	80 00	J. Weeks.....	960 00
William Walker.....	100 00	A. Wentworth.....	75 00
N. Walker.....	950 00	Wheelock, Brown & Co..	1557 00
Sutherick Weston.... }	130 00	M. Wheelock.....	40 00
S. Whittier.....	*2 20	Whipple, Bates & Co...	675 00
Z. Whittier.....	84 00	William W. Williams..	125 00
	48 00		
<i>Vermont.</i>		<i>Massachusetts.</i>	
Joseph Adams.....	307 00	Henry Allen.....	35 00
Ellis Baker.....	640 00	J. Abercrombie... ..	1500 00
Lement Bacon.....	400 00	Babcock & Burt.....	14101 00
C. Bardwell & Co.....	1475 00	Ellis Baker.....	1000 00
Calvin Benton.....	50 00	M. Ballou.....	275 00
Babbitt & Hill.....	600 00	James Barker.....	350 00
Barker & Richardson...	534 00	J. H. Bartlett.....	2845 00
Jacob S. Cady.....	75 00	N. Blake.....	420 00
Jonas Clark.....	463 00	W. E. Bolse.....	310 00
B. W. Cook.....	205 00	M. Bosworth.....	24 00
Ezra Crane.....	157 00	Daniel Brooks.....	1625 00
J. Damon.....	50 00	Silas Bullard.....	621 00
Ira Day.....	1906 00	J. H. Brown & Co.....	150 00
E. B. Dewey.....	400 00	John A. Bridge.....	250 00
J. S. Fitts.....	95 00	S. Burt.....	3658 00
G. W. Harman.....	50 00	E. W. Chard.....	75 00
Horatio Hill.....	50 00	C. W. Chapin.....	1358 32
Horn, Langdon, and }		Jason Clapp.....	4500 00
French..... }	600 00	Mosley Clapp.....	675 00
Jenness & Smith.....	534 72	Strabo Clark.....	1243 00
A. Johnston.....	900 00	Dennis Cooley.....	20 00
D. Kirkaldie.....	218 00	E. Cox.....	140 00
Langdon & French.....	1200 00	Thomas Cole.....	1000 00
S. Leland.....	95 00	J. Crafts.....	17 32
S. Leland & Co.....	30 00	B. Dimmick.....	370 00
Marsh & Chamberlain..	950 00	L. Doolittle.....	900 00
Ezra Meech.....	1900 00	J. P. Dunklee.....	100 00
Meech, Day, & Pettis }	990 00	George Drew & Co....	2100 00
E. Norton.....	*225 00	J. Dustin.....	50 00
Samuel Parker.....	720 00	J. Goodwin, Jr....	1500 00
John Patterson.....	40 00	William Godfrey & Co..	625 00
G. B. Reynolds.....	208 00	Hale & Coleman.....	5634 00
Shaw & Tilden.....	52 00	A. Hamilton.....	414 00
	1000 00	William Henry..... }	50 00
			*4 08

Contractors' Names.	Annual com- pensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual com- pensation.
A. Holman.....	3100 00	A. Beach.....	21 00
C. J. J. Ingersoll.....	20 00	S. Bennett.....	50 00
John Keith.....	26 00	W. E. Boise.....	250 00
E. Kimball.....	400 00	O. E. Chamberlin.... }	1258 00
Kingsley & Galpin.....	90 00		*50 00
Low & Winchester....	500 00	V. Clark.....	150 00
Robert Manning.....	500 00	Clark & Cook.....	136 00
H. S. Mansfield.....	1600 00	Demas Cos.....	60 00
Meads & Howe.....	75 00	W. A. Comstock.....	12 00
R. McIntosh.....	250 00	S. Chittenden.....	506 76
N. B. Mosely.....	1600 00	W. & K. Danchy.....	40 00
J. Newton, Ind.....	2140 00	E. Ensign.....	600 00
Anos Norcross.....	1000 00	James Goodwin, Jr....	1650 00
James Oliver.....	25 00	J. W. Harris.....	595 00
H. Pennyman.....	100 00	S. Hart.....	140 00
Hiram Plummer.....	620 00	Daniel Holt.....	26 00
Horatio Sargent.....	7000 00	J. C. Howard.....	303 00
Charles Sears.....	75 00	R. Hoyt.....	20 00
William Shepherd.....	75 00	Mosley & Frink.... }	750 00
James Skinner.....	270 00		*57 68
S. C. Smith.....	155 00	J. Parks..... }	2200 00
J. Smith & Co.....	750 00		*350 00
Smith, Boyden & Co..	490 00	C. Patrick..... }	150 00
Jesse Smith..... }	4418 00		*75 00
	*350 00	G. Pendleton.....	100 00
H. Smith.....	900 00	Pomeroy & White.....	4837 00
Staples & Harris.....	525 00	Powell & Pond.....	220 00
R. C. Stockton.....	1850 00	Reeside, Babcock & Co	15000 00
J. Stockwell.....	450 00	C. Remington.....	190 00
W. Talbot.....	50 00	S. Sillick.....	125 00
C. A. Taylor.....	100 00	V. Stiles.....	600 00
H. L. Thomas.....	50 00	J. Stone.....	250 00
C. Townsley.....	387 68	C. Townsend.....	40 00
D. Tuttle.....	450 00	S. Tucker.....	25 00
M. Twitchell.....	65 00	Asa White..... }	280 00
G. B. Upton.....	1800 00		*10 00
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		R. S. White.....	172 00
George Brown, Jr.....	975 00	R. S. & A. White.... }	1200 00
Jesse Babcock.....	570 00		*50 00
J. Fish.....	1575 00	D. S. Whiting.....	50 00
J. C. Johnson.....	535 00	A. O. Wilcox.....	1500 00
A. Keech.....	25 00	E. Wilder.....	150 00
S. W. Rose.....	416 00	<i>New York.</i>	
Jesse Smith.....	1800 00	Thomas G. Abell.... }	500 00
<i>Connecticut.</i>			*50 00
Ellis Baker.....	1250 00	Daniel Ackerly.....	60 00
H. Barnes.....	70 00	John C. Albright.....	95 00
		Clark Allen.....	400 00



Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Obadiah Almy.....	320 00	Silas H. Clark.....	1528 00
James Anderson.....	28 00	Bela D. Coo.....	9018 00
Joseph Austin.....	225 00	Michael Codman.....	*70 00
Backus & Butler.....	2600 00	Jedediah Colburn.....	58 00
Joseph Backus.....	100 00	Jonas Conuick.....	180 00
H. Bailey.....	*21 84	Cooley & Maxwell.....	52 00
Ezra Baker.....	450 00	John Crozer.....	128 00
Harvey Baker.....	325 00	M. B. Conklin.....	100 00
Ellis Baker.....	112 00	Samuel Cutler.....	576 00
Thaddeus Ball.....	6957 04	M. O. Davis.....	*100 00
Aaron Barnett.....	450 00	G. M. Davison.....	195 00
Bass & Johnson.....	150 00	P. G. Demerest.....	29 00
Norris Baxter.....	1000 00	P. W. Dessoway.....	1200 00
Ed. W. Bailly.....	145 00	Daniel Dimmick.....	155 00
Joel Beaman.....	180 00	Edward Dodd.....	50 00
Benjamin Blakelee.....	982 40	Alva Doolittle.....	50 00
Isaac Blood.....	30 00	Philo Doolittle.....	1400 00
James Bristol.....	90 00	Samuel Dorance.....	150 00
Andrew Brown.....	*45 00	A. G. Doremus.....	70 00
William Brown.....	65 00	G. H. Egerton.....	1500 00
Matthew Brown.....	*6 32	George Ehle.....	737 00
Buckley & Symaude.....	50 00	Job G. Elmore.....	*15 04
J. Bennett.....	169 40	Alexander Ennis.....	74 00
Isaac Butler.....	165 00	James Enos.....	220 00
Butterfield & De Wolf..	350 00	Warner Fellows.....	100 00
B. C. Byrd.....	25 00	Theron Felter.....	45 48
Cady & Hardy.....	475 00	Nathaniel Fitch.....	180 00
George T. Camp.....	2407 00	Henry Flary.....	94 00
William M. Canfield..	150 00	Peter H. Fonde.....	60 00
Elisha Carey.....	543 00	George W. Ford.....	50 00
Isaac Carpenter.....	*244 80	Jesse B. Fusman.....	244 00
Noah Carpenter.....	395 00	John Y. Gilbert.....	*43 88
Barnabas Carver.....	*205 00	Michael Grant.....	219 00
Nehemiah Case.....	120 00	John H. Gregory.....	35 00
Elijah Castle.....	*15 00	Joseph Griswold.....	78 00
O. E. Chamberlain.....	70 00	T. G. Hall.....	20 00
J. W. Chamberlain.....	80 00	Asahel Hall.....	295 00
Oliver Child.....	260 00	Spencer Harrington....	*30 00
C. Chubuck.....	80 00	Carlos Harmon.....	100 00
Silas Churchill, Jr..	550 00	Wm. Hartshorn & Co..	*15 00
Abraham Clock.....	380 00	E. Hathaway.....	30 00
	*9 40	Burton Hawley.....	230 00
	256 00		25 00
	200 00		26 00
	52 00		80 00
	520 00		6279 44
	80 00		*134 00
	*30 00		35 00
	160 00		

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
T. Hemmingway.....	420 00	A. D. Northway.....	30 00
Hiram Herrington.....	45 00	Reuben Nott.....	1200 00
Ansel Hill.....	130 00	John Ogden.....	*150 00
Charles S. Hitchcock..	*5 00	Peter Outwater.....	72 00
John Hitchcock.....	15 00	Paine & Clark.....	150 00
George Hoag.....	164 00	Parker & Co.....	225 00
A. B. Hobart.....	*4 80	Peter Petrie.....	*38 12
Laban Holdridge.....	80 00	Parker & Story.....	58496 00
Davis Hopkins.....	*40 00	Israel Philips.....	*1200 00
Gab. Horton.....	120 00	William Porter.....	80 00
Horace Howard.....	*80 00	D. S. Potter.....	5827 00
Dexter Howard.....	40 00	William Purdie.....	180 00
Amh. Howe.....	130 00	Pratt & Grant.....	*30 00
Levi Hoyt.....	248 00	A. P. Rawson.....	95 00
Huffman & Cutler.....	30 00	Clark Rawson.....	78 00
Dexter Hungerford.....	95 00	William Read, Jr.....	37 00
L. F. Hutchinson.....	20 00	L. V. & G. B. Reed...	4968 28
Heman Hide.....	1625 00	Gideon Reynolds....	45 00
Joshua Judson & Co....	*44 68	G. B. Reynolds.....	*5 08
Joshua Kilmer.....	10000 00	Benjamin Richardson..	160 00
N. W. Kinniston & Co.	500 00	Henry Ross.....	72 00
Cyrus Lee.....	1203 00	H. L. Robinson.....	567 40
Thomas Levake.....	25 00	James H. Rogers.....	1711 68
Larabee & Green.....	400 00	Richard Sanger, Jr....	*12 00
Thomas Livingston....	110 00	John W. St. John.....	1729 00
Horatis Lockwood.....	1227 00	Moses Seymour.....	*25 00
John Magee & Co.....	208 00	J. M. Sherwood.....	100 00
A. Morgan.....	*39 00	A. Shippee.....	96 00
J. C. McChesney.....	100 00	E. T. Slater.....	665 88
James M. Kain.....	170 00	Ezra Smith.....	1925 00
James Mann.....	675 00	H. Smith.....	50 00
Jeremiah Main.....	20 00	Ira D. Smith.....	265 40
Ezra Meek.....	23841 00	William Smith.....	71 00
Ela Merriam.....	*176 00	W. H. Smith.....	7935 00
William L. Merritt....	5856 76	Richard Spencer.....	*20 00
Henry Miller.....	*60 00	T. G. Spencer.....	250 00
N. D. Moore.....	48 00	John Stagg.....	44 00
G. Mupsell.....	125 00	Joel Stone.....	1600 00
Garrett Newburgh.....	100 00	Sprague & Demmon..	1750 00
	89 00	Sillick Sturges.....	25 00
	*20 56		96 00
	991 60		295 00
	383 00		90 00
	110 00		220 00
	60 00		450 00
	652 00		110 00
	*81 12		450 00
	270 00		*45 00
	78 00		125 00

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Edward Steers.....	179 00	Nathan Bush.....	12 00
Sherwood & Randall. }	1810 00	Silas C. Byram.....	125 00
	*20 00	Craig & Ribble.....	398 00
Spencer & Brookins.....	50 00	Dare & Simpkins.....	400 00
R. C. Stockton.....	3781 24	Joseph Dodd.....	800 00
Joseph Teed.....	65 00	W. Doughton.....	175 00
Jonathan Thompson....	2979 00	J. & Z. Drake.....	175 00
A. D. Tiffany.....	224 00	Israel English.....	150 00
Isaac Tompkins.....	2835 96	Elijah Everett.....	260 00
H. S. Tracy.....	200 00	John H. Hall.....	215 00
Wm. Tremper;..... }	110 00	George Hampton.....	200 00
	*20 00	William Heisler.....	26 00
Samuel Upham.....	92 00	Hutchinson & Weart..	365 00
Gamaliel Vail..... }	52 00	Madden & Bodines....	375 00
	*13 00	John W. Marshall.....	600 00
Jacob A. Vail..... }	100 00	Patrick Matthews.....	150 00
	*52 00	James McDavid.....	400 00
Henry Van Dusen.....	90 00	Isaac Newton.....	375 00
William Vreeland.....	250 00	Shadrack Pedrick.....	45 00
Thomas B. Walker... }	400 00	Albert O. Pierson.... }	194 00
	*50 00		*66 00
Russell Ware.....	250 00	James Reeside..... }	20500 00
Elihu Warner.....	80 00		*5325 00
B. Waterman.....	50 00	James Rodgers.....	375 00
H. Watkins..... }	1150 00	J. J. Roy.....	4579 20
	*20 28	Jacob Snedacher.....	175 00
J. H. Watson.....	100 00	Jacob Snedecker..... }	1000 00
M. Wessel.....	45 00		*100 00
Peter Weager.....	50 00	Wm. H. Stelle..... }	295 00
P. Wetmore.....	111 00		*35 00
O C. Whitney.....	75 00	W. & Saml. Shouse.. }	910 00
	32 00		*180 00
Enoch Wilbur..... }	*6 04	Nathan Stenson.....	130 00
		R. C. Stockton.....	2868 00
C. A. & G. Wilbur....	196 00	Richard Sutphen..... }	229 00
Thomas J. Winslow....	175 00		*62 48
Barlow Winton..... }	140 00	Stratton & Parvin.....	145 00
	*6 72	John D. Thompson.. }	100 00
Nathaniel Woolsey....	26 00		*100 00
John Younglove.....	300 00	Nicholas S. Thompson..	250 00
		William Tillou..... }	200 00
<i>New Jersey.</i>			*100 00
Anderson & McCut- }	2000 00	John & Wm. Tonkin... }	1000 00
chen..... }	*80 00	Peter J. Van Buren....	145 00
J. H. Avery.....	1434 00	Moses Van Given.....	200 00
John Benjamin.....	125 00	John J. Vankirk.....	40 00
John Brock..... }	150 00	William Vreeland.....	75 00
	*150 00	Peter Wertman.....	20 00
John F. Brown.....	134 00	William Ware.....	125 00
Edwin M. Budd.....	625 00		

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Joseph Acoff.....	400 00	Jonas Finstermacker....	89 00
Jacob Aurand.....	95 00	George Fisher.....	400 00
Esua Barton.....	90 00	Justin Forbes.....	1244 00
John Bennett.....	1207 00	A. M. Ford.....	149 48
Benjamin Bennett.....	1750 00	Jacob Franz.....	130 00
Daniel R. Bennett.....	135 00	James Galbraith.....	120 00
John Bigham.....	519 00	James L. Gillis.....	1248 00
Enos Benner.....	50 00	Elnathan Goodrich.....	40 00
Charles D. Bouldin..	250 00	Adam Green.....	175 00
	*2 24	Samuel Griffith, Jr....	295 00
D. M. Bull.....	2165 52		*50 00
Morris Buckman.....	10 00	R. R. Guthrie.....	44 00
Washington Campbell..	36 00		*16 00
John Christy.....	36 00	Jonas Haas.....	78 00
	*8 20	Benjamin R. Hall.....	139 00
W. Cooper.....	200 00	Hall & Duffey.....	414 28
John Cotton.....	130 00	Hart, Archanbault, &	
Craig & Stiner.....	508 72	Marisen.....	200 00
John Craven.....	320 00	John Hays.....	16 00
William Colder....	13961 28	George Heisler.....	80 00
	*3469 64	Horton & Searle....	8430 92
Michael Conoly.....	237 00		*2659 00
Joseph Culbertson....	295 00	Abraham Horback.....	125 00
	*148 00	Jerse C. Horton.....	1600 00
J. B. Curtis.....	100 00	George Hughes.....	134 00
J. B. Curtis & Co....	2700 00		*46 00
	*500 00	Wm. C. Hull.....	1575 00
Thomas Curtz.....	500 00	Selah Huling.....	55 00
David Z. Davis.....	104 00	Edmund Ihrie.....	150 00
Benjamin Depuy.....	1200 00	John Jacoby.....	73 00
Sanford S. Deway.....	283 00		*14 60
Martin Dubbs, Jr.....	1200 00	Elias Jones.....	44 00
Bernard Duffey.....	386 00	John Jones.....	1445 00
Rebecca H. Duncan...	133 48		695 00
Septimus Dunlap...	260 00	James Kelly.....	*95 00
	*40 00	David King.....	1500 00
George Dunning.....	172 00	David Kyle.....	850 00
	*9 28		*11 52
Benjamin Donney.....	160 00	Joseph Kendall.....	429 00
Harry Eaton.....	309 00		*92 28
	*100 00	Jacob Kirk.....	66 12
Gurden H Edgerton...	200 00	Joseph Kurtz.....	10 00
Robert Evans & Son..	75 00	James Lamberton....	720 00
	*75 00		*106 08
Henry S. Evans.....	573 05	Jacob B. Lefler.....	30 00
	*98 00	Richard Ledwith.....	415 00
Amos Ellis.....	1077 64	J. M. G. Lescure.....	205 00
Clark Ferry.....	550 00	Robert T. Lloyd.....	60 00
		Waltrim Love.....	70 00

### **Mail Contractors.**

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Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contracters' Names.	Annual compensation.
Jacob Loury.....	150 00	James Reeside.....	21606 00
Jolly Longshore.....	45 00	Henry Reichat.....	115 00
Arthur McGill.....	700 00	John Rice & Co.....	3944 56
Henry Magee.....	316 00	M. Richards.....	179 00
John Magee & Co.....	5650 00	M. Roberts.....	550 00
John Magee.....	52 00	Wm. Robison.....	400 00
Francis Maize.....	199 00	Seward & Aldrith.....	266 64
John B. Marsh.....	100 00	Spalding & Chapel....	60 00
Henry Marteeney.....	135 00	Thos. & Ed. Seager...	100 00
Roswill M. Mason... }	328 00	Jonas B. Shurtloeff.. }	706 00
Jacob Maurer.....	*385 28	Jonas B. Shurtloeff.. }	*115 00
Mark McCandless.....	200 00	S. R. Slaymaker..... }	12650 00
Mark McCandless.....	70 00	S. R. Slaymaker..... }	*300 00
George McClure..... }	56 00	Slaymaker & Tomlin- }	900 00
George McClure..... }	*10-48	son.....	130 00
Andrew McCoslin.....	68 00	Wm. F. Sloane.....	76 00
Alex. McFadden.....	400 00	Wm. Smyth.....	50 00
John McKean.....	39 00	John Stahle.....	900 00
James McKee.....	50 00	John Stitzer..... }	*10 24
McKenney & Moyers.. }	624 76	L. W. Stockton..... }	875 00
McKenney & Moyers.. }	314 00	L. W. Stockton..... }	*1037 00
John McKenny, Jr... }	*18 68	Garrett Steel..... }	200 00
John McKenny, Jr... }	469 00	Garrett Steel..... }	*8 56
Samuel McKee..... }	*24 00	Daniel Stroebel.....	180 80
Samuel McKee..... }	497 16	Seth Tagger.....	160 00
Samuel McKenny... }	*13 80	Robert Thomas.....	176 00
Jacob Meckling, Jr.... }	75 00	Joseph Thompson.....	225 00
Jacob Meckling, Jr.... }	1817 00	Tompkins & Morgan...	120 00
John Meckling..... }	490 00	Nelson Taylor.....	434 00
William Midkirke.... }	*50 36	Samuel Wallace.....	295 00
William Midkirke.... }	670 00	Samuel Wallick.....	136 00
N. J. Mills.....	575 00	Isaac Walls.....	90 00
Miller & Thompson.... }	700 00	C. L. Ward..... }	445 00
Miltimore and Living- }	293 00	C. L. Ward..... }	*200 00
ston..... }	245 00	John Weaver.....	3700 00
Asher Miner..... }	*6 12	Jacob Welker.....	191 00
Asher Miner..... }	2828 72	John Wethknecht.... }	180 00
John Miller..... }	*1414 36	John Wethknecht.... }	*271 44
John Miller..... }	480 00	Henry Weyands.....	105 76
Silas Moore..... }	26 00	David White.....	110 00
Silas Moore..... }	112 96	Uriah Wills.....	80 00
John Moyers.....	59 00	John Wilson, Jr.....	58 00
Joseph Musser.....	125 00		
Martin Nichols, Jr.... }	7871 32		
Wm. H. Patterson..... }	75 00		
Enoch Perrine..... }	52 00		
Enoch Perrine..... }	70 00		
Jacob Peters..... }	195 00		
Jacob Peters..... }			
E. T. Pugh.....			
E. T. Pugh.....			
John Putman.....			
John Putman.....			
Benjamin Powell.....			
Benjamin Powell.....			
Rees & Converse.....			
Rees & Converse.....			

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Alexander Porter.....	5150 00	B. B. Ashton.....	31 20
Henry Reed.....	*500 00	George W. Avery....	1318 00
William Waples.....	0 00	Backus & Avery.....	*25 00
	4000 00	Belden & Walkers.....	1458 00
	*1025 00	Boyd & Edmund.....	5606 00
<i>Maryland.</i>		Samuel D. Brady.....	1900 00
Annis B. Allen.....	60 00	J. W. Bragg.....	375 00
John Bayly.....	495 00	L. G. Brown.....	240 00
Eli L. Beeding.....	*247 48	Francis Browning.....	598 00
	450 00	Joseph Burgoyne.....	618 00
Phineas B. Bell.....	*87 28	Thomas Burke.....	60 00
	400 00	Hampton Bynum.....	149 00
William D. Bell.....	*133 32	J. F. Caldwell.....	300 00
Charles Crockett.....	30 00	James B. Campbell.....	1200 00
Thomas Harris.....	147 00	William Catlett.....	765 00
Michael Hill.....	*16 96	James Chappell.....	375 00
A. Humrickhouse.....	700 00	John Clowdis.....	145 00
	50 00	John A. Coe.....	149 00
H. W. Judy.....	225 00	James Condy.....	99 00
David King.....	*25 00	N. H. Crump.....	259 00
Alaric McGregor.....	40 00		140 00
Morris Mauler.....	90 00	A. A. Davidson.....	*70 00
John McKenney, Jr....	130 00	William Eldre.....	280 00
Samuel Muller.....	72 00	Robert S. Ellis.....	3356 00
William H. Michael....	139 00	J. Ferguson.....	234 00
George N. Orne.....	200 40	William S. Floyd.....	3000 00
Henry Owens.....	40 00	Thomas Foster.....	600 00
Jonathau Phillips.....	330 00	John Gates.....	200 00
James Reeside.....	*50 00	William J. Gallahue...	475 00
Perry Robinson.....	100 00	Elias Gates.....	49 00
William Roberts.....	750 00	Philander Goodell.....	300 00
T. Shepherd.....	1900 00	George Gould.....	204 00
R. C. Stockton.....	2350 00	A. N. Hansbrough.....	721 00
R. Swann.....	300 00	William H. Hara.....	140 00
Lemuel G. Taylor.....	7000 00	Aylette Hawes.....	479 00
S. Whittington.....	49161 00	William Hefin.....	114 00
James Williams.....	*8446 00	John A. Holden.....	75 00
Reuben Worthington....	750 00	Barton Hudkins.....	105 00
John Wise.....	1000 00	Michael Huffman.....	297 00
	375 00	J. E. Hutson.....	307 00
	*275 00	A. Humrickhouse.....	1815 00
	2305 00	T. Jett.....	434 00
	175 00	George Johnson.....	900 00
	30 00	James Johnston.....	350 00
<i>Virginia.</i>		James Jones.....	195 00
Pleasant Abbutt.....	180 00	M. Jones.....	120 00
Wilson Allen.....	140 00	Thomas C. Jones.....	75 00
			*37 48

# Mail Contractors.

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Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names,	Annual compensation.
Vincent Kelly.....	291 00	J. & A. H. Yancey... }	4439 00
Z. A. Kankey.....	125 00		*20 00
William Langfitt.....	30 00	Adam Zimbrow.....	20 00
John Lindsey, Jr.....	300 00	North Carolina.	
James Mahood.....	144 00	Avery, Backus & Salt-	36200 00
N. J. McAshan.....	40 00	marsh.....	
Walter Malcom.....	452 00	William Allen.....	1500 00
G. Mathews.....	50 00	Stanford Anderson.....	112 00
Charles May.....	280 00	Thomas Anderson.....	150 00
James C. McGrew.....	50 00	Backus & Avery.....	1750 00
George Morrison.....	383 00	Joseph Banner, Jr.....	70 00
Peter C. Morrison.....	400 00	Benjamin Bentley.....	135 00
John Motley.....	433 00	Nathan Beverly.....	145 00
Samuel Mullen.....	145 00	Joshua D. Boyd.....	1580 00
William D. New.....	118 00	A. Bryan.....	250 00
Robert W. Palmer.....	318 00	James G. Burch.....	100 00
A. Patteson.....	3050 00	A. Carnichael.....	1200 00
Peck, Welford & Co....	2814 00	Jonathan Church.....	295 00
Thomas R. Peers.....	200 00	Willie Currie.....	180 00
John Peterman.....	350 00	Nathaniel Durham.....	290 00
Stephen D. Pitts.....	1050 00	Daniel Ensley.....	165 00
Wm. W. Price & Co....	659 00	Adam Flowers.....	70 00
Samuel Quarles.....	600 00	E. P. Guion.....	3500 00
Daniel Ragan.....	170 00	John Haywood.....	890 00
Abram Reger.....	250 00	John Hicks.....	310 00
Levi Rodgers.....	174 00	A. G. Hill.....	494 00
George Sinnett.....	12 00	Samuel Hill.....	445 00
William Smith.....	10676 00	H. A. Jones.....	500 00
Squires & Wells.....	2489 00	Thomas D. Kelly.....	1760 00
Garrett Steel.....	90 00	C. H. Luncsford.....	190 00
J. N. C. Stockton.....	16350 00	Benjamin Mace.....	750 00
L. W. Stockton & Co....	3975 00	C. P. Mallett.....	15700 00
Stockton & Stokes.....	9050 00	Joel McLean.....	2845 00
Stockton & Porter...?	1000 00	D. G. MacRae.....	500 00
A. C. Stone.....	50 00	William Miller.....	170 00
A. H. Stovall.....	115 00	A. Mitchell.....	170 00
Jacob Surber.....	110 00	Samuel P. Moore.....	120 00
Peter Williams.....	50 00	W. & J. L. Moring.....	1650 00
Thomas W. Woodling..	375 00	Samuel Newland.....	5125 00
James Waugh.....	59 00	B. & J. H. Newland...	275 00
Dabney Walker.....	1375 00	John Nutt.....	125 00
Levi Wells, Jr.....	397 00	Peck, Welford & Co....	5885 00
Robert B. Wells.....	400 00	Jonathan Parker.....	540 00
Ellicott Whitehead.....	750 00	John Pierce.....	474 00
R. D. Wilkerson.....	120 00	Samuel Shaw.....	545 00
Washington Windle....	344 00	A. & J. Sherrill..... }	3000 00
P. D. Woodydy.....	950 00		*1050 00
J. L. Woodrum.....	50 00	James Southall.....	70 00
Jour'a Woolfolk & Co..	5445 00	Isaiah Strangham.....	154 00

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
John Timmons.....	145 00	Elisha Betts.....	1200 00
William H. Thompson..	*155 00	Betts & Campbell.....	375 00
Joel Vannoy.....	5750 00	Betts, Newland & Tate	2170 00
James Waugh.....	85 00	Edward E. Bissell.....	950 00
Henry Webster.....	219 00	Bogges & Martiu.....	2490 00
William B. West.....	156 00	James Boyd.....	190 00
Abner Williams.....	52 00	Thomas Bridges.....	100 00
James Williams.....	480 00	Benjamin Brookins.....	600 00
Howard Wiswall.....	200 00	Clarke, Wall & Co.....	286 00
D. Young.....	3674 00	John B. Coffee.....	608 00
<i>South Carolina.</i>		Jacob Crow.....	1050 00
George Buwen.....	175 00	William Dobbs.....	400 00
Samuel Branch.....		William W. Downes....	398 00
James Bolan.....	717 00	Spil B. Dyer.....	175 00
Leonard Capeheart....	150 00	James Finley.....	595 00
Sidney M. Davis.....	4588 00	James Grant.....	200 00
Leonard Dosler.....	611 00	Oswell Holley.....	60 00
Thomas Evans.....	139 00	A. Holliday.....	630 00
C. S. Gill.....	500 00	A. E. Holliday.....	*150 00
John G. B. Gill.....	295 00	Horton, Goll & Co.....	1125 05
Lewis Gill.....	297 00	Jacob Hubbard.....	10400 00
John B. Guedron.....	197 00	George W. Jennings....	350 00
B. F. Hard.....	548 00	J. W. Keith.....	300 00
James Henderson.....	325 00	Kilpatrick & Head.....	625 00
John H. Holmes.....	4250 00	Knox, Ward, & Co.....	575 00
M. W. Hunter.....	150 00	Isaac Lindsay.....	1200 00
Nathan Johnston.....	1240 00	Gilbert Longstreet.....	500 00
E. Laitigue.....	3350 00	Josiah Luther.....	10000 00
J. B. Loftin.....	420 00	William Maltbee.....	1459 00
C. P. Mallett.....	160 00	James C. Mitchell.....	940 00
John McLean.....	*90 00	M. R. & T. Mitchell....	520 00
William W. Mitchell..	400 00	W. W. Mitchell.....	500 00
Charles Morgan & Co..	18740 00	B. A. Newell.....	347 52
Samuel Newland.....	25900 00	Newland & Tate.....	1950 00
Peck, Welford & Co....	468 00	A. Pennington.....	4450 00
William Patton.....	7200 00	Reeside & Avery.....	30 00
Robert Poole.....	275 00	Owen Smith.....	2800 00
John Ravenel.....	6565 00	James Stallings.....	590 00
Marshall Starnes.....	250 00	R. Stribling.....	189 00
Robert W. Tate.....	200 00	J. N. C. Stockton.....	350 00
James Tomlinson.....	*4 44	J. N. C. Stockton & Co	624 00
William Walker.....	1000 00	A. H. Thompson.....	1136 00
<i>Georgia.</i>		James Towns.....	275 00
Isaac Abrahams.....	669 00	Edward Varner.....	300 00
	1600 00	William T. Vaughan...	1850 00
	440 00	A. E. Whitten.....	119 00
	2268 00	James K. Williams....	700 00
			*500 00
			900 00



Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
<i>Florida Territory.</i>		Taylor, Avery, & Co...	
James M. Harris.....	2122 00	Benjamin Williamson }	18281 00
Oliver O'Hara.....	1500 00	John J. Ward.....	5995 00
Murdock Ochiltree....	2500 00		*800 00
Bartholomew Pons.....	400 00		38 00
J. N. C. Stockton & Co.	29297 00	<i>Mississippi.</i>	
C. Taylor.....	2200 00	C. K. Brown.....	325 00
And. H. Thompson.....	495 00	Green D. Caller.....	850 00
<i>Alabama.</i>		E. L. Clarke.....	700 00
William Atkins.....	84 00	B. Cook.....	2500 00
William Baker.....	565 00	Edmund Dearing.....	1290 00
Alfred Beeson..... }	230 00	James L. Donley.....	1920 00
E. E. Black.....	*7 28	Elias Ferguson.....	600 00
James J. Bothwell.....	350 00	William S. Fidler.... }	1600 00
James Burnside.....	126 00	Hiram Fowler.....	*272 16
Henry Burtridge..... }	450 00	Thomas H. Hopkins.. }	700 00
John C. Caldwell.....	598 00	John E. Hunter.....	594 00
G. D. Caller.....	*148 00	John R. Jefferson.....	*594 00
Caruthers & Kinkle.. }	740 00	Joel Johnson.....	650 00
Robert Cooper.....	825 00	Malcom McDuffie.....	2500 00
Thomas F. Ellis..... }	*400 00	Jesse S. Miller..... }	1200 00
John J. Greening.....	16360 00	John Mixon.....	475 00
John Hamilton.....	*1260 00	G. C. Moffit.....	300 00
Thomas Harrison.....	140 00	William B. Patterson.. }	*250 00
William M. Hewitt... }	173 00	L. P. Poole.....	850 00
William B. Hunt.....	*173 00	G. W. Robinson.....	150 00
N. A. Jameson.....	798 00	Walker, Caruthers, & }	1250 00
Theodorick Johnson.. }	300 00	Co.....	300 00
Benjamin Jones.....	650 00	M. M. Whitney.....	1300 00
James Letzinger.....	150 00	Wiley & Lee.....	4000 00
Morris Lindsay.....	25 00	<i>Louisiana.</i>	
John Matthews.....	788 00	Bagley & Penn.....	4000 00
A. A. McCartney.....	890 00	Joseph Carmener.....	850 00
A. A. McNeill.....	*319 00	Viellone Chacer.....	1400 00
W. J. Outlaw.....	700 00	John Clark.....	220 00
Edwin Porter.....	145 00	Charles Craig.....	500 00
James Rather.....	399 00	Joseph Cooper.....	800 00
—Rogers.....	228 80	Theodule Dugot..... }	150 00
Orlando Saltmarsh.....	349 00	John Ford.....	*150 00
H. H. Speir.....	573 00	J. B. Jefferson..... }	780 00
Springer & Pollard... }	423 48	Richard King.....	7800 00
	25000 00	Pierre Minonu.....	*484 00
	200 00	Gosham Munson.....	1500 00
	550 00		600 00
	2341 00		400 00
	300 00		
	584 00		
	*584 00		

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Matthew Nimmo.....	2500 00	Richard P. Brooks.....	80 00
A. M. Oakley.....	1200 00	James Campbell.....	175 00
John C. Ward.....	300 00	Caruthers & Kinkle....	2800 00
James M. Wells.....	1850 00	Willis S. Centre.....	1562 00
S. Van Wickle.....	600 00	William P. Chester....	179 60
Charles Youngblood....	449 00	William Christian.....	334 00
<i>Arkansas Territory.</i>		Lindsey Coleman.....	191 00
H. L. Briscoe.....	350 00	Andrew Craig.....	612 00
Gabriel Brown.....	75 00	A. T. Crozier.....	334 00
Samuel V. Caldwell....	799 00	David Darden.....	800 00
Amy Callais.....	300 00	{ *58 48	
Elias Caruth.....	275 00	James N. Draper.....	160 00
Margaret Clarke.....	600 00	John Dunn.....	3100 00
David B. Counce.....	336 00	Spills B. Dyer.....	220 00
John Crawford.....	1094 20	William Garner.....	70 00
James Dunley.....	844 00	{ *11 20	
{ *656 00		R. T. Gilleland.....	150 00
Samuel Davidson.....	185 00	{ *56 24	
A. McLane Ferguson..	100 00	Joseph Goodbar.....	420 00
Ficklin & Black.....	24 4700	Jesse Goodman.....	340 00
J. D. Gibbons.....	1695 00	Samuel Haskins.....	1200 00
John Howell.....	475 00	Robert Hewitt & Son..	74 00
{ *57 32		Nelson Hewitt.....	1536 00
Alexander B. Jones....	1194 00	Joseph H. Hough.....	2700 00
Joshua Morrison.....	220 00	{ 225 00	
Oakley & Finley.....	740 00	{ *247 48	
Allen M. Oakley.....	247 32	Robert Hudson.....	250 00
James W. Robinson....	197 40	William Hutchison..	100 00
William Strong.....	650 00	{ *18 00	
{ 474 24		Randolph Ivy.....	175 00
J. M. Sweeny.....	*128 44	James H. Jenkins.....	8875 00
J. C. P. Tolleson.....	260 00	Robert Jetton & Son...	226 00
Rowland Tidwell.....	1199 00	Ambrose Jones.....	537 88
William M. Wolf.....	745 00	Benjamin Kelly.....	4095 00
<i>Tennessee.</i>		Vincent Kelly.....	215 00
George Alexander.....	125 00	Bird C. Kinslow.....	648 00
John Anderson.....	225 00	Daniel M. Martin.....	200 00
Charles Bacon.....	98 00	Stephen Mayfield.....	90 00
Jesse B. Baine.....	140 00	T. E. T. McMurray....	120 00
J. M. Bennett.....	425 00	William Milan.....	480 00
Black & Colville.....	835 12	{ *45 72	
{ 93 00		William H. Murry.....	925 00
John Blair.....	*195 64	Samuel Newland & Co.	3200 00
Henry Bradford.....	50 00	Yearly Orange,...	39 00
Milton Braly.....	130 00	William Pollard.....	404 84
Brown & Walker.....	150 00	A. B. Porter.....	99 00
J. W. L. Buckhannon..	180 00	Henry Powell.....	360 00
		William Ramsey....	297 00
		{ *118 00	

# Mail Contractors.

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Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
D. A. & O. Saltmarsh..	7850 00	Joseph Goodbar.....	140 00
George Smith.....	236 00	N. E. Gray.....	*166 64
Lewis Smith.....	225 00	Elisha Green.....	6960 00
Munford Smith.....	355 00	T. G. & W. Greenfield.	78 68
John Spencer.....	500 00		3038 00
Isaac Stephens.....	252 84	Jonas Hagan.....	145 00
A. C. Sublett.....	386 68		*139 00
	*116 64	William Hamlin.....	50 00
William Tankersley....	534 00	George J. Trotter.....	4000 00
J. H. & R. W. Tate..	3780 00	Andrew Hampton.....	24 00
William H. Teagarden.	1000 00	M. W. Henry.....	3310 68
Walker, Carothers & }	31000 00	Joseph H. Hough.....	7756 20
Co.....		John Hutchins.....	4337 40
John Whittington.....	189 00	John Hutson.....	283 48
David J. Wood....	293 28	James Jeffries.....	275 48
<i>Kentucky.</i>		E. P. Johnson.....	6337 40
William B. Adams....	250 00	John Jones.....	132 84
A. Barnes.....	310 00	Nelson Jones.....	60 00
	*66 40	L. W. Kinchiloe....	1399 00
William M. C. Barr ..	120 84		*219 96
John C. Brown.....	300 00	Newton Lane.....	165 00
	*10 00		*150 00
R. Burgess.....	76 00	Stephen Lucas.....	199 00
John G. Chiles.....	13878 32		*100 00
	*1790 00	Samuel P. Lasley.....	250 00
B. S. Chambers.....	137 60	Samuel May.....	299 00
Rice Cobbs.....	99 00	John Mitchell.....	118 00
Robert L. Cobb.....	793 00		*118 00
Covington Coleman....	340 00	Abratiam Musick....	270 00
Elijah Coombs.....	400 00		*30 00
Andrew Craig.....	245 00	William Myers.....	349 00
Rebecca Cravens.....	150 00	Benjamin W. Napier..	96 00
Hezekiah Crook.....	90 00	William Oates.....	76 00
	175 00		*76 00
Enos Daniel.....	*285 76	William Penny.....	2307 00
	2500 00		*2673 00
Davis & Givens.....	*160 24	John Pratt.....	1500 00
	85 00	E. Porter & Co.....	5000 00
William De Coursey..	*15 00	Abner W. Quinn.....	237 28
Thomas Dickerson.....	60 00		144 48
Chr. N. Durbin.....	130 00	Lawson R. Reno....	*4 00
John Duteil.....	10 00	Lewis Reno.....	376 00
John Duback.....	125 00	James F. Robinson....	2000 00
John S. Eaves.....	350 00	R. Russell.....	100 00
William Elder.....	743 00	James Rowe.....	270 00
Jesse Everett.....	75 00	George Ringo.....	400 00
Abner Gaines.....	822 00	William Simmons.....	160 00
Harrison M. Gill.....	400 00		59 00
		S. P. Standard.....	*37 48

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Lewis Stiles.....	230 00	Robert Elliot.....	65 00
Thomas H. Stout.....	500 00		*65 00
John L. Waggener....	250 00	Farman A. Reed.....	154 00
	*45 60		*11 84
Thompson Ward.....	640 00	Jabez Gilbert, 2d.....	633 00
Henry Williams.....	159 48	Jabez Gilbert & Co....	440 00
	*12 60	Gilbert & Dewalt....	2000 00
Presley Wilson.....	74 00		*626 50
E. Worthen.....	613 00	Joseph Gordon.....	330 00
	*9 84		*35 12
Joseph Young.....	35 00	Samuel G. Glover.....	73 00
	*25 00	Aaron Hatch.....	212 00
Ohio.		George House.....	1850 00
Volney Adams.....	64 84	Henry Huber.....	25 00
Thomas Armstrong....	150 00		60 00
John D. Amlin.....	119 00	Joseph Ingersoll.....	*53 80
George G. Baker....	249 00	Tower Jackson.....	175 00
	*26 12	Edward Johnson.....	190 40
Brazilla Bates.....	125 00		*175 00
John Barber.....	250 00	Erastus Johnson.....	125 00
Henry Barber.....	628 00		*30 40
Artenas Beebe.....	1800 00	Thomas Kain.....	1000 00
William Bennett....	490 00		*200 00
	*38 28	John Kean Jr.....	140 00
William Blackly.....	84 28		*16 24
William & M. Blackley.	945 00	F. E. H. Kemper.....	200 00
John Blackwood.....	275 00	John S. Lacy.....	1030 00
	*275 00	E. T. Lee.....	50 00
J. T. Boyd, Jr.....	69 00		*4 56
Jesse Burr.....	175 00	Elam Locke.....	150 00
George W. Butler....	52 00	Abner McCarty.....	100 00
	*60 00	William Mansfield...	1379 60
Nicholas S. Bunn.....	205 00		*938 00
Thomas Cantwell.....	192 00	Mason & Lane.....	794 20
S. A. Childs.....	150 00		*17 20
John Casseldine.....	60 00	Peter Markle.....	65 00
Allen Close.....	200 00	James Milligan.....	26 00
Walker Cole.....	86 60	Jacob Menturn.....	697 00
Noah Coleman.....	76 00	William Moats.....	50 00
Elijah Collins.....	130 00		20 16
Peter Cool.....	118 00	John Musser.....	172 00
Henry Crabbs.....	130 00	D. S. Morley.....	1400 00
G. D. Darlington.....	45 00	Vernon Northup.....	459 68
Henry B. Davis.....	80 00	Peter Nowells.....	52 00
John Dean.....	98 08	Wm. Neil & Co.....	48219 80
George Debolt.....	175 00		*1865 00
John Diver.....	67 00	William Ogle.....	116 00
Martin Dubbs, Jr. & Co.....	3300 00	Washington R. O'Hara..	243 00
	*50 00	Joseph Parks.....	56 00

Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.	Contractors' Names.	Annual compensation.
Payne & Hildebrand....	800 00	William H. Hoeg.....	55 40
Philips Painter.....	30 00	Asahel Hubbard.....	150 00
Peter P. Pope.....	189 00	Neal McGaffey.....	170 00
James Price.....	200 00	William L. Richards..	300 00
John Price.....	*241 66	C. C. Trowbridge.....	6000 00
Joseph H. Reed.....	160 00	Samuel Stroup.....	96 00
Rufus S. Reed.....	162 00	Wm. R. Thompson..	*14 76
Rees & Converse....	*6 48	Charles Terry.....	800 00
Abner L. Ross.....	3350 00	Benjamin Woodworth..	*20 00
Matthew Roberts.....	2057 88	Woodworth & Thomp-	475 00
Milton J. Ross.....	*150 00	son.....	75 00
Lorenzo D. Rowe.....	644 00	<i>Indiana.</i>	
Samuel Rowe.....	1997 88	William Baird.....	1500 00
Luther Rowley.....	344 00	Peter Beers.....	60 00
William T. Rowe....	132 88	John Boner.....	751 56
Benjamin F. Scott....	39 00	James Y. Brisben.....	177 04
James and Jonas Scott..	62 00	L. R. Brownell.....	910 00
Wm. G. Shankland....	1972 44	William D. Bruce....	180 00
David T. Sherman.....	*83 92	Spencer Burlingame...	*21 48
John Skinner.....	360 00	Elijah Chapman.....	130 00
William Sparrow.....	*19 12	John C. Clark.....	345 64
Matthias Springer.....	75 00	John Cole.....	3885 00
John Stearns.....	275 00	John Conner.....	185 00
Ebenezer Stearns....	125 00	John D. Cummins....	360 00
John C. Stearns.....	36 00	Abner Dill.....	1485 00
Thomas Stearns.....	*33 76	Jonathan Eades.....	*20 00
J. & E. Stevens.....	150 00	Archibald Eastep.....	69 00
John Thacker.....	339 76	Samuel Emison.....	100 00
John Ward.....	600 00	John Galvin.....	165 00
Willard Warner.....	37 48	Wesley Goodwin.....	2033 00
Elihu Warner.....	104 00	Henderson & Porter...	*665 00
Asaph Webster.....	400 00	Sampson Keusley....	600 00
John Wilson.....	425 00	James Johnson.....	50 00
Jacob Wiford.....	200 00	Newton Lane.....	1893 00
Phillip Yarnali.....	277 00	J. B. Lanphear.....	139 00
Collins Youngs.....	95 00	S. M. Leavenworth &	*29 40
<i>Michigan Territory.</i>		Co.....	3110 24
Cephas W. Bailey.....	150 00	Lewis McLain.....	280 00
Peter F. Brakeman.....	339 76	Henry Markle & Co....	1840 00
Joseph W. Brown.....	600 00	J. W. Mavity.....	205 00
Converse & Reese.....	37 48	Allen May.....	390 00
Alvin N. Hart.....	104 00	Abner McCarty.....	1739 00
	400 00		
	425 00		
	200 00		
	277 00		
	95 00		
	150 00		
	14 76		
	220 00		
	46 00		
	800 00		
	3000 00		
	355 00		
	*32 48		



## FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE  
STATE OF THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 8, 1835.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits to Congress the following report :

## I.—OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, was	\$2,011,777 55
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1833, from all sources, were	33,948,426 25
Making the whole amount in the Treasury in that year	35,960,203 80
The actual expenditures during the same year, including the public debt, were	24,257,298 49
Hence the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1834, had increased to	11,702,905 31
In addition to this balance, the receipts from all sources, during the year 1834, were	21,791,935 55
Viz :—From Customs	\$16,214,957 15
Lands	4,857,600 69
Dividends on bank stock, &c.	234,349 50
Sales of bank stock	352,300 00
Incidental items	132,728 21
These, with the above balance, made an aggregate of	33,494,840 86
The expenditures during 1834, on all objects, were	24,601,982 44
Viz :—Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous subjects	4,404,728 95
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming militia, and internal improvement	10,064,427 88
Naval service, including gradual improvement	3,956,260 42
Public debt	6,176,565 19
This being an excess of expenditures over the receipts of \$2,810,046 89, a balance was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, amounting to only	8,892,858 42

For the details of the receipts and expenditures in 1834, reference is made to the annual account thereof, which is this day submitted to Congress, in a separate communication, accompanied, as will be seen, by similar details of the receipts and expenditures for the first three quarters of the year 1835, and of the whole estimates for 1836.

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881 07. Of these, the actual receipts during the three first quarters, are ascertained to have been

Viz :—From Customs	\$13,614,489 26
Lands	2,166,590 69
Dividends on bank stock	506,480 82
Sales of bank stock	62,800 00
Incidental items	130,520 10
	<u>\$23,480,881 07</u>

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be \$4,950,000.

Thus with the balance on the 1st of January, 1835, they form an aggregate of \$37,323,739 49.

The expenses of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be - - - - \$18,176,141 07

Of these, the expenditures during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been - - - - 13,376,141 07

Viz :—Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	2,827,196 16
Military service, including fortifications, &c. -	7,555,819 41
Naval service, including &c. - - - -	2,929,219 39
Duties refunded - - - -	4,756 04
Public debt - - - -	59,150 07
	<u>\$13,376,141 07</u>

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, it is expected will be - - - - 4,800,000 00

Thus leaving on the 1st of January, 1836, subject, however, to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to - 19,147,598 42

This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds, now reduced to about \$1,100,000, making the computed available balance, on the 1st of January, 1836 - - - - 18,047,598 00

On that are already imposed by Congress, the following charges, by current and permanent appropriations, which have not yet been expended.

First, of former appropriations, except those towards the sinking fund, it is supposed that there will remain unexpended at the close of the present year, the sum of \$8,126,794.

Of that amount, it is computed that only \$7,306,765 will be required to accomplish the objects intended by them, leaving \$344,707 to be applied in aid of the appropriations for the ensuing year, without reappropriations, (as will be seen in the estimates,) and the balance of \$475,322 which has not been required, either at all, or seasonably, for the objects contemplated in its appropriation, will, therefore, be carried to the surplus fund. Secondly, on what is properly embraced in the appropriations towards the sinking fund, there is an outstanding charge of about \$253,556, for unclaimed interest, and dividends on the funded debt, and of \$37,233 for unfunded debt.

These, though chargeable on the Treasury, under existing acts of Congress, and subject at any moment to be demanded, are not all likely to be called for immediately, if ever.

Computing, however, all the existing charges of every kind on the Treasury, at the end of the present year, to be about \$7,595,574, the balance of available funds then on hand, would, it is estimated, be sufficient to meet the whole at once, and leave, to be hereafter applied by Congress to new and other purposes, the sum of about \$10,450,024.

The next subject deserving consideration, is the action of this Department, since the last report, in relation to the final extinguishment of the

## II.—PUBLIC DEBT.

Before the close of the year 1834, ample funds were deposited with the United States Bank, as Commissioner of Loans, to discharge all the public funded debt, which was then outstanding.



Of the funds so deposited heretofore, and still unclaimed by the public debtors, there remains in the possession of the Bank the sum of	\$143,570 63
Since the 1st of January, 1835, there has been paid from the Treasury, of interest and dividends outstanding and before unclaimed on the funded debt, the sum of	60,000 00
There still remains of the same debt, due and unclaimed but ready to be paid whenever demanded, an amount equal to about	253,556 00
Similarly situated is a small unfunded debt of \$37,513 05, which may hereafter be claimed, and on which has been paid during the past year only	\$220 00
It consists of claims registered prior to 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war, equal to	27,437 96
Treasury notes issued during the war of 1812	5,755 00
And Mississippi stock	4,320 09

### III.—THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1836.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1836, are estimated at	\$19,750,000 00
Viz :—	
Customs	15,250,000 00
Public Lands	4,000,000 00
Bank dividends and miscellaneous receipts	500,000 00
To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the first of January, 1836, estimated at \$18,047,598, and they make together the sum of	37,797,598 00
The estimates of expenditures, submitted for all specified objects, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the service of 1836, and including the contingent for the usual excesses, are	23,133,640 00
The expenditures during that year for specified ordinary purposes, are estimated at only	16,756,815 00
Thus the permanent and new appropriations for those purposes, required for the service of that year, are estimated at	16,412,108 00
Under former appropriations, there is included in the estimates for 1836, a sum proposed to be used for the service of 1836, without reappropriation, equal to	344,707 00
And these two sums amount to the before-mentioned aggregate of	16,756,815 00
They are divided among the different branches of the public service as follows, viz : new appropriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items	3,041,081 00
Military service, pensions, &c	8,602,319 00
Naval service and gradual improvement	4,768,708 00

Previous appropriations to be used for 1836, for civil, &c. \$5,192, for military, &c. \$339,515. By virtue of former acts of Congress, there will probably be wanted during 1836, for the payment of interest and divi-

dends unclaimed on the funded debt, and of unfunded debt itself, yet unpaid, the sum of \$50,000.

To these add such contingent excesses of new appropriations by Congress for ordinary purposes, as are not included in the estimates, but which are likely to be deemed proper by that body, and the grounds of which were explained in the last annual report, \$3,000,000. The estimates of expenditures in 1836, for extraordinary purposes, which are submitted in connection with the military and naval services, amount to \$3,326,825.

Making, as estimated for the service of 1836, all the new appropriations of every kind, specifically called for, to be \$17,515,933: and all the expenditures of every kind, for the service of the same year, to be in the aggregate, \$23,133,640.

On the supposition that the appropriations outstanding and unexpended at the ends of the years 1835 and 1836, will be similar in amount, this would leave an available balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1836, or on the first of January, 1837, estimated at about \$14,500,000, provided the receipts be as computed, and Congress make no larger appropriations for extraordinary or other purposes, at their present session, than those enumerated in the estimates submitted. From this amount, after deducting about eight millions, to pay the outstanding appropriations, to which the Treasury will then probably stand pledged, there will be left, at the close of 1836, a nett balance of only from six to seven millions applicable to any other use, which Congress may now, or then, be pleased to designate, instead of about ten and a half millions, the nett balance estimated to be left applicable at the close of 1835. In other words, the expenditures will in the ensuing year, for only the objects specified in the estimates, probably exceed the receipts in that year, about four millions of dollars, and thus to that extent, reduce the balance now on hand.

#### IV.—EXPLANATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1836, WITH SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROBABLE CHANGES TILL 1842.

The basis on which the above estimates rest, will now be exhibited and explained.

In the peculiar condition of the country at this time, without any debt to absorb our surplus receipts, and amidst the great changes which have recently happened, and will probably continue to happen, in our whole revenue and expenditures, till after the essential alterations made by existing laws shall cease in 1842, this Department feels bound to enter more into detail than usual concerning the grounds of its estimates, and to disclose more fully every material consideration which has led it to the results presented. Congress will thus be better enabled to judge of their accuracy and to correct any unintentional errors. For convenience in reference, a tabular statement is annexed, which presents separately for 1833, 1834, and 1835, so far as the last is ascertained, the general estimates in one column, the actual appropriations in another, and the expenditures in a third. To these are added, in other columns, the whole revenue, with the exports and the imports for each of those years. For a similar reason, the Register has been requested to have the detailed estimates for 1836 prepared with a second column, showing against each the actual appropriation in 1835 towards a like object.

*Explanation of the Estimate of Receipts from Customs.*

In respect to the estimated receipts into the Treasury for 1836 so far as derived from customs, they have been computed on an importation of foreign merchandise, expected to be near the average of the last three years; but much less than the importation of the year ending in September, 1835.

Under our present system of revenue, derived usually in the ratio of three-fourths to six-sevenths from customs, the amount of imports have a very important bearing on our whole receipts. The amount of exports is likewise material, as in some degree influencing the imports, and in the present condition of the country, throwing much light on its great agricultural prosperity, and furnishing, with the others, highly useful indications concerning the extent and increase of our foreign commerce.

The imports during the year ending September 30th, 1835, are ascertained and estimated at \$151,030,368.

They show, compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$24,509,036. Those during the three past years, have, on an average, been about \$128,556,670.

The exports during the past year are ascertained and estimated at \$118,955,239; of these, \$98,531,026 were in domestic, and \$20,424,213, in foreign products. Compared with the preceding year, they exhibit an increase of \$14,618,266.

As some evidence that our estimates of the whole importations the ensuing year are founded on correct data, it appears from a document annexed, giving their amount from 1790, that they have constantly and sometimes largely fluctuated between particular years, though comparing most terms of a few consecutive years with former ones they have generally increased. Thus the whole imports during the five years prior to 1835, exceeded those of any former period of similar length by nearly fifty millions, except on one occasion, almost thirty years since, when they approached near; and another, about twenty years since, when they exceeded their recent amount; in consequence, at the former period of our extraordinary share in the carrying trade, and at the latter one, of the large demands to supply the deprivations which had been caused by war, and to meet the increased calls of numerous new commercial enterprises, fostered by returning peace. But the very fact of our recent importations having been so large, is one of the causes why a considerable diminution in the whole amount in 1836 is anticipated. Some further causes will hereafter be specified, in connexion with other considerations, which, it is believed, will tend to produce the same conviction. When we proceed to examine the free or dutiable character, rather than the amount of our imports during only a few years past, with a view to estimate more critically the revenue which will probably be received from them in 1836, and to form some general conjectures upon the subject thence forward to 1842, it is a fact, deserving careful notice, that while the whole amount of imports has for some years been increasing, that portion paying duties has greatly diminished, and at the same time, the portion exported and entitled to drawback, has not diminished in a similar ratio.

A statement is subjoined, which furnishes important details on this point since the late great changes in the tariff

The general results from them are, that while the Importations paying

duties have fallen off in 1833 about eleven millions, and in 1834, seventeen millions more, and the free goods increased in even larger proportions, the exportation of dutiable articles has fallen off in the corresponding years only about six and two millions, leaving the actual consumption in the United States of such foreign merchandise as pays duties at little more than one-third of our whole imports, and quite twenty millions less than in 1832. This computation, as to the consumption, is made on the probable hypothesis, that the stock of such merchandise on hand remained about the same at the close of each year, which, though not correct in some single years, on account of wars and various vibrations in trade, would in any series of a few years be near the truth. The importations, however, in 1835, and especially in the last quarter, as they have been unprecedentedly large, exceeding, it is computed, in that alone, more than fifty-three millions, and mostly not yet consumed, may be thought to constitute some exception to the above rule; and hence, coupled with the fact that the returns are still incomplete, and depend in part on estimates, their amount and character have not been introduced into this comparison. But they are inserted in the table, as far as ascertainable, and if considered without any unusual limitations, or deductions, would show a great fluctuation in the consumption, both of all foreign merchandise and of that which is not free.

The rate of duty has in many articles been so essentially reduced, or entirely removed, as to lessen the whole receipts from customs over twenty-four millions in the last two years, and produce most of the above differences in the character of our imports. With a view to enable Congress to form a just estimate of the probable receipts from customs the ensuing year, there should be made to any changes occasioned by the above causes, such additions and diminutions for the past and the future as are required by the difference, which often happens between the amount of duties accruing and the amount actually received in any particular year.

In some instances this difference happens by large changes in the amount of bounties paid or duties refunded; or, as in 1833, by the substitution of cash duties for credits, and by giving short instead of longer credits; and in others, by the bonds due after the commencement of some years, as in 1834, having been larger in amount than in 1835, some having been given for duties on certain articles, which afterwards became free, and others having been given for more duties on the same kind and amount of articles before the biennial reduction took effect, than they were subject to afterwards. Without new legislation, however, none of these circumstances, except the last one, can operate much hereafter till 1842; and the effect of that will generally not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and is a gain to be felt not till 1837. Another difference arises sometimes from larger collections of old debts due for customs, as when in 1835, but not anticipated in 1836, nearly one quarter of a million has been collected on a single claim, originating as long as ten years ago, independent of many smaller collections on still older claims.

The only remaining difference of much importance in our receipts from customs the ensuing year, compared with the last one, will probably result from the biennial reduction in duties of nearly a million of dollars, which the existing laws provide shall take place after the close of the present month. This reduction of duties might, under some circumstances,

be chiefly obviated by an increased importation and consumption of foreign merchandise. But it has been already stated, that the whole importations were of late so unusually large, as with other causes hereafter explained, not only to forbid any reasonable expectation of their increase in 1836, but to render a reduction probable; and, it is further believed, a careful inquiry will show, that the consumption of all kinds of foreign merchandise in the United States has generally enlarged in a smaller ratio than is supposed by many, and especially that the use of such as pays duties, which is the cardinal test of our receipts from customs, will rather lessen than increase in 1826, and be not materially enlarged till after 1842. By the table before-referred to, which is the most accurate the records of the Treasury enable me to prepare, it will be seen what our consumption of foreign merchandise of all kinds has been during each of the last forty-five years. By comparing, not single years with others, but a series of three years, as for instance, 1792, '93, and '94, with other similar series after intervals of ten years, and paying less regard to the first and third series, as the former rests on estimates made now, and not on valuations at the time, and the latter, being in a period of war, is too irregular for a guide, it appears that the average increase of consumption of all foreign merchandise has been not three per cent. annually in the last thirty years, and has been not equal to the increase of our population during the same period by over one and a half per cent. While the increase of the latter has also been very uniform, varying between every census, and for the whole time very steadily between four and a half and five per cent. that of the former has fluctuated largely, rising under the great impulse given to credit, industry, and enterprise, by the adoption of our constitution, to near seven per cent. yearly, during most of the first ten years, and then falling to only about one per cent. the next twenty years. After that, by one of those customary tides in trade which almost periodically occur soon after checks to overtrading, an exhaustion of old stocks of goods, and enlarged means to purchase, from abundant crops, their high prices, or any other cause, the rate of increase in consumption rose again; and by reason of so many free goods, and especially the unprecedented imports of specie in 1833 and 1834, amounted, on an average, during the last ten years, to four per cent. annually. Deduct, however, that excess of specie alone, and the increase would not much exceed three per cent. on the consumption of all kinds of foreign merchandise, while on that of such merchandise as pays duties there has, as before detailed, been a great decrease; and there is no likelihood of much permanent increase till the whole importations shall be greatly augmented, or the tariff be again extended to a larger list of articles. By the customary reflux of that tide from opposite causes, and the greater substitution of some kinds of domestic products, it is believed that the above rate of increase as to all foreign articles, will again soon decline, and probably remain much below that of our population, until new legislation, or the essential alterations now going on in the tariff, shall materially enlarge the amount of goods paying a low duty. As the capacity of the country to purchase foreign goods will, all other things remaining equal, be then enlarged in the ratio of what it does not pay for duties, such alterations, when their influence shall be fully felt in 1842, will, as the great alterations in 1832 and 1833 have already done, doubtless tend

again to augment somewhat the whole importations and consumption of foreign articles. Another comparative view, perhaps more striking, of this consumption, is, that according to the value of the articles as estimated at the custom-house, its average amount in 1790 and '91 was about seven dollars per head to our population; in 1800 and 1801, over ten dollars per head; in 1810 and '11, about seven; but in 1820 and '21, only about six; and in 1830 and '31, only about five, or one-half of what it was thirty years before. This great difference has probably arisen, not only from the increased domestic production of certain manufactures, such as cottons, woollens, salt, and iron, and of some articles more immediately connected with agriculture, such as sugar and molasses, but from a fall in the price of many articles, making the value less of a similar quantity consumed, and from a greater extension of our population into the West, where the independent habits of the people, and the comparatively enhanced cost of foreign articles, would tend to cause a smaller consumption of them than near the sea-board, where their price is lower, and it is customary to depend more on foreign supplies.

It will be noticed that all the above computations have been made of the value, and not the quantities of the articles consumed. The latter would be more difficult to exhibit in so great detail and fullness. But if they could be, the result would, in a view connected with political economy, be more satisfactory, as showing more clearly the comparative habits of our population at different periods; because prices, especially of some manufactures, have fallen during the last forty years, probably, on an average, over fifty per cent. and our whole consumption of foreign articles has, without doubt, diminished more in value than in quantity.

But the difficulties before mentioned have prevented any further exhibit, coupled with the circumstance, that, in respect to the amount of duties, the inquiry now most pertinent and material, the result, in the present state of the tariff, would be much less important than some might at first imagine, as it would be wholly unaltered in all cases of specific rates of duty, whether the values or the quantities be detailed in the statements, and equally unaltered in over half of all the foreign goods now imported, they being at present free, and the rate of increase in their consumption, by additions to our population, or other causes, having no influence whatever on the revenue.

Hence, in looking to the future, it is essential to notice, that, if the increase in consumption of all foreign goods should continue to be on an average till 1842, as large as during the last thirty years, it would only add yearly about one and one-quarter millions to the imports of goods which are now dutiable, and on which the average revenue would not probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. But it is presumed that the increasing substitution in our importations for consumption, of free for dutiable goods, when the former will answer the desired purposes of the community, will, on account of their comparative cheapness, make the free rather than the dutiable goods usually increase, and be frequently in a ratio quite large enough to counteract or neutralize the effects of any tendency to augment the revenue, by an increased consumption of all kinds of foreign goods.

The commercial returns for 1835 were not received so as to be used in any of the above computations; but, so far as now ascertained and esti-

mated, they are given in the table, and furnish another illustration of the fluctuating character of our foreign trade, and the uncertainty of any statements founded on it, which do not extend to comparisons of various and distant periods of time.

The exports of domestic produce in the ensuing year, will, as before remarked, exert some influence on the amount of importations, and hence on the revenue from customs. But the effect of those exports on our importations for immediate consumption, including all but specie, and other articles to be again exported, will in reality always be less than is sometimes supposed; provided the domestic supplies of similar articles should, as of late years, continue rapidly to increase; and should prove to be equal in quality, and not higher in price, than similar ones imported from foreign nations. In that event, though the ability of the people to buy foreign goods will fortunately be greater, where the exports are large, yet the permanent returns from abroad will generally be more in money to be expended at home, and less in goods to be consumed. But the diversity of opinion which exists, concerning some of these considerations, has led me to submit the document annexed.

From this it appears that our whole exports, of every kind, in the last five years, including the estimates for 1835, have not exceeded those during a similar term, from 1803 to 1807 inclusive, but about forty millions, and being an excess no larger than at most intervening periods; while an extraordinary increase has taken place in our exports of domestic products, exceeding in value those during that term more than one hundred and fifty millions, and being quite double the excess at most intervening periods. Indeed, it will be seen that they have been almost a hundred per cent. larger than they were in any similar term of years previous to 1816, and have exceeded those during such a term only ten years ago, by the sum of about one hundred and fifteen millions, a difference greater than the whole amount of all our exports of domestic products during the first five years under our present form of Government. The recent average rate of increase in these exports, however, has been large, independent of the article of cotton; nor is it likely to augment during the few ensuing years. Adopting a comparison between every term of ten years, from 1792 '3, and '4, to 1832, '3 and '4, and, including all articles, it appears that the whole exports of domestic produce exhibit an increase in the last thirty years, of less than three per cent. annually, or a rate considerably lower than that of our population, though, in the previous term of ten years, by the great prosperity from our new form of Government, and the rapid progress in the cultivation of cotton, that increase was near eight per cent.; and in the high price and large exports of this article in the last term of ten years, it has been about five per cent. annually. But as that price has of late been unusually high, and is now lower, and as the demand for cotton abroad in the ensuing year is not likely to exceed, if it equals, the late customary ratio, and on which some interesting facts may be seen in the statement annexed, the value of our whole domestic exports (over one-half of which now consists of cotton) will probably be less in 1836 than 1835. This result, therefore, fortifies, rather than impairs, the correctness of the diminished estimate of our whole importations in 1836, and of the anticipated receipts of duties therefrom.

On the whole, then, as the biennial reduction in those duties which

exceed twenty per cent. takes place on the 31st instant, and will amount to near one million of dollars, as in the ensuing year the whole importations will, by the estimates, be less, and the consumption of foreign articles paying duties is for that and other reasons not likely to increase, it results, from these and some circumstances before mentioned, that the whole amount of revenue which will be received from imports during the year 1836, will probably be from one to two millions less than in 1835. If we look forward to 1842, when the tariff is, by our present laws, to undergo a great change, and if we regard, in the intervening time, the probable exports of domestic produce and imports of foreign merchandise, or the presumed consumption of that small portion of the latter paying duties, it may fairly be concluded, that after making due allowances as to all these, on account of our increasing population and wealth, and deducting those allowances from the biennial reduction, not only will the revenue accruing from customs probably diminish at the average rate of about one-third of a million per annum, or near two-thirds of a million every second year until the first of January, 1842, but then, at one blow, over two and a half millions more of the duties above twenty per cent. is to be struck off; and on the first of July, the same year, over two and a half millions more, and some new articles, for the first time, be rendered entirely free. All the reduction which is to take place in that year alone, will thus amount to between five and six millions of dollars; and the whole annual revenue from customs will, by 1843, have probably fallen to about nine, instead of its present amount, of about seventeen millions of dollars.

*Explanation of the Estimates of Receipts from Lands.*

The revenue from lands the ensuing year, has been estimated at four millions of dollars. In submitting the estimates for 1835, the amount expected to be received from this source, was, for reasons then stated, calculated half a million higher than it had ever been before, and was described as still too low, if the Department had not anticipated that large sales would be made for the Indians, the proceeds of which were not to go into the Treasury for public uses. But these last sales, delayed till the first month in the next year, have unexpectedly given place to others, all whose proceeds have so gone into the Treasury. This change, with the operation, in such unexampled force, of the circumstances detailed in those reasons, aided by such an eager thirst for the investment of surplus capital in new lands, and the bright prospects of large profits from their immediate cultivation for cotton in the southwest, with the extraordinary number of pre-emption claims allowed, has caused the actual receipts from their sales, during the year 1835, to exceed those of any previous year, by the sum of probably more than six millions of dollars.

From the fact that many of these sales have not been made to actual settlers, and that much of the land thus sold will remain in the market to aid in supplying hereafter such purchasers; from the probability that some diminution in the price of cotton, with the increased cost of labor, will lessen somewhat the ardor for new investments in land in the southwest; from the circumstances that much fewer pre-emption claims exist, and fewer public sales of lands whose proceeds belong to the Govern-



ment, by over two millions of acres, will be advertised the ensuing year; and from the presumption that the surplus capital to be re-invested, derived from the final payment of our public debt, and from the unusually great exports the last two years, will be reduced, it has not been deemed safe to estimate the receipts, for public purposes, from sales of land in 1836, at more than four millions of dollars.

Besides those receipts, the sales of the Chickasaw lands, postponed as before remarked, to the ensuing year, will probably be considerable, as the quantity offered will be about six millions of acres; and though, by treaty, the proceeds of them must be invested for the Indians, yet the sales will, to their extent, diminish the demand for other lands, whose proceeds would go into the Treasury. In looking beyond the next, and a few succeeding years, as connected with this subject, it is true that the whole lands still owned by the United States, within the boundaries of the present States and Territories, exceed the vast quantity of three hundred and thirty millions of acres; and, west of Missouri and Arkansas, perhaps seven hundred and fifty millions more, of which only seventy or eighty millions have yet been specially assigned to the Indians, or in any other way absolutely appropriated. But though three hundred and thirty millions of acres would alone be enough in quantity, at even the rate of the recent large sales, to continue, for a considerable time, to yield an important share of revenue, it must be remembered, that a demand for it will be limited generally by the extent of the increase of our population and capital; and that large portions of it, perhaps one-fourth, ought to be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of that which lies west of the present States and Territories, be considered of such an inferior quality, that it cannot be sold for cultivation till our population reaches an amount and density which will probably require ages to effect. In illustration of some of these views, it is a remarkable fact, that, of the whole quantity of land surveyed and offered at public sale, from 1789 to 1834, being about one hundred and twenty-two millions of acres, not one-third of it has been sold for any purpose whatever; and that the whole receipts, being a little under fifty millions of dollars, from the whole sales of public lands during that period, have furnished only a small amount, not exceeding three or four millions of nett revenue, beyond the whole cost, in various ways, attending their purchase and management.

But a considerable nett revenue from them, hereafter, if neither given away nor divided, can with safety be expected, and they would then tend to furnish that relief under the common burdens, and that aid towards the common and legitimate objects of the Union, which were intended to be promoted by their original cession to the General Government. The present rate of increase in our population engaged in agricultural pursuits, will not, it is presumed, for six or seven years, create a regular annual demand for immediate cultivation of over one million of acres of the public lands; and it is calculated that from two to four millions more will be bought yearly for investment of capital and re-sale.

The estimate for that time proceeds on the probable presumption that no very large portion of our old cultivated lands will be wholly abandoned, and that the new lands annually put into cultivation in the whole Union, have been, and will be to the amount of quite one-half those

bought by the actual settlers, not directly of the United States, but of the several States, or of individual owners. As the wild lands owned by several of the States, or by companies or individuals, whether belonging to them through gift, sale, or otherwise, from either former Governments or the United States, shall increase or diminish in quantity and price, the new sales by the United States are likely to be less or more, and the above proportions to become by those as well as by numerous other circumstances somewhat affected. The whole sales of public lands for speculation and investment, as well as for immediate cultivation will, therefore, from various causes, some of which have already been specified, probably fluctuate between two and five millions of acres, producing from three to six millions of dollars a year till 1842, and indeed not often exceeding the maximum till most of the rich soils are gone.

A document has been carefully prepared, which in some degree verifies these general views, as it shows that the whole sales to the close of 1834, deducting about six and one-third millions of acres, which reverted under our former system, have been only about thirty-seven and a half millions of acres during forty-five years, or on an average only about three-fourths of a million of acres yearly, for immediate cultivation and every other purpose. This quantity sold, with about sixteen millions given away as bounties in the last war, and for schools, colleges, internal improvements, and other public objects in the new States, being together almost half as much as all the sales, would, through the whole time, be taking from the public lands by both gift and sale, and for all purposes, little more, if any, when compared with our population, and the additions to it at different periods, than three millions of acres annually would be now. It may be instructive, in respect to the estimate of our future proceeds from lands, to recollect that after the present system commenced, the sales never amounted in fact to one million of acres a year till 1815 nor to two millions a year till the temptations of the credit system, and the great rise in the price of cotton to 26 and 34 cents per lb. induced larger purchases, extending to over two millions of acres in 1817, and about five and a half millions in 1819; and thus even fifteen years ago exceeding in quantity, by nearly a million of acres, the large sales of 1834, and exceeding them in the sum promised to be paid, by the almost incredible amount of more than twelve millions of dollars. But the fall of cotton in 1820 to only about half its former price, combined with other causes, left the purchasers in debt to the Government over twenty-two millions of dollars, and with the change from the credit to the cash system, reduced the sales again to much less than a million of acres a year, caused nearly six millions of the former sales to revert, and keep them down to less than a million in every year after, till the rise of cotton in 1825 gave a new impulse, which, being aided by other powerful causes, the sales gradually enlarged till they reached a million again in 1829. Since that, increasing still more rapidly, they have exceeded; during 1834, four millions of acres and during 1835 probably nine millions. Among those other causes, the more extensive introduction of steam power on the western rivers and northern lakes, with the public improvements in their navigation, and the increased facilities of intercourse by railroads and canals, have of late added much to the sales of the public lands beyond previous years, and beyond the proportional in-

crease of population. To the force of this, causes have been joined, during the last three years, as formerly suggested, the effect of the pre-emption law, the increase in the price of cotton, and the unusual abundance of surplus capital in 1835, seeking new investments. But much of the great difference to be produced by these causes has, perhaps, happened already. What extraordinary increase of population and demand for new lands in the United States, may hereafter occur by emigration from Europe, compared with former years, must depend on so many contingencies, both here and there, such as good or bad Governments, prosperity or decline of manufactures, and a taste for emigration to new lands in other quarters of the world, as at present to prevent any person from making a safe estimate.

#### *Difficulties in Estimates as to Customs and Lands.*

Comparative and speculative views, connected with the subject of our receipts from customs and lands, could be further extended, but their practical utility might be deemed problematical, as sufficient is believed to have been already stated for all general purposes. Greater confidence is felt in the estimates submitted for the receipts from customs in 1836, as that offered last year for 1835, founded on somewhat similar data, has not varied from the ascertained and estimated actual receipts over a million of dollars; but the actual receipts from lands have, for the various reasons before explained, differed largely; and, united with the failure to pass some usual and anticipated appropriations at the last session of Congress, have caused most of the increased surplus now in the Treasury. The difficulty in attaining much certainty in estimating the receipts from either customs or lands in any particular year in a country so new, enterprising and prosperous as ours, has ever been considerable, in addition to the fluctuations we always shall be liable to from short crops, pestilence, and war. But this difficulty will be more strikingly exemplified till 1842, under the material alteration from credit to cash payments, and under the continued biennial changes to which the tariff is now subjected. It was shown in 1822, in a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, that from 1802 to that time, the estimates of our whole receipts differed, either by excesses or deficiencies, from the actual receipts in different years, from one to forty-three per cent. and in customs alone, from three to seventy-three; being an average of about sixteen per cent. per annum. The difference since 1822 has been carefully examined, and is found to vary from less than one per cent. to over forty-one, and averages annually about thirteen per cent. But the effects of the irregularity of our actual receipts into the Treasury in any particular year, whether over or under the estimates, were less noticeable, and were of less comparative importance, before the final payment of the public debt, at the close of 1834, as that payment, from time to time, corrected any irregularity, and superseded what will often hereafter be inevitable without due precaution: the necessity of a resort to new legislation whenever any considerable excess or deficiency happens to occur in the whole revenue.

Besides what has already been remarked on the influence which the increased cultivation of cotton in this country has in various ways exercised, and is likely to exercise hereafter, in our revenue from customs and

lands, it might be made a subject of further and very interesting inquiry in connection with the uncertainty of the estimates on those subjects, affecting, as that cultivation does, more remotely, not only our revenue from lands and customs, but the balance of trade and the export of specie, as well as the continuance, by means of mutual dependence among great interests, of many of our peaceful and prosperous relations, both at home and abroad. But without entering, on this occasion, into further details concerning any of these points it may be mentioned as a very striking result connected with the last one, and as furnishing a strong presumption in favor of greater exemption hereafter from fluctuations by war and commercial restrictions, that while the quantity of cotton exported from this country has increased from half a million of pounds in 1790, to over three hundred and eighty millions in 1835, and has exceeded in value, during six of the ten last years, all our other exports of domestic products of every description, the manufacture of it at home, and chiefly in the northern States, has increased, from consuming only a few bales more, to ninety millions of pounds yearly, and to that extent creates a new and strong bond of reciprocal advantage and harmony. And that while we now furnish, instead of the small quantity in the first years of our Government, quite fifteen-sixteenths of the whole consumption of raw cotton by England, and seven-tenths of that by France, all the present exports of it to Europe, from all the rest of the world, do not probably equal, if those two nations could obtain the whole, one-third of what they now consume, or one-fourth of what they now import from the United States alone. And thus, while neither of them produces any of the raw article, except a little in some remote dependencies, that they have an annual manufacture now relying on it, and chiefly on the United States, equal in France to eighty millions of dollars, and in England to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; and constituting in the latter, after it supplies her own large necessities at home, over one-half in value of her great annual exports to all quarters of the globe.

*Explanation of Estimated Receipts from Miscellaneous sources.*

The estimate of receipts from bank dividends has been made at the usual rate, computed on the present amount of stock still owned by the United States, independent of what belongs to the navy pension fund. Should the bank divide a part of its capital, after the 3d of March next, and before the close of the year 1836, the dividends received for interest or profits, will probably be somewhat lower; but, on the other hand, there will then be received into the Treasury, instead of them, a due proportion of the capital stock.

This Department made reasonable inquiries of the bank itself, as to its probable course, in respect to the division of its capital, with a view to apprise Congress of the revenue which ought to be anticipated from that source in 1836, but, extraordinary as it may appear, at a period so near the close of its charter, and after the discontinuance of several of its branches, it will be seen by the correspondence annexed, that the bank had then come to no decision on the subject.

The sales of bank stock to the navy pension fund, will probably not be deemed advisable by Congress, after the 3d March next, and hence the receipts from those sales have been estimated less than usual.

It is supposed that the other receipts from miscellaneous sources will correspond nearly with those in 1835, except that the sum of \$8,235, belonging to this Government out of the Neapolitan indemnity, for the transportation of seamen, at the time our vessels were seized, having in the first instalment, been promptly and honorably paid, according to treaty, has since the last annual report, been adjusted, and credited under his general head. It gives me pleasure to add, that about \$100,000 more has been secured by means of that indemnity, on debts of long standing due from several of the claimants to the United States, and over one-fifth of it has already been paid into the Treasury. In pursuance of the act of Congress on the subject, the balance of the first instalment, as soon as the awards were completed, was paid to those entitled to it, and certificates were issued for the remainder. All due under the second instalment has since been punctually discharged by the King of the Two Sicilies, to the agent of the treasury abroad, and after some delay in its remittance from Naples to Paris, with a view to make it in a manner most advantageous to the claimants, the whole has been received here; and the nett proceeds, as soon as ascertainable, immediately paid over.

*Explanation of the Estimate of Expenditures.*

The expenditures in 1836 for ordinary purposes are, it has been seen, estimated at a still lower sum than they were for 1835. But as the present is a long session of Congress, the contingent excesses of appropriations beyond the general estimates, explained in the last annual report, have been submitted as likely to be half a million larger. It is gratifying to state, that independent of the payments towards the national debt, leaving the community with all its capital and energies entirely from that cause unburdened and untrammelled, the actual expenditures of the General Government have on other subjects since 1833, been reduced about four and a half millions of dollars a year, or near nine millions in 1834 and 1835; and the country at large, during the same period, relieved from taxation by reductions in the tariff, equal to nearly twelve and a half millions a year, or about twenty-five millions in all. The probabilities as to still further reductions in our expenditures for ordinary purposes during a number of ensuing years, excluding any extraordinary grants on account of the present large surplus, or other causes, can best be weighed by a retrospect to the chief subjects of increase during a few past years, and by a discrimination between the items, which are in their character permanent or temporary, and which still exist or have already expired.

The chief items of increased expense during those years which (from an increase in some of our national establishments, caused by obvious reasons in most cases, such as greater population and business, and a rapidly extending frontier,) will probably be somewhat permanent, if not in some instances progressive, are most of the large additions to the legislative expenses—the gradual augmentation in appropriations for the judiciary and the salaries of district judges, the new bureau of Solicitor of the Treasury, the corps of mounted dragoons in the army, the increased number of, and pay to officers in the navy, and the extra compensation to officers of the customs since the great reduction in the tariff. The chief additional items of expenditures during the last few years which may be deemed temporary in their nature, but which still continue in a

greater or less degree, are the large increase in the extinguishment of Indian titles, and in grants of revolutionary pensions; the payment of Virginia commutation claims, great additions to our light-houses and custom-houses; opening many new roads in the Territories; the continuation of the Cumberland road; the survey of the coast; more numerous allowances of miscellaneous claims; and the building of branch mints, commenced the present year, though their future support will be a new item of permanent expense. The issue of Virginia land scrip, virtually receivable instead of money for lands, is, in substance, though not in form, another large item; because, though not included in the usual exhibit of expenditures, it has in the last four years exceeded a million of dollars, and will in this, and the ensuing year, probably extend to eight hundred thousand more. The items of magnitude in our expenses which have lately existed, but are now either terminated or suspended, are the building of the Potomac bridge; though its repairs, lighting, and draws may hereafter be a durable charge. Macadamizing Pennsylvania Avenue, and several grants of money for various other purposes in the District of Columbia; repairs of the Cumberland road; finishing and enlarging some of the public buildings here; refunding large amounts of duties under former laws; the expenses of the war with the northwestern Indians in 1833; repayments for advances during the war of 1812; a large reimbursement of the naval pension fund; several special expired appropriations towards naval objects; and almost every thing connected with the public debt. A tabular statement further illustrating many of these changes, as well as others under all the most important heads of expenditure, by exhibiting the sums yearly paid under each material one from 1816 to 1834 inclusive, has been prepared with care, but is so voluminous that it will not be submitted to Congress until some other appropriate occasion.

In the estimates for extraordinary purposes the present year, it will be seen that most of the increase is called for by the omission to pass the annual appropriations last year for fortifications, and by the unusually large surplus in the Treasury, which is not wanted for ordinary objects, and which, it is supposed, can be applied usefully to hasten those great improvements connected with our military and naval defences, and which are of a character admitted by all to be national, beneficial, and constitutional. Under our high state of financial prosperity, and reposing in peace, the best period for due preparation for war, the undersigned considers the Treasury in a proper condition to meet any measures which the Executive or the appropriate departments have recommended for these desirable objects, as well as any similar and additional measures which Congress may be likely to think required by prudent foresight, and a proper regard for national character and safety.

#### V.—SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY, AND DISPOSITION OF IT.

It has been shown that the available balance in the Treasury, over all outstanding appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1836, is estimated at about ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made, and the re-

venue received in 1836, shall be as large as the estimates, and no larger, the nett surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will, probably, in the course of the ensuing year, become reduced to a sum between six and seven millions. This sum, therefore would, in those events, remain on the 1st January, 1837, as a nett surplus, unexpended and unpledged. Consequently most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, and liberally aid in promoting any constitutional objects which Congress may deem most expedient.

An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government, not only virtually without any debts, and without any direct taxation, but with about one-fourth of its whole annual expenses defrayed from sales of its own unincumbered and immense tracts of public lands, and no resort to even indirect taxation necessary, except for the other three-fourths; and the proceeds of that indirect taxation, though largely and frequently reduced, yet accumulating so fast as to require further legislation to dispose of, or invest a considerable surplus on hand. Whether this state of enviable prosperity be justly attributable to the form of our Government—to the administration of it—to the character of our people—the physical advantages of our country—or to all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation; and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance. Without dwelling on these primary causes of our fortunate condition, or discussing any secondary ones, such as the great demand and reward in this country for either labor or capital, the more appropriate inquiry, under these novel circumstances; and on an occasion like the present, seems to be to discover the most judicious course to pursue in using this surplus, and in preventing or regulating its future accumulation. The balance now on hand, or anticipated, does not differ so much in amount from that at several prior periods, as to require any extraordinary steps, if the same available mode existed, of employing it legally and beneficially without new legislation. There were three former years in our history, viz: 1815, '16, and '17, when our balances on hand, on the 1st of January each year, were respectively over 13, 22, and 14 millions of dollars, and in 1833, over 11 millions. But these balances were either unavailable for a time, or whenever productive, were soon able to be applied in the discharge of the public debt, and thus to prevent longer and larger accumulations, and to save interest. In that way, being reduced from time to time, they at no other period ever exceeded ten millions, though on four other occasions they have accumulated beyond nine millions. But, happily for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times; and, in the present prosperous state of our finances, it is respectfully submitted, that, in order to reduce the present surplus, there might be first, and judiciously, authorized, for purposes not enumerated in any of the estimates, other beneficial expenditures for objects clearly lawful and useful. Not considering it the province of this Department, in an annual report, to enter into minute details in relation to the selection of those objects, the undersigned would merely advert to a few prominent ones, about which no constitutional difficulties interpose; such as the erection of suitable and necessary buildings for the use of the General Government, whether in this city or the different States, and the earlier com-

commencement of important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the frontier defences of the country.

Since the general estimates were closed, but appended to them in a note, various additional improvements at the navy yards alone, requiring the appropriation of three and a half millions, have been specified and submitted by the Navy Department, and which, in its opinion, could be now usefully undertaken. If so many works of these descriptions should now be authorized, or hastened by Congress, as were unquestionable in their utility and character, and were likely to be sufficient to absorb the present and anticipated surplus of revenue in the Treasury from ordinary sources, it is hoped that, ere long, additional receipts from our stock in the Bank of the United States, would probably be more than sufficient to ensure their completion. But if the surplus from all sources should hereafter, from any cause, appear likely to become earlier exhausted, some of those works could be suspended, or again, as heretofore, be less rapidly hastened. If it be not deemed expedient, in this or any other manner, now to appropriate all the present surplus, this Department thinks that the most eligible course concerning any probable residus, after deducting all outstanding appropriations which may be made, and enough to render our fiscal system efficient, easy, and prompt, would be, that Congress retain such residue under its control; and provide for its investment for a short period as a provident fund, to be ready to meet any contingencies attending the great reduction contemplated in our revenue hereafter; or, in the mean time, to strengthen our financial position under the additional burden of any large claims now pending, which Congress may deem it just to allow, or at any future moment to aid under those inevitable and great fluctuations in revenue and expenditure from which no country is exempt; and which no human sagacity can wholly prevent. For all such occurrences it is often economical, and, especially in our present prosperous condition, with surplus money on hand, it is consistent with a wise foresight and sound political prudence, to be previously and well guarded. Whatever demands on such a fund may occur, before 1842, it is certain, under our existing laws, as before explained, that the revenue from customs must then, within a few months, be reduced in the large sum of nearly six millions of dollars. It is further probable that our whole revenue from customs will, by the close of that year, have fallen to only nine millions; and from lands, (for public uses) have risen not to much above four millions of dollars, both making but thirteen millions of dollars, instead of their present annual amount of over twenty. For that great and sudden change, it is very desirable that the country should then be prepared by a diminished expenditure, and a proper surplus on hand, to meet any probable deficiency, so as not to require new or increased taxation to defray the expenses then necessary. It may reasonably be expected, that the revolutionary pension list will, by that time have chiefly disappeared; the Indian titles have been mostly extinguished; our necessary and convenient public buildings throughout the country mostly finished, and our fortifications and navy, if the appropriations in the meantime be liberal, will have been placed in a proper attitude to meet any hostile aggressions without the contingence of extraordinary appropriations. By this system, evincing a just and



far-sighted liberality in grants to objects clearly national and necessary, and pursuing a course of rigid economy and due retrenchment, where the great interests of the Union will permit, our expenses, though they must, from our rapidly extending population, business, and frontier, increase in some particulars, in nearly a corresponding ratio, and may not, as a whole, become reduced exactly to the amount of revenue received; yet they will, if no unforeseen calamities occur, so nearly approach it, that a surplus of a few millions, duly invested and retained, would doubtless obviate the necessity of a resort then, or soon after, to more taxes.

The investment of this, or any other surplus not soon wanted, could be effected till wanted, in any mode most agreeable to Congress, in whom the whole power on this subject resides, and without whose express authority nothing can be taken from the Treasury for any purpose whatever. But, as it may not be deemed necessary or expedient soon to resort to any such investment, an explanation at this time of the different modes in which it might be accomplished, with the opinion of the Department on their peculiar merits and demerits, would perhaps be considered useless, and consequently only two general principles will now be proposed, which are respectfully suggested, as proper to have a material bearing on the whole subject. First, that whatever mode may be adopted, it should conform to the spirit of the act of March, 1817, which has been in successful operation ever since the surpluses became likely to be large and frequent, and which required, before the investment of them in purchase or extinguishment of the public debt, that enough should be left in the Treasury, to meet all outstanding appropriations, and two millions more to secure facility and promptitude in its various and distant operations. And, secondly, that, following the analogy of the above act, which separated the investment of any surplus for pecuniary profit entirely from the management of the public deposits and the duties of Deposit Banks, it should leave the bank agents of the Treasury as they and all its other fiscal agents, from the foundation of the Government, have been left; wholly disconnected, so far as practicable, in regard to their agencies, with the dangerous relation of borrowers from the Treasury, for reloaning and for private gain. Should either of the above courses not be deemed advisable, so far as to exhaust all the surplus on hand, the residue, if not large, could be gradually disposed of by making a further reduction, whenever just and safe, in the revenue hereafter accruing from customs.

To obtain the balance estimated to exist in the Treasury at the end of 1836, the sum of fifteen millions is computed to be received from that source, and chiefly to accrue in the ensuing year; and if a part of it should be considered not desirable for any purposes whatever, it could be much, and perhaps usefully lessened, by an early diminution of the existing duties on certain articles not supposed to be vitally connected with our domestic manufactures. The most prominent of these articles are wines and silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. They both yield, in duties, over half a million per annum; or, in 1824, wines over \$445,000, and India silks, over \$171,000; all of which might well be repealed, unless Congress should consider the former a judicious tax on a luxury, and the latter as an encouragement to the domestic product of silk, which is becoming widely and successfully established; and which, if deemed a proper object of incidental protection by legislation, (contrary to the views

lately entertained by Congress), would require a restoration of the duty on European silks, now entirely free. Other articles could be selected, on which the present duties could be reduced and repealed, at least to the extent of \$400,000 annually, without injuring, it is expected, any domestic manufactures, or agricultural branch of industry, or impairing the spirit and good faith of the compromise intended by the act of Congress, of March 3, 1833, and which the undersigned would most scrupulously preserve unviolated. On this subject, a detailed report will soon be presented to the Senate, in conformity to a resolution of that body, passed at the last session. It is his deliberate opinion, that such of those reductions as are deemed permissible under the above limitations, should now be made; and the balance remaining, if too great for common fiscal purposes, be temporarily and profitably invested, rather than a large surplus should continue to be collected for the express end of being, in any way, finally disposed of, otherwise than by appropriations to useful and constitutional objects.

The People themselves, it is believed can best manage all their own money, which they and their Representatives think may not be wanted for public purposes; and it would seem to be far preferable to leave it originally in their possession, than to withdraw it for the expensive operation of returning it substantially to the place whence it came, and that probably in a manner not conformable to the constitution, till after the delay of procuring an amendment to it, and even then, not expedient, because calculated injudiciously to strengthen the General Government, and to render the States more dependent on a great central power for yearly and important resources. Indeed, a reduction in the price of public lands, whose unusually large sales the past year are the source of most of the present surplus, would, if their sales should not thereby be much increased, seem another mode far more natural to obviate the present difficulty. But before adopting it, this and various other considerations must be weighed, and it must be fully considered, whether all the revenue anticipated from them at their present prices, would not be necessary, after the great reductions in the tariff, in 1842, and whether a resort to a higher tariff would not then become indispensable, if the average receipts from lands or customs should, from any new legislation, become then much diminished below the estimates which have been submitted on the occasion.

#### VI.—DEPOSIT BANKS AND THE CURRENCY.

This Department takes pleasure in stating that the public money continues to be collected and deposited, under the present system of selected banks, with great ease and economy in all cases, and with greater in some than at any former period. The transfers of it to every quarter of the country where it is needed for disbursement, have never been effected with more promptitude, and have been made entirely free of expense to the Treasury. The payments to creditors, officers, and pensioners have been punctual and convenient; and the whole fiscal operations through the State banks have, as yet, proved highly satisfactory. Incidental to this, the facilities that have been furnished to the commercial community in domestic exchanges, were probably never greater, or at so moderate rates. In the course of this year, additional depositories have been selected in

four States where no new ones before existed, and all the branches of the United States Bank, for some months, have been discontinued for ordinary fiscal purposes. They are, however, still used, as claimed by the Bank, under acts of Congress, for the payment of the outstanding portions of the funded debt, and of invalid and other pensions, prior to 1832, except where the Department has been notified that the branches were withdrawn, as in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, and the interior of New York. The whole number of selected banks, without including branches, is now thirty-four, being, notwithstanding the addition of four new ones, less by six, than last year.

This diminution has been effected by the discontinuance of various old, and to the Treasury, unimportant institutions, employed before 1833, in connexion with the United States Bank, and by adding no new ones, except where the public interests seemed to render it imperative or expedient. A great, though not the chief, cause of some loss, which formerly happened in the deposits in State banks, is believed to have been the multiplication of them to something over one hundred in number. The system is now arranged so as probably to require hereafter few changes, excepting two or three instances, concerning which a correspondence is now pending, unless, as is not anticipated, such onerous conditions should be exacted by Congress, of the present safe and efficient depositories, as to derange the system, induce some of them to withdraw, and compel the Department to intrust the public funds to other agents, less cautious, skilful and trustworthy. Great care has been exercised in preparing, from the last returns made to this Department, and from data since obtained by an extensive correspondence, tabular statements which show, in the most essential particulars, as near the 1st of January, 1835, and as fully as could be obtained, the names and condition of each of the State banks in the Union, of each of the selected banks, of the United States Bank, and of all combined. They exhibit, further, the capital and situation of all the banks in each of the large cities in the United States, as well as of all in each State, arranged together for convenience of reference, and the changes which have since happened in the condition of the deposite and United States banks. So far as regards the capital, discounts, &c., of all the State banks, only the general exhibit of the aggregate results in each State, is now communicated, but, in a few days, all the voluminous details on those points will be submitted to the House of Representatives, in compliance with its resolution of the 10th of July, 1832.

It will be seen that the situation of the selected banks, as a whole, bears an enviable comparison with the rest.

In all cases deemed proper, they have given collateral security, and are all believed to be entirely safe, to the extent they have been confided in. Their discounts have been, in general, somewhat increased, but, though tempted by the enterprising spirit of the times, not usually increased in a degree disproportioned to all their immediate available means. They have also, in some cases, been able to aid, and have liberally aided, other banking institutions in their neighborhood, by as large and long balances and other indulgences as would generally appear to have been sanctioned by correct principles. The names of each,

with the amount of money in each belonging to the Treasury, and subject to draft, not only at the commencement of the present year, but at the very last returns received, can be seen in three of the columns of the statement. The distribution of these sums is generally that which has been given to them by circumstances connected with their collection and disbursement. No occasion has arisen, in which the Department felt justified in making transfers of the public money, except from points where it had accumulated, in the natural course of collection, much beyond the present and early anticipated wants of the Government in that neighborhood, or in sums not proportioned to the responsibility of the public depositories there, and to points where it either would be better secured, or probably would soon be needed for disbursement, or could, from the course of trade and exchange, be more readily applied to any new objects which Congress would be likely soon to sanction. These transfers, when rendered necessary, have been performed in such directions, and so gradually, that it is believed they have tended to obviate rather than create any pressure in the money market, and to aid materially the course of business in exchanges and the other commercial operations of the country.

The Department is aware, that, in the present overflowing condition of the Treasury, the regulation of these operations, with the selection and superintendence of the deposit banks, is a task of no small difficulty and delicacy; and when governed by a strict and uniform adherence to sound principles, as has been attempted, must necessarily lead to many disappointed applications. But in the absence of that specific legislation on the subject, which has been, and still is, earnestly requested, the Department has not hesitated (it is hoped faithfully) to discharge, and frankly to explain, the duties, and the high and painful responsibility which so much discretionary power has imposed.

For various reasons of public importance, it was deemed desirable, and measures have been adopted, and recommendations urged, that the specie in the vaults of a number of the selected Banks, should be still more increased in comparison with their issues and deposits, and that a still larger portion of the whole currency of the country, especially for small purposes, should be metallic. In improvement of the currency during the past year, many of the selected banks have not only continued to obtain and pay, when wanted, to the public creditors, American gold, but have entered into salutary arrangements for the redemption, in our large cities, of most of their bills, which may be received in payment of the public dues. It is hoped, that in the progress of time, these beneficial arrangements may be further extended to most, if not all, of the bills in circulation, of the large institutions, and the introduction of hard money, for the ordinary uses of life, be facilitated, by all the banks ceasing to circulate bills of small denominations. It is gratifying to find, that since the adjournment of Congress, in addition to the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Indiana, and Kentucky, which, before that time, are believed not to have allowed the circulation of bills under five dollars, others, viz: Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Alabama, have united in similar legislative measures, except Connecticut, has, as yet, extended the prohibition to only one and two dollar bills.

In Mississippi and Illinois, it is understood that bills under five dollars have not recently been issued, and Missouri has no bank issuing bills of any denomination. So that more than two-thirds of the States have already usages or laws in existence, on this subject, of a highly salutary tendency. The great benefits which have already resulted to the general condition of the currency where such measures have been tested, besides numerous others to the security of the banks themselves, and to the less moneyed classes of society, detailed in the supplement to the last annual report from this Department, would seem to be a sufficient inducement for similar legislation on this important subject in all the States. In some of them, where no laws have yet been passed to suppress the circulation of small notes, their deposit banks have voluntarily entered into arrangements not to issue certain descriptions of them, and most of the deposit banks have, in a correspondence with the Department, evinced a willingness to co-operate in the suppression of small notes, whenever the regulation can be made general. The Treasury, so far as seemed practicable and judicious with its present powers, has endeavored to promote so desirable an end, not only by instituting the inquiries in that correspondence, but by instructions to its collecting officers not to receive in payment any bills under five dollars after the 30th of September, 1835. It proposes to go further on this point the ensuing year, so as to prevent the receipt for public dues of all bank notes under ten dollars, unless Congress in the mean time shall adopt some new provisions on this subject, similar, it is hoped, to what previously have been, and still are, urged by this Department, not only as to the deposit banks, and the kind of bills received for the revenue, but as to the suppression entirely in the District of Columbia of the circulation of any bank notes under ten dollars in amount. The means for a sound currency in this country are at present ample. Within the last two years, or from October 1st, 1833, to November 1st, 1835, in addition to the former stock of specie, there has been imported into the United States, beyond the exports from it, with a due allowance for what does not appear on the custom-house books, more than twenty-seven millions; and the produce of our own mines within that period, is estimated to have been over three millions. Hence the whole amount of specie now in the country, probably exceeds the sum of sixty-four millions, and the means of the community to obtain more from abroad, to meet any contemplated changes in the character of our currency, were never greater. The actual amount of specie returned, and estimated as belonging to all the banks in the United States, about the 1st of January, 1835, was near forty-four millions. As a portion of that may have been bullion, a sum quite equalling, if not exceeding the remainder of twenty millions, probably consists of the amount of specie in active circulation, which has been somewhat increased throughout the country during the last two years, so that, if the remaining small bills in circulation under five dollars in the whole Union, which are chiefly in seven States, and which probably do not exceed six or seven millions, were withdrawn, it would not require, to supply their places, one-third of the addition which has been made in the last two years to the national stock of the precious metals. The specie on hand, in banks, will in this way, as it ought, soon bear a larger proportion to their notes in circulation, and the security and real usefulness of all banking institutions to the community be

thus greatly augmented. The specie in active circulation, thus increased by excluding small notes, will constitute, while retained in the country, a great and safe reliance for the banks to depend on, (beside what belongs to them in their vaults,) whenever an unfavorable course of exchange abroad, or a panic at home, should cause an unusual demand for specie to be shipped abroad, to meet a balance of trade against us, or to be used in circulation at home, by those whose confidence, from real or imaginary causes, may for a time become diminished in the security of banks. When the further suppression of small notes, extending to all under ten dollars in amount, shall be deemed advisable by Congress and the States, no doubt is entertained that sufficient specie can and will be readily found to supply their place, in connection with what now exists in the country. The proportion of specie to bank notes in circulation will not then be so great as it is in all the most commercial nations in Europe. (See Table of Circulation, in Sup. Rept. 1834.) How much further it may be deemed feasible to go, with a fair prospect of advantage to the community and our currency, can be better settled at that time than at the present.

Under its new valuation, the coinage of gold at the mint, from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 1st of November, 1835, has been \$5,471,505, or over treble the amount supposed to have been coined in any previous period of similar length. The ratio has been somewhat lessened the last six months by several causes, of which an important one has been, the desire to provide more quarter eagles, and a full supply of silver change to meet the increasing demand in several States, from the withdrawal of small notes from circulation. The coinage of silver has been extended, in the first eight months of this year, to over eight and a third millions of pieces, which is believed to be much beyond the number in the same portion of any preceding year. The building of the three branch mints, and the procuring of their appropriate machinery, authorized by the act of the 3d of March last, was devolved by the President of the United States on this Department, and has been prosecuted with all practicable despatch.

The estimates and views of the Director on that subject, as well as on other improvements connected with this important and increasing establishment, will, with its whole operations the current year, and the details on the progress made in the new buildings and machinery, be seasonably presented in a separate communication; and this Department does not, on this occasion, deem it necessary to invite special attention to any thing further connected with either the mint or our coinage, except the several recommendations relating to them, which were contained in its last annual report.

The same reasons then assigned for closing, by a special act of Congress, the concerns of the sinking fund, and of the connection of the Government, after the third of March next, with the United States Bank, on the subject of both the national debt and of pensions allowed previous to 1832, apply now with increased force. It is considered that nothing need be added to the suggestions then made on these points, or on the subject of the seizure of the dividends due the United States by the Bank for its claim for damages on what is called the bill of exchange on the Government of France.

As Congress has never yet given its sanction to that claim, or made any appropriation for its payment, it is very desirable that, in its final proceedings concerning the affairs of the Government with the Bank, some special direction should be included on that subject, as well as on the reports to be required, and agency exercised over the interests of the United States in the Bank the ensuing two years, by any public officer. A direction seems proper also, as in 1812, concerning the receipt of the bills of the Bank for public dues, after the third of March next; and on the disposition or investment of the interest of the United States in its capital stock, whenever paid over to the Treasury. Some explicit action of Congress on the subject of the above claim for damages, is very desirable in another view, so as to enable this Department, in case of the receipt of any part of the French indemnity, to decide correctly whether the dividends seized by the Bank should, in any event, be considered the loss of the United States; or should be deducted from the amount received for the claimants under the treaty, in whose behalf the business was transacting, in which the demand for damages originated, and to whose credit the present act of Congress requires shall be paid into the Treasury, only "the nett proceeds" of each instalment.

#### VII.—MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

In the course of the past year, the Department has, at various ports, discontinued, as not necessary, fourteen custom-house officers, and at others reduced the compensation of a few. This has enabled it to augment the number and compensation at some other points, where the increase of business appeared to demand it, though not, in all places to the extent desired. From the diminished temptation to smuggling, under our reduced tariff, this Department has felt justified in lessening the number of revenue cutters two, or one-tenth of the whole; the number of boats three; and the number of officers and men over fifty, making hereafter an annual saving in these respects of about \$20,000. After full inquiry, all has been effected on this subject which the public interests appear now to justify, the expenses of collection in this and other particulars should be considered in reference to the *gross*, and not as is sometimes inadvertently done, the *nett* revenue; the former being the amount which the custom-house establishment must actually assess; and the difference between them being in part paid out for other objects than the mere expenses of collection; such as bounties on the fisheries, and refunding of duties. In deciding on the reasonableness of those expenses, it must be manifest that a certain number of officers, cutters, boats, &c, equal to the collection of a large sum, cannot be dispensed with, at many places, if any revenue, however small, is to be collected; else there would be no adequate security against illicit trade, and no means of furnishing proper entries, clearances, and other papers, to those engaged in navigation, though their trade may be almost exclusively in the present large amount of free goods, or in our widely extended coasting business.

In computing the rate per cent. for collecting the revenue, it must also be remembered that the rate is larger as the amount collected diminishes, and smaller as it increases, though the whole actual expense of collection per annum remains the same. Furthermore, the necessary cost of collecting \$30,000,000 at the same ports obviously need be but little more than

to collect half that sum, though the per centage, in one case, will be double what it is in the other. This Department, since the reduction of the whole duties to be collected in 1833, and the corresponding decrease in the inducements to smuggle, has endeavored to reduce the whole actual expenses, and has, in some degree, been successful; though the whole cost of collection may still constitute a larger per centage than at some former periods, as the whole amount of revenue is so much lessened.

Thus, from 1790 to 1794, that cost, though small in itself, rose in some of those years to more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on a small revenue, or to about the same as in 1833 and '34, and which is quite two per cent. lower than the average in England, and four per cent lower than in France. But, in most intermediate years, for reasons before stated, and others too obvious for recital, the cost for collecting our revenue from customs, as well as lands, has seldom exceeded  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and from the latter is now probably not half that rate. Besides the explanations already given on this subject, it is hoped that the new expenses will ere long cease, which have recently been imposed on the collection of the revenue, by the necessary preparations for making, and the actual manufacture of useful and important standard weights and measures, and uniform sets thereof, for all the custom-houses in the United States.

In addition to the recommendations in the last annual report as to light houses, it may be observed that this Department, during the recess of Congress, deemed it proper to cause a thorough inquiry to be instituted into the whole subject. The inquiry extended to the propriety of discontinuing any of the present light-houses, or of building others; the expediency of changing the height or material of any of these edifices; the best manner of lighting them, in respect to the kind or number of lamps or reflectors; the various substances used, and most suitable to give the best light at the smallest expense; and, in fine, the economy of managing the whole establishment. With this was combined a system of uniform instructions to the light-house keepers, for the discharge of their public duties. The report of the Fifth Auditor, and the correspondence growing out of this inquiry, develop some interesting facts; and the whole proceedings will, with pleasure, be laid before Congress at some other appropriate opportunity.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is accompanied by so many long and important documents, that it is herewith submitted in a separate communication. Beside the remarks made a year since by this Department on the rapid increase of duties in that bureau, and the corresponding necessity for an increase of clerks to dispose of it promptly and correctly, the experience of the present year has, by the vast sales of lands which have occurred, added new force to all that was then urged. Taking either the number of acres sold, or the amount of money received, as a guide, it will be seen by the table [see page 291.] that the business has more than doubled within the past five years.

The recommendations contained in the Commissioner's report will, it is hoped, receive that early and grave attention which the convenience and interests of the whole country, and especially the southwest and west, seem imperiously to require. As a subject of retrenchment, connected with



this bureau, where the character of the business will permit; it is suggested to Congress whether it might not be advisable to discontinue the offices in a few districts and annex them to the adjoining ones, on the ground that the public sales recently made at them, or anticipated hereafter, are not sufficient to justify the expense of continuing them at distinct offices.

Several other subjects, suggested for consideration to the last Congress, and not finally acted upon, are again, respectfully, urged on its attention, without going into a repetition of the views then submitted in relation to them.

Among the principal were, the change in the commencement of the fiscal year; a reorganization of the Treasury Department, especially to increase some of its checks; further control over some of its discretionary powers, by more specific regulations as to the deposit banks, and the keeping and disbursing of the public money; the revision of the laws as to the marine hospital fund; rebuilding the Treasury offices; legislation on the provisoes in the act of July 14, 1832, and other points, to enforce the spirit of the present tariff; and making new provisions on the number and compensation of custom-house officers. In the report and bill connected with this last matter were included several suggestions for further changes in the present system for collecting our revenue from customs, to which, on some future occasion, will be subjoined such as have since occurred from additional experience and inquiries.

Various other subjects, specially devolved on the head of this Department, have received the attention and labor which they appeared to deserve; but, from the length to which this report has already extended, the proceedings in relation to them, will, at an early day, be separately communicated to Congress. All which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Reps.*

*Statement exhibiting the value of Imports, compared with the value paying duty, the value free of duty, and also with the value exported of dutiable goods, and the consumption of dutiable articles, during the years ending on the 30th September, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.*

Year.	Value of Imports.			Value of dutiable articles exported.	Value of dutiable articles consumed.
	Total value.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.		
1832	\$101,929,266	\$86,779,813	\$14,249,453	\$18,448,857	\$68,330,956
1833	108,118,311	75,670,361	32,447,950	12,411,969	63,258,302
1834	126,521,332	58,128,152	68,393,180	10,879,520	47,248,632
1835*	151,030,368	73,587,132	77,443,236	7,399,465	66,196,667

\* The Imports and Exports during the quarter ending on the 30th September, are made up, in part, on estimates received from Collectors.

*Statement of the Estimates of Expenditures and Revenue, as exhibited in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury; also, the actual appropriations and expenditures, with the imports and exports, for the years 1833, 1834, and 1835.*

	1833.	1834.	1835.
Whole estimates for expenditures.....	\$25,295,237 17	\$23,501,994 85	\$17,183,541 52
Whole estimates for contingent expenditure..			2,500,000 00
Whole appropriations..	32,695,782 65	20,968,992 49	17,720,908 57
Whole actual expenditures	24,257,298 49	24,601,982 44	18,176,141 07
Whole est's for revenue	24,000,000 00	18,500,000 00	20,000,000 00
Whole actual revenue..	33,948,426 25	21,791,935 55	28,230,881 07
Exports: Domestic....	70,317,698 00	81,024,162 00	98,531,026 00
Foreign.....	19,822,735 00	23,312,311 00	20,424,213 00
Total Exports.....	\$90,140,433 00	104,336,473 00	118,955,239 00
Total Imports.....	\$108,118,311 00	126,521,332 00	151,030,368 00
<b>DETAILS.</b>			
<i>Estimates for—</i>			
Civil, miscellaneous, & foreign intercourse...	3,739,361 70	2,800,297 33	2,788,225 85
Military.....	10,878,790 09	11,654,942 25	9,672,854 50
Naval, .....	3,777,429 38	4,051,073 19	4,672,661 17
Public Debt.....	7,299,656 00	4,995,062 08	50,000 00
Contingent expenditures			2,500,000 00
	25,295,237 17	23,501,994 85	19,683,541 52
<i>Appropriations for—</i>			
Civil, miscellaneous, & foreign intercourse...	5,796,723 57	4,614,015 04	3,582,853 95
Military.....	13,031,187 07	11,776,604 08	9,139,820 49
Naval.....	3,867,872 01	4,578,373 37	4,998,234 13
Public Debt.....	10,000,000 00		
	32,695,782 65	20,968,992 49	17,720,908 57
<i>Expenditures for—</i>			
Civil, miscellaneous, & foreign intercourse...	5,716,245 93	4,404,728 95	3,705,368 53
Military.....	13,096,152 43	10,064,427 88	9,507,835 56
Naval.....	3,901,356 75	3,956,260 42	4,916,999 80
Public Debt.....	1,543,543 38	6,176,565 19	59,150 07
	24,257,298 49	24,601,982 44	18,189,153 96
<i>Estimates for revenue—</i>			
From Customs, .....	21,000,000 00	15,000,000 00	16,000,000 00
Lands.....	2,500,000 00	3,000,000 00	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous...	500,000 00	500,000 00	500,000 00
	24,000,000 00	18,500,000 00	20,000,000 00
<i>Actual receipts—</i>			
From Customs.....	29,032,508 91	16,214,957 15	16,680,881 00
Lands.....	3,967,682 55	4,857,600 89	11,000,000 00
Miscellaneous...	948,234 79	719,377 71	750,000 00
	33,948,426 25	21,791,935 55	28,430,881 00

*Note.—The last quarter of Imports and Exports, and of Receipts and Expenditures for 1835, depends on estimates.*

## Value of Imports and Consumption of Foreign Merchandise in the United States.

Year.	Value in Dollars.			Year.	Value in Dollars.		
	Whole Imports.	Whole exports of foreign merchandise.	Actual consumption, including free goods.		Whole Imports.	Whole exports of foreign merchandise.	Actual consumption, including free goods.
1790	28,000,000	300,000	28,500,000	1813	22,005,000	2,847,845	22,157,155
1791	29,200,000	500,000	30,000,000	1814	12,965,000	145,169	15,919,881
1792	31,500,000	1,000,000	31,500,000	1815	118,041,274	6,588,880	108,457,994
1793	31,100,000	1,750,000	30,800,000	1816	147,108,000	17,138,555	132,964,445
1794	34,600,000	6,500,000	29,500,000	1817	99,230,000	19,356,069	82,891,931
1795	69,756,263	8,800,000	68,000,000	1818	121,750,000	19,426,696	105,328,804
1796	81,486,164	26,800,000	56,686,164	1819	67,125,000	19,165,688	70,959,317
1797	75,379,406	27,000,000	50,379,406	1820	74,450,000	13,006,029	56,441,971
1798	68,551,700	38,000,000	37,551,700	1821	62,685,724	21,302,468	41,268,226
1799	79,069,743	45,528,000	35,546,143	1822	89,241,541	22,266,202	60,955,839
1800	91,252,768	49,130,877	44,121,891	1823	77,579,267	27,543,692	50,085,645
1801	111,863,511	46,642,721	66,720,790	1824	80,549,007	25,387,157	55,211,350
1802	76,833,338	35,774,971	42,559,362	1825	96,840,075	32,590,643	63,749,492
1803	64,666,666	13,594,072	52,072,594	1826	84,974,477	24,589,612	60,484,365
1804	85,000,000	36,231,597	50,768,403	1827	79,494,068	23,408,136	56,086,832
1805	120,600,000	53,179,019	69,420,961	1828	69,503,624	21,595,017	66,914,807
1806	129,410,000	60,283,284	71,126,766	1829	74,492,697	16,659,479	57,534,049
1807	136,500,900	59,643,558	81,856,442	1830	70,676,920	14,367,479	56,499,441
1808	56,990,000	12,997,414	46,992,586	1831	109,191,124	20,089,526	83,157,596
1809	59,400,000	20,797,531	41,602,469	1832	101,029,266	24,039,473	76,969,793
1810	85,400,000	24,391,295	64,008,705	1833	108,118,311	19,522,735	88,255,576
1811	58,400,000	16,022,790	40,377,210	1834	126,521,332	23,812,611	102,708,521
1812	77,030,000	8,495,127	71,534,873	1835*	151,030,868	20,424,213	130,606,155

\* Partly estimated for the quarter ending 30th September, 1835.

## REMARKS.

1. Prior to 1821, the Treasury Reports did not give the value of the Imports. Their value from 1793 to 1801 has been taken from Pitkin's Statistics. The value of those in 1815, from Seybert. The value of those in 1802, 1803, 1804, 1807, 1817, 1818, 1819, and those from 1790 to 1795, from manuscript notes and estimates now made in the Department. The value of those in 1805, 1806, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816, and 1820, from calculations and comparisons with other years. The value of the Imports from 1821 to 1834, inclusive, has been taken from official documents.

In Blodget's Manual, page 62, is an estimate of Imports from 1790 to 1804; but it is too low in amount, being only as follows, though including the stock, furniture, &c. of emigrants.

In 1790 - -	\$17,500,000	In 1795 - -	\$48,000,000	In 1800 - -	\$71,800,000
1791 - -	19,000,000	1796 - -	68,000,000	1801 - -	88,900,000
1792 - -	22,000,000	1797 - -	52,000,000	1802 - -	73,000,000
1793 - -	20,000,000	1798 - -	63,000,000	1803 - -	56,000,000
1794 - -	34,000,000	1799 - -	79,500,000	1804 - -	80,000,000

2. As the books of Exports from 1790 to 1803 were lost or destroyed during the war, (see letter of Register of Treasury, 28th October, 1834,) the amount of Exports of Foreign Merchandise from 1790 to 1790 have now been estimated in the Department from official returns. In Blodget's Manual, page 64, is a different estimate for those years, which is as follows:

In 1790 - -	\$1,800,000	In 1792 - -	\$5,945,568	In 1794 - -	\$16,843,628
1791 - -	3,799,202	1793 - -	10,591,783	1795 - -	29,791,506

Those from 1796 to 1802 have been taken from various sources believed to be authentic, and in part from data given in the annual Treasury Report of December, 1801. Their

values from 1803 to 1830 have been copied from Pitkin's Statistics, and are believed to be chiefly from official documents—and from 1830 to 1834 from official returns on file. Free goods are included in the total of Exports, but not in any account of Imports previous to 1819. Hence, up to that year has been added for the consumption of free goods,

In 1790 and 1791, \$1,000,000 per annum. In 1797 to 1809, \$2,000,000 per annum.  
1792 to 1796, 1,500,000 do. 1807 to 1818, 3,000,000 do.

*Value of Exports of the United States, from 1790 to 1835.*

Years.	Whole Exports.	Exports of Domestic Products.	Years.	Whole Exports.	Exports of Domestic Products.
1790	\$20,205,156	\$19,666,000	1813	\$27,855,997	\$25,008,132
1791	19,012,041	18,500,000	1814	6,927,441	6,782,272
1792	20,753,098	19,000,000	1815	52,557,753	45,974,403
1793	26,109,572	24,000,000	1816	81,920,452	64,781,896
1794	33,026,233	26,500,000	1817	82,671,569	58,313,500
1795	47,989,472	39,500,000	1818	93,281,133	73,854,437
1796	67,064,079	40,764,097	1819	70,142,521	50,976,838
1797	56,850,206	29,850,206	1820	69,691,669	51,683,640
1798	61,527,097	28,527,097	1821	64,974,328	43,671,894
1799	78,665,522	33,142,522	1822	72,160,281	49,874,079
1800	70,971,780	31,840,903	1823	74,699,030	47,155,408
1801	94,115,925	47,473,204	1824	75,986,657	50,649,500
1802	72,483,160	36,708,189	1825	99,535,388	66,944,745
1803	55,000,033	42,205,961	1826	77,595,322	53,055,710
1804	77,699,074	41,467,477	1827	82,324,827	58,921,691
1805	95,566,021	42,387,002	1828	72,264,686	50,669,669
1806	101,536,963	41,253,727	1829	72,358,671	55,700,193
1807	108,843,150	48,699,592	1830	73,840,508	59,462,029
1808	22,430,960	9,433,546	1831	81,310,583	61,277,027
1809	52,203,233	31,405,702	1832	87,176,943	63,137,470
1810	66,757,970	42,366,675	1833	90,140,433	70,317,698
1811	61,316,833	45,294,043	1834	104,336,973	81,024,162
1812	38,527,236	30,032,109	1835*	118,955,239	98,531,026

\* Partly estimated for quarter ending 30th September, 1835.

*Note.*—The above are mostly from official returns, except the Domestic Exports from 1790 to 1795, which have been recently estimated by the Department from the quantities on record, and comparative statements, except in 1791, the value of which were then estimated in the Annual Report for the calendar year.

In Blodget's Manual, page 64, the Exports of all kinds are given, and of Domestic Products. They do not differ much, except from 1790 to 1798, which are computed by him as follows:

Years.	Whole Exports.	Exports of Domestic Products.	Years.	Whole Exports.	Exports of Domestic Products.
1790	\$16,000,000	\$14,200,900	1795	\$46,855,856	\$18,064,050
1791	18,399,202	14,600,000	1796	67,064,097	20,024,021
1792	21,005,568	15,060,500	1797	51,294,710	24,052,671
1793	26,011,783	15,420,000	1798	61,327,411	27,991,413
1794	33,043,725	16,200,100			

## MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Mint of the United States was established by the act of 2d of April 1792, at Philadelphia; where, in virtue of several acts of Congress, it has ever since continued:

## OFFICERS OF THE MINT.

<i>Robert M. Patterson</i> ,.....	Director.....	\$2000 00
<i>William Findlay</i> ,.....	Treasurer.....	1200 00
<i>Adam Eckfeldt</i> ,.....	Chief Coiner.....	1500 00
<i>Jacob R. Eckfeldt</i> ,.....	Assayer.....	1500 00
<i>Joseph Cloud</i> ,.....	Melter and Refiner.....	1500 00
<i>William Kneass</i> ,.....	Engraver.....	1200 00
<i>Franklin Peale</i> ,.....	Assistant Assayer.....	1000 00
<i>John S. Beneset</i> ,.....	Treasurer's Clerk.....	1000 00
<i>William E. Du Bois</i> ,.....	Director's Clerk.....	700 00
<i>Ed. Sprague</i> ,.....	Bookkeeper.....	600 00

## OPERATIONS OF THE MINT IN 1835.

The coinage executed during the year 1835, has amounted to \$5,668,667, comprising \$2,186,175 in gold coins, \$3,443,003 in silver, and \$39,489 in copper; and composed of 15,996,342 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles	- - -	371,534	pieces, making	- - -	\$1,857,870
Quarter eagles,	-	131,402	do do	- - -	328,505
Half dollars,	-	5,352,006	do do	- - -	2,676,003
Quarter dollars,	-	1,952,000	do do	- - -	488,000
Dimes,	- - -	1,410,000	do do	- - -	141,000
Half Dimes,	- - -	2,760,000	do do	- - -	138,000
Cents,	- - -	3,878,400	do do	- - -	38,784
Half cents,	- - -	141,000	do do	- - -	705
<u>15,996,342</u>					<u>\$5,668,667</u>

The deposits of gold within the year have amounted, in round numbers, to \$1,845,000, of which \$698,000 was from bullion derived from the gold mines in the United States.

The amount of gold bullion in the vaults of the Mint, at the end of the year, was \$77,880, all of which was deposited in December. The amount of silver bullion in the vaults was \$780,600, all of which was deposited in November and December.

The amount of gold coinage is less than that of 1834 by \$1,768,095. This difference has arisen, in part, from the recoinage of American gold of the former ratio, which amounted, in 1834, to \$1,067,000, and in 1835, to only \$160,000.

The silver and the copper coinages are greater than in any former year, and the whole number of pieces struck exceeds that in any former year by more than four millions.

In consequence of an unusual demand for small silver coins, the amount of this coinage, for the last year, has been so great as nearly to equal the whole of that for the four years preceding.

Measures have been taken recently, and are now in progress, for introducing improvements in the processes and machinery of the Mint by which

it is believed that the efficiency of the establishment may be much increased. Heretofore the milling and coining have been done exclusively by human labor. New machines are nearly completed by which these operations will be executed with steam power. The humid assay for silver has been successfully introduced, and new arrangements for the assay by fire are about to be commenced.

*Amount of Gold received annually from the Gold Region of the United States, from 1824 to 1835, inclusive.*

Years.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Not ascertained	Total.
1824	-	\$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,000
1825	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
1826	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
1827	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
1828	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	46,000
1829	\$2,500	134,000	\$3,500	-	-	-	-	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	\$212,000	-	-	-	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	-	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	-	-	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	-	-	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	-	-	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	-	12,200	698,500
	312,900	2,317,500	242,900	1,478,900	12,100	1,000	12,200	4,377,500

An ACT to Establish Branches of the Mint of the United States.

**SEC. 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That branches of the mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklinburg county, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. And for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery for the several branches aforesaid, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; for the branch at Charlotte, fifty thousand dollars; for the branch at Dahlonega, fifty thousand dollars.

**SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That, so soon as the necessary buildings are erected for the purpose of well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner. And the superintendent of each mint shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law, and the salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows:

For the branch at New Orleans, to the superintendent, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the treasurer, the sum of two thousand

dollars; to the chief coiner, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, melter, and refiner, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to two clerks, the sum of twelve hundred dollars each; to the subordinate workmen, and servants, not exceeding twenty in number, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. For the branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega, to the superintendents, each the sum of two thousand dollars; who shall respectively discharge the duty of treasurers; to the chief coiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayers, melters, and refiners, each the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the clerks, not exceeding one at each branch, the sum of one thousand dollars; and to the subordinate workmen and servants, not exceeding the number of five at each of the said branches, such wages and allowances shall be paid as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. And for the purpose of paying the said salaries, wages, allowances, and the incidental expenses of the said branches of the mint, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; for the branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation before some Judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the general direction of the business of the said branches of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns, periodically, and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said branches; also, for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at each branch, and at the mint itself; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness in the coins stamped at each place; and for that purpose, to require the transmission and delivery to him, at the mint, from time to time, such parcels of the coinage of each branch as he shall think proper to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws, and parts of laws, made for the regulation of the mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the mint or coinage of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, declared to be in full force, in relation to each of the branches of the mint by this act established, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. [*Approved, March 3, 1835.*]

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

*List of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the Bank of the United States, and its Branches, in Office on the 30th day of September, 1835.*

*Directors of the Bank of the United States.*

<i>Directors of the Bank of the United States.</i>	Richard Willing.....Director.
Nicholas Biddle.....President.	Joshua Lippincott.....do..
John Sergeant.....Director.	Henry Pratt.....do..
James C. Fisher.....do..	Robt. Lenox, of N. Yerk.....do..
Charles Chauncey.....do..	Chas. A. Davis.....do..
Matthew Newkirk.....do..	Roswell L. Colt, of Mary'd.....do..
Lawrence Lewis.....do..	James Swan.....do..
Daniel W. Coxe.....do..	Jas. R. Pringle, of S. Car.....do..
John Bohlen.....do..	<i>Directors appointed by the President.</i>
John R. Neff.....do..	Charles Macalester.....Director.
William Platt.....do..	Cheney Hickman.....do..
Alexander Henry.....do..	Edward D. Ingraham.....do..
M. L. Bevan.....do..	Samuel Jaudon.....Cashier.

## BRANCH BANKS.

*Office at Portland.*

Joshua Wingate.....President.
Marshall French.....Director.
Noah Hinckley.....do..
Joseph Adams.....do..
John Purinton.....do..
John Dunlap.....do..
Luther Jewitt.....do..
William Oxnard.....do..
T. A. Alexander.....Cashier.

*Boston.*

William Appleton.....President.
J. W. Paige.....Director.
George Hallett.....do..
Abm. Sturgis.....do..
Thos. C. Cary.....do..
Francis Staunton.....do..
A. C. Lombard.....do..
R. D. Shepard.....do..
John Parker.....do..
J. K. Mills.....do..
Daniel P. Parker.....do..
Horace Gray.....do..
John Hooper.....do..
S. Frothingham.....Cashier.

*Providence.*

Philip Allen.....President.
Jefferson Borden.....Director.
Samuel Arnold.....do..
Wm. Blodget.....do..
John Farnum.....do..
John Slater.....do..
Charles Potter.....do..
Isaac Brown.....do..
Trueman Beckwith.....do..
N. Waterman, Jr.....Cashier.

*New York.*

Isaac Lawrence.....President.
Peter J. Nevius.....Director.
Daniel Hadden.....do..
Wm. W. Woolsey.....do..
John R. Hurd.....do..
Henry Neeland.....do..
James Boyd, Jr.....do..
Isaac S. Hone.....do..
John Rathbone, Jr.....do..
Samuel F. Mott.....do..
James Boorman.....do..
Andrew Foster.....do..
M. Robinson.....Cashier.



*Baltimore.*

John McKim, Jr.....President.  
 Thomas Wilson.....Director.  
 F. W. Brune.....do..  
 Robert Gilmor.....do..  
 Samuel W. Smith.....do..  
 James Beatty.....do..  
 Samuel McDonald.....do..  
 Robert A. Taylor.....do..  
 Solomon Betts.....do..  
 Samuel Hoffman.....do..  
 William Riffin.....do..  
 John White.....Cashier.

*Washington.*

Samuel H. Smith.....President.  
 Thomas W. Pairo.....Director.  
 William S. Nicholls.....do..  
 William C. Gardner.....do..  
 William Laird.....do..  
 Darius Claggett.....do..  
 William H. Miller.....do..  
 John Rodgers.....do..  
 Thomas Swann.....do..  
 Raphael Semmes.....do..  
 Richard Smith.....Cashier.

*Richmond.*

Richard Anderson.....President.  
 Edwin Robinson.....Director.  
 James Gibbon.....do..  
 Robert D. Murchie.....do..  
 William Galt.....do..  
 Beverly Blair.....do..  
 Henry W. Moncure.....do..  
 Abraham Warwick.....do..  
 Alexander F. Taylor.....do..  
 Isaac Davenport.....do..  
 Lewis Webb.....do..  
 J. Robertson.....Cashier.

*Norfolk.*

John Tabb.....President.  
 Wm. H. Thompson.....Director.  
 Wm. G. Camp.....do..  
 Isaac Talbot.....do..  
 Arthur Emerson.....do..

John N. Tazewell.....Director.  
 Christopher Fry.....do..  
 H. Allmand, Jr.....do..  
 G. B. Cooke.....do..  
 John Allmand.....do..  
 Robert Souther.....do..  
 Robert B. Butt.....do..  
 Joseph L. Roberts.....Cashier.

*Fayetteville.*

John Huske.....President.  
 James H. Hooper.....Director.  
 Thomas C. Blake.....do..  
 Charles P. Mallett.....do..  
 Beverly Daniel Raleigh.....do..  
 Wm. Nott.....do..  
 John Kelly.....do..  
 Lewis Brown.....do..  
 Duncan McNeill.....do..  
 J. W. Sandford.....Cashier.

*Charleston.*

Joseph Johnston.....President.  
 John Frazer.....Director.  
 H. A. Dessausure.....do..  
 R. Carnochan.....do..  
 James Adger.....do..  
 Simon Magwood.....do..  
 J. E. Bonneau.....do..  
 J. A. Winthrop.....do..  
 Samuel Patterson.....do..  
 John Lewis.....do..  
 James Lamb.....do..  
 Jonathan Lucas.....do..  
 F. Bacot.....Cashier.

*Savannah.*

John Cumming.....President.  
 John M. Berrien.....Director.  
 George Jones.....do..  
 Richard W. Habersham.....do..  
 P. M. Kollock.....do..  
 S. H. Fay.....do..  
 R. L. Taylor.....do..  
 Wm. P. Hunter.....do..  
 James Potter.....do..  
 Robert Habersham.....do..  
 Wm. Thorne Williams.....do..

Joseph H. Burroughs.....Director.  
Austin R. Gordin.....do..  
J. Hunter.....Cashier.

*Mobile.*

P. McLoskey.....President.  
H. Hitchcock.....Director.  
George W. Owen.....do..  
Edward Martineau.....do..  
Thomas M. English.....do..  
Martin Durand.....do..  
S. Stebbens.....do..  
Lewis Judson.....do..  
William Crothers.....do..  
Alexander Pope.....do..  
Edward Hall.....do..  
Calvin Norris.....do..  
Charles Dillinger.....Director.  
George Poe, Jr.....Cashier.

*New Orleans.*

Thomas Urquhart.....President.  
John B. Byrne.....Director.  
James Calles.....do..  
James Ramsay.....do..  
J. U. Lavillebeuvre.....do..  
Wm. A. Gasquet.....do..  
George P. Bowers.....do..  
George M. Lee.....do..  
Charles A. Jacobs.....do..  
H. S. Buckner.....do..  
Jonathan Montgomery.....do..  
James Saul.....do..  
N. N. Wilkinson.....do..

*Natches.*

L. B. Marshall.....President.  
John N. Helm.....Director.  
Benjamin Wade.....do..  
J. T. McMurran.....do..  
David Hunt.....do..  
Aglett Buckner.....do..  
D. C. Mitchie.....do..  
J. P. Walworth.....do..  
Wm. St. John Elliott.....do..  
Elias Ogden.....do..  
Daniel C. Miller.....do..  
John F. Gillespie.....do..  
Benjamin F. Young.....do..  
T. Henderson.....do..

*St. Louis.*

John O'Fallen.....President.  
George Collier.....Director.  
Archibald Gamble.....do..  
John Kerr.....do..  
P. Choutinn, Jr.....do..  
Jesse G. Lindell.....do..  
William Glasgow.....do..  
Daniel D. Page.....do..  
Michael Tesser.....do..  
Hezekiah King.....do..  
Charles Mulliken.....do..  
H. S. Cox.....Cashier.

*Nashville.*

Thomas H. Fletcher.....President.  
Henry M. Rutledge.....Director.  
James P. Clark.....do..  
Jacob McGavock.....do..  
John Shelby.....do..  
Thomas Washington.....do..  
Foster G. Crutcher.....do..  
Robert Farquharson.....do..  
George Wilson.....do..  
Joseph B. Knowles.....do..  
Andrew Erwin, Jr.....do..  
Joseph P. Brown.....do..  
J. Sommerville.....Cashier.

*Cincinnati.*

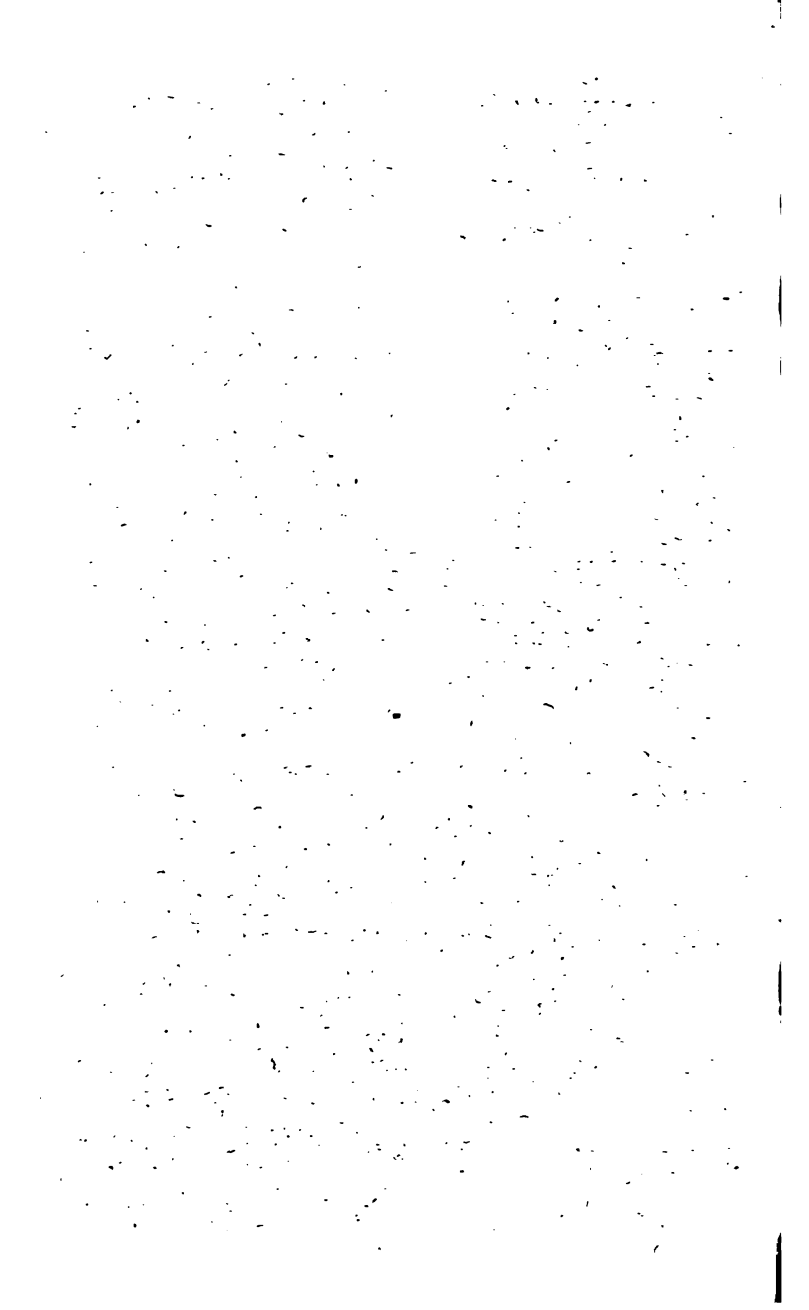
James Reynolds.....President.  
Thomas W. Bakewell.....Director.  
Charles Sonntag.....do..  
Daniel H. Horne.....do..  
Archibald Irwin.....do..  
W. G. Pendleton.....do..  
Samuel E. Foote.....do..  
P. Benson.....Cashier.

*Pittsburg.*

A. Brackenridge.....President.  
John Little.....Director.  
James Park.....do..  
Thomas Bakewell.....do..  
Benj. Darlington.....do..  
Abishai Way.....do..  
Wm. Holmes.....do..  
Samuel Thompson.....do..  
John D. Davis.....do..  
James Thompson.....do..  
J. Thaw.....Cashier.

and dis- counts.	Stocks.	Due to other banks.	Circulation.	Other liabil- ities.
M 246,509	-	\$119,585	\$1,769,320	\$127,950
N 929,235	-	-	1,389,970	-
V 870,813	\$10,000	2,682	1,463,713	-
M 901,142	-	2,216,248	7,868,472	8,431,805
R 694,331	234,971	-	1,290,785	154,411
C 999,656	365,000	25,673	2,685,400	2,000
N 775,200	551,568	16,551,841	16,427,963	4,886,845
N 43,189	-	-	30,247	1,000
P 739,130	2,106,819	13,737,703	7,818,001	\$15,510
D 232,830	157,731	20,473	622,397	-
M 520,683	1,705,705	2,004,560	1,923,055	4,249
D 15,524	366,712	337,681	692,536	-
V 77,304	128,715	149,990	5,593,198	-
N 360,977	20,335	216,889	2,241,964	15,124
S 986,441	473,972	-	2,288,030	-
G 714,851	1,229,662	499,827	3,694,329	25,611
F 233,209	7,959	6,441	133,531	10,000
A 19,586	-	1,008,578	3,472,413	186,364
L 888,839	40,000	3,397,667	5,114,082	1,389,831
M 79,650	16,930	680,987	2,418,475	-
T 40,087	-	119,795	3,189,220	119,165
K 74,066	1,180,000	1,067,499	2,771,154	1,574,534
M 85,707	-	55,727	-	-
I 13,902	-	5,739	178,810	200,000
I 31,843	-	3,985	456,065	-
O 71,250	2,500	667,942	5,654,048	213,713
M 336,225	-	16,729	636,676	-
185,179	8,598,579	7,512,641	81,763,854	17,958,112
E 37,619	612,000	2,340,865	4,538,844	704,669
222,798	9,210,579	8,853,506	86,352,698	*18,662,781
B 41,036	-	2,119,072	17,339,797	657,694
163,834	9,210,579	11,972,578	103,692,495	19,320,475

on to these, eleven have



	Foreign ex- change.	Expenses.	lost amt est.	Circulation.	Private deposits.	Other liabilities.
65	-	\$888 85	10	\$56,496 00	\$49,969 01	\$1,477 46
26	-	27 62	57	65,851 00	31,533 63	600 50
06	-	-	38	32,907 00	58,040 06	282 00
82	-	9,538 24	52	164,571 00	230,457 45	98 50
03	-	2,272 44	00	320,052 00	278,411 86	581 00
49	-	363 75	98	73,458 00	39,646 20	579 84
00	-	1,824 74	73	33,036 00	33,824 67	6,679 88
74	-	951 59	32	128,287 00	29,697 04	920 00
57	-	3,865 69	71	328,438 00	1,028,702 47	198,786 89
57	-	-	60	300,391 84	1,824,144 44	231,200 24
08	-	1,608 14	72	602,909 00	1,848,026 67	80,167 04
77	-	7,979 42	35	324,780 00	506,732 39	3,129 06
68	-	12,575 65	83	80,390 00	124,677 54	312 97
60	-	434 13	59	142,902 00	696,023 70	20,505 49
29	-	291 74	96	226,786 91	280,324 16	-
48	\$59,497 96	-	35	2,984,895 00	1,598,653 82	68,687 81
86	909 58	1,771 00	60	429,644 00	195,843 46	-
77	-	3,824 20	56	930,477 57	270,107 01	2,836 00
57	41,223 74	5,251 47	66	1,785,303 35	895,833 56	163,619 67
26	-	3,053 11	50	1,289,420 00	417,828 69	7,396 87
71	349,395 45	191 50	74	1,149,825 00	1,017,765 72	543,141 32
47	-	17,613 34	46	378,123 83	219,134 69	46,857 96
03	-	1,717 37	95	2,244,831 73	243,267 71	50,561 00
29	-	1,620 79	49	322,990 00	122,750 54	3,152 50
18	-	1,090 96	37	302,474 00	103,927 11	5,264 64
48	-	5,198 70	05	455,573 00	284,537 66	2,187 50
19	-	105 73	94	-	39,865 80	509 86
55	-	-	-	232,956 00	146,124 31	-
01	-	1,048 18	05	134,228 00	45,690 21	127 50
46	451,026 73	85,108 35	07	15,521,997 23	12,661,540 98	1,430,663 50
35	132,297 10	38,834 31	30	17,339,797 90	7,844,798 49	4,500,214 80

checks drawn upon it to the extent there to provide the funds to meet the checks. It executed the agreement signed as included with the Selected Banks. own; the Bank of Bristol, a very Department for some years past. They had



# Banks in the United States, 1811—1835.

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## Number and Capital of all the Banks in the United States at different periods.

STATES.	January 1, 1811.			January 1, 1815.			January 1, 1816.			January 1, 1820.			June, 1834.			January, 1835.		
	No. banks.	Capital.		No. banks.	Capital.		No. banks.	Capital.		No. banks.	Capital.		No. banks.	Capital.		No. banks.	Capital.	
Maine, - - -	6	\$1,340,000		8	\$1,380,000		14	\$1,960,000		16	\$2,050,000		18	\$2,777,000*		36	\$3,560,860	
N. Hampshire, -	8	815,230		10	941,152		10	998,151		10	1,002,976		18	2,371,300		26	2,655,008	
Vermont, - - -	15	6,292,144		21	11,050,000		26	11,430,000		28	10,481,700		57	915,000		105	1,031,815	
Massachusetts, -	13	1,917,000		14	2,082,000		16	3,317,320		16	2,083,028		102	28,236,260		18	30,409,450	
Rhode Island, -	5	1,033,000		10	3,555,740		10	4,017,575		13	3,085,028		47	7,488,748		60	8,897,482	
Connecticut, -	8	7,337,760		26	12,046,518		27	12,766,766		33	18,083,774		51	5,708,015		31	8,897,482	
New York, - - -	3	7,397,740		3	2,131,000		11	2,073,115		14	2,136,940		18	2,017,009		87	21,381,450	
New Jersey, -	4	6,153,080		4	1,068,818		43	16,384,897		36	14,691,786		33	14,610,333		44	17,038,444+	
Pennsylvania, -	6	4,895,302		17	7,832,802		26	8,406,782		14	6,708,131		15	6,250,495		7	9,000,000+	
Delaware, - - -	4	2,341,395		10	4,078,568		10	4,394,013		13	5,582,310		9	3,875,794		28	7,662,539	
Dist. Columbia, -	1	1,500,000		4	4,121,697		13	4,912,177		4	5,912,108		4	5,571,100		5	5,013,915	
Virginia, - - -	3	1,976,000		3	1,576,000		3	2,776,000		3	3,064,887		3	1,824,725		4	5,340,800	
N. Carolina, -	4	3,475,000		5	3,730,000		5	3,332,758		5	4,475,000		6	3,105,000		7	5,404,935	
S. Carolina, -	1	216,000		2	633,560		2	7,602,000		4	2,401,910		4	4,631,000		8	7,483,318	
Georgia, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		13	6,534,691		13	6,783,308	
Florida, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		3	1,000,000+		3	1,14,390+	
Alabama, - - -	1	154,000		3	1,432,200		3	1,452,200		3	409,119		1	643,503		3	6,107,283	
Louisiana, - - -	1	100,000		1	100,000		1	100,000		4	2,897,430		1	4,308,207*		4	27,173,145	
Mississippi, -	1	100,000		2	212,082		4	815,281		1	900,000		10	23,064,755*		11	37,173,145	
Tennessee, -	1	240,400		2	989,179		2	2,087,000		8	2,119,783		3	3,065,808*		5	4,890,198†	
Kentucky, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		43	8,967,431		3	2,243,227*		3	2,890,381	
Missouri, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		1	260,000		3	1,975,418		6	4,898,068	
Illinois, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		2	140,910		-	-		1	278,739	
Indiana, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		2	202,877		-	-		1	800,000	
Ohio, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		21	2,061,927		-	-		0	6,380,741†	
Michigan, - - -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	698,980	
U. S. Bank, -	88	43,610,601		208	89,249,500		240	89,822,432		307	102,210,611		505	170,133,788		557	194,484,301	
Total, - - -	80	\$2,010,601		208	89,249,500		246	89,822,432		308	137,310,611		507	205,123,788		558	289,484,301	

Estimated capital of seven banks from which no returns.

Total capital.

\* Amount of capital in these States, given in part from estimate, according to report of June 24, 1834. † Returns of capital not complete.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

*List of United States Land Districts, showing the dates of the laws under which they were established.*

*Note.*—Those marked thus \* were in operation under the system of *Credit sales*. Those without the asterisk commenced operations under the *Cash system of sales*.

*Ohio.*

*Marietta Land District, established by the act of.....	May 10, 1800
*Zanesville.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1803
*Steubenville.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 10, 1800
*Chillicothe.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 10, 1800
*Cincinnati.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 10, 1800
*Wooster, originally Canton.....do.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1807
Lima, formerly Wapakonnetta, originally Piqua.....	March 3, 1819
Bucyrus, formerly Tiffin, originally Delaware.....	March 3, 1819

*Indiana.*

*Jeffersonville Land District, established by the act of	March 3, 1807
*Vincennes.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	March 26, 1804
Indianapolis, originally Brookville.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1819
Crawfordsville, originally Terre Haute.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1819
Fort Wayne.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 8, 1822
La Porte.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	March 2, 1833

*Illinois.*

*Shawneetown Land District, established by the act of	Febr'y 21, 1812
*Kaskaskia.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	March 26, 1804
*Edwardsville.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	April 29, 1816
Vandalia.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 11, 1820
Palestine.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 11, 1820
Springfield.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	May 8, 1822
Danville.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	Febr'y 19, 1831
Quincy.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	Febr'y 19, 1831
Galena, N. W. District.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	June 26, 1834
Chicago, N. E. District.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	June 26, 1834

*Missouri.*

*St. Louis Land District, established by the act of.....	March 3, 1811
*Fayette, originally Franklin, District of Howard Co....	Febr'y 17, 1818
Jackson, District of Cape Girardeau county.....	Febr'y 17, 1818
Palmyra, District of Salt river, established by act of....	May 26, 1824
Lexington, Western District of Missouri.....do.....	March 3, 1823
Springfield, established by act of.....do.....do.....	June 26, 1834

*Louisiana.*

Ouchita, Northern District, established by the act of....	March 3, 1811
*Opelousas, South Western District.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1811
New Orleans, South Eastern District.....do.....do.....	March 3, 1811
St. Helena Court House, District West of Pearl river, and East of the Island of New Orleans—District or- ganized by the act of 25th April, 1812—Land Office established by the act of.....	March 3, 1819



* Washington, District West of Pearl river, established by the act of.....	March 3, 1903
Augusta, District of Jackson county—Land office originally at Jackson C. H.—District originated per act of 25th of April, 1812—Land office established per the act of.....	March 3, 1819
Mount Selus, originally at Jackson—District of Lands ceded by the Choctaws, by a treaty of 18th October, 1820—established by act of.....	May 6, 1822
Columbus, N. E. District } Ceded by the Choctaws, by treaties of Oct'r 18, 1820, & Sept. 27, 1830, }	March 2, 1833
Choctawhatchee, N. W. Dist. }	March 2, 1833

*St. Stephens, District East of Pearl river, established by act of.....	March 3, 1803
*Huntsville, originally at Nashville, Tennessee, District of Madison county—Huntsville was originally called Twickenham—established by act of.....	March 3, 1807
*Cahaba, originally at Milledgeville, Ga., established by act of.....	March 3, 1807
Tuscaloosa.....do.....	March 11, 1820
Sparta, originally Conecuh Court House.....do.....	May 11, 1820
Demopolis.....do.....	March 2, 1833
Montgomery, { Lands acquired by the treaty with the }	July 10, 1832
Mardisville, { Creeks, concluded March 24, 1832, }	July 10, 1832

*Detroit Land District, established by the act of.....	March 26, 1804
Monroe, Southern District of Michigan.....do.....	March 3, 1823
(District abolished.)	
White Pigeon Prairie.....do.....	Febr'y 19, 1837
Monroe, (re-established in part,).....do.....	Jan'y 30, 1835
Mineral Point, Wisconsin District,.....do.....	June 26, 1834
Green Bay,.....do.....	June 26, 1834

†Little Rock, Arkansas District, established by act of...	Febr'y	17, 1818
†Batesville, Lawrence county District.....do.....	Febr'y	17, 1818
Wayetteon, Red river District.....do.....	June	25, 1832
Fayetteville.....do.....	June	25, 1832
Helena, Mississippi District.....do.....	June	26, 1834

Tallahassee, District of West Florida, established by  
the act of..... March 3, 1822  
St. Augustine, District of East Florida.....do..... March 3, 1823

† District boundaries modified per act of 28th June, 1932, by which act the District of Lands now subject to sale at Eatesville, is called the *White River District*.

## SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The uniform mode in which the Public Lands are surveyed conduces in the greatest possible degree to compactness of settlement. This method is rectangular.

The greatest division of land is called a *township*, containing the quantity of 36,000 acres. The township is six miles square, and is subdivided into thirty-six equal divisions, or square miles, by lines crossing each other at right angles, called *sections*. The section contains 3600 acres, and is subdivided into four parts, called *quarter sections*. The quarter section is divided into two equal parts each called *half-quarter sections*, which last, previous to the act of the 5th April, 1832, was the last regular subdivision; that act, however, admits of another, under certain circumstances, which is, by running an east and west line through the half-quarter sections to divide them into *quarter-quarter sections*.

## SURVEYORS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Name.	Where Employed.	Compensation.
<i>In Ohio and Indiana.</i>		
Robert T. Lytle.....Surveyor General.	Cincinnati, Ohio....	2000 00
Samuel Williams.....Chief Clerk.	.....do.....	1100 00
Samuel Morrison.....Clerk..	.....do.....	725 00
Elisha Deville.....do..	.....do.....	725 00
John B. Warren.....do..	.....do.....	650 00
Jesse Williams.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
Augustus Hopkins.....do..	.....do.....	650 00
Charles Woellner.....do..	.....do.....	575 00
James Allen.....do..	.....do.....	575 00
<i>In Illinois and Missouri.</i>		
Elias T. Langham..Surveyor General.	St. Louis, Missouri..	2000 00
William Milbourn.....Chief Clerk.	.....do.....	900 00
A. H. Evans.....Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
Charles Neyfield.....do..	.....do.....	700 00
John Warnock.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
Fernando A. Evans.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
J. T. Sprigg.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
Richard H. Pitts.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
<i>In Alabama.</i>		
James H. Weakley..Surveyor General.	Florence, Alabama.	2000 00
F. Sannener.....Draftsman.	.....do.....	1000 00
William Weakley.....Clerk..	.....do.....	1000 00
Maurice P. Hote.....do..	.....do.....	580 00
Richard Corbran.....do..	.....do.....	500 00
Edward M. Ward.....do..	.....do.....	400 00
<i>Territory of Florida.</i>		
Robert Butler.....Surveyor General.	Tallahassee, Florida	2000 00
Isham G. Searcy.....Clerk..	.....do.....	1000 00
Robert W. Williams.....do..	.....do.....	1000 00
Charles Haire.....do..	.....do.....	1000 00

*In Arkansas.*

Jos. S. Conway.....	Surveyor General.	Little Rock, Ar. T.	1500 00
Wm. Gould.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
Robert A. Callaway.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500 00
David F. Shall.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500 00
Robert West.....	extra do..	.....do.....	500 00
Wm. N. Conway.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500 00

*In Louisiana.*

Henry T. Williams...	Surveyor General.	Donaldsonville, La.	2000 00
W. Boyd.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	1000 00
A. Powell.....	.....do..	.....do.....	500 00

*Chickasaw Lands.*

John Bell.....	Surveyor General.	Pontitock, Missis'pi.	1500 00
Henry M. Lusher.....	Draftsman.	.....do.....	750 00
David W. Parish.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	750 00
William D. Lusher.....	.....do..	.....do.....	750 00

## REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

The compensation to Registers is \$500 00 per annum, and one per cent. commission on money paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commission.
David Hoge.....	Steubenville.....Ohio.	Feb'y 9, 1834
Joseph Wood.....	Marietta.....	March 3, 1833
Peyton S. Symmes.....	Cincinnati.....	March 3, 1833
Thomas Scott.....	Chillicothe.....	March 9, 1833
Samuel A. Barker.....	Zanesville.....	June 30, 1834
Joseph S. Lake.....	Wooster.....	March 25, 1834
John P. Helfenstein....	Lima.....	Feb'y 20, 1836
Thomas Gillespie.....	Bucyrus.....	May 22, 1834
William Lewis.....	Jeffersonsville....Indiana.	March 25, 1834
Albert Badollet.....	Vincennes.....	Jan'y 14, 1836
Arthur St. Clair.....	Indianapolis.....	June 24, 1834
Charles Tyler.....	Crawfordsville.....	June 12, 1834
Robert Brackenridge....	Fort Wayne.....	March 25, 1834
David Robb.....	La Porte.....	March 2, 1833
Hiles Hotchkiss.....	Kaskaskia.....Illinois.	April 30, 1832
James C. Sloo.....	Shawneetown.....	March 25, 1834
Samuel H. Thompson....	Edwardsville.....	Jan'y 8, 1835
Charles Prentice.....	Vandalia.....	March 25, 1834
Samuel Alexander.....	Quincy.....Illinois	March 2, 1835
Joseph Kitchell.....	Palestine.....	March 3, 1833
John C. Alexander.....	Danville.....	June 12, 1834
George Forquer.....	Springfield.....	Dec'r 24, 1834
James Evans.....	Galena.....	Dec'r 30, 1835
James Whitlock.....	Chicago.....	March 4, 1835
John Biddle.....	Detroit.....Michigan Ter.	Jan'y 10, 1835

# Receivers of Land Offices.

Abraham Edwards.....	Bronson..... <i>Michigan Ter.</i>	March 3, 1835
Levi S. Humphrey.....	Monroe.....	Feb'y 9, 1833
William B. Slaughter...	Green Bay.....	June 30, 1834
John P. Sheldon.....	Mineral Point.....	June 30, 1834
William Christy.....	St. Louis..... <i>Missouri.</i>	March 7, 1833
Hampton L. Boon.....	Fayette.....	Jan'y 24, 1834
Frank J. Allen .....	Jackson.....	Dec'r 24, 1834
Finia Ewing.....	Lexington.....	May 25, 1834
William Wright.....	Palmyra.....	May 29, 1834
Joel H. Haden.....	Springfield.....	June 30, 1834
Isaac Folsom.....	Batesville... <i>Arkansas Ter.</i>	Dec'r 30, 1835
Samuel M. Rutherford..	Little Rock.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Wm. McKennon Ball..	Fayetteville.....	July 10, 1832
George Conway.....	Washington.....	June 16, 1834
John T. Cabean.....	Helena.....	June 30, 1834
John James Taylor ...	Opelousas..... <i>Louisiana.</i>	Dec'r 31, 1835
B. Z. Canonge.....	New Orleans.....	June 24, 1834
John Killian.....	St. Helena C. H.....	May 13, 1835
J. M. A. Hamblin.....	Ouchita.....	May 30, 1832
Thomas W. Newman..	Washington... <i>Mississippi.</i>	Jan'y 2, 1835
William Howze.....	Augusta.....	Feb'y 1, 1836
Thomas L. Sumrall...	Mount Salus.....	March 2, 1833
William Dowsing.....	Columbus.....	March 2, 1833
Samuel Gwinn.....	Chocchuma.....	March 2, 1833
Robert Tennin.....	Pontitock .....	March 2, 1833
James M. Goffin.....	St. Stephens... <i>Alabama.</i>	Dec'r 31, 1835
John J. Coleman.....	Huntsville....	Dec't 31, 1835
John H. Vincent.....	Tuscaloosa.....	March 25, 1834
Alanson Saltmarsh ...	Cahaba.....	Feb'y 24, 1836
Wade H. Greening....	Sparta.....	May 14, 1832
Jacob T. Bradford...	Mardisville.....	June 16, 1834
John H. Somerville....	Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832
Andrew J. Crawford...	Demopolis.....	March 2, 1833
Robert J. Hackley.....	Tallahassee... <i>Florida Ter.</i>	Dec'r 31, 1835
Charles Downing.....	St. Augustine.....	May 22, 1834

## RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The compensation to Receivers is \$500 00 per annum, and one per cent. commission on moneys paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commission.
John H. Viers.....	Steubenville..... <i>Ohio.</i>	Jan'y 4, 1833
David G. Skinner.....	Marietta.....	March 25, 1834
Morgan Neville.....	Cincinnati.....	May 22, 1834
John Coates.....	Chillicothe.....	March 25, 1834
John Hall.....	Zanesville.....	Dec'r 21, 1834
James Finley.....	Wooster.....	March 2, 1835
William Blackburn....	Lima.....	Dec'r 21, 1834
Joseph H. Larwill....	Bucyrus.....	May 29, 1834
James G. Read.....	Jeffersonville..... <i>Indiana.</i>	March 4, 1835

James P. Drake.....	Vincennes..... <i>Indiana</i> ,	June 30, 1834
Abner McCarty.....	Indianapolis.....	May 28, 1834
James T. Pollock.....	Crawfordsville.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
John Spencer.....	Fort Wayne.....	Dec'r 30, 1835
John M. Lemon.....	La Porte.....	March 2, 1833
Edward Humphreys....	Kaskaskia..... <i>Illinois</i> .	March 5, 1833
Stephen R. Rowan.....	Shawneestown.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Benjamin F. Edwards..	Edwardsville.....	Dec'r 17, 1833
William Linn.....	Vandalia.....	Jan'y 12, 1835
Guy W. Smith.....	Palestine.....	March 5, 1833
Thomas Carlin.....	Quincy.....	March 2, 1835
John Taylor.....	Springfield.....	March 25, 1834
Samuel McRoberts....	Danville.....	March 2, 1835
James Stephenson.....	Galena.....	March 4, 1835
E. D. Taylor.....	Chicago.....	March 4, 1835
Jonathan Kearsley....	Detroit..... <i>Michigan Ter.</i>	Feb'y 10, 1836
Thomas C. Sheldon....	Bronson.....	March 3, 1835
Dan. B. Miller.....	Monroe.....	Feb'y 9, 1833
S. W. Beall.....	Green Bay.....	June 30, 1834
Joseph Ensch.....	Mineral Point.....	June 30, 1834
Samuel Merry.....	St. Louis..... <i>Missouri</i> .	Dec'r 23, 1832
Uriel Sebree.....	Fayette.....	Dec'r 17, 1833
Ralph Guild.....	Jackson.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Edwin M. Ryland.....	Lexington.....	Dec'r 21, 1834
William Blakey.....	Palmyra.....	Jan'y 14, 1832
Robert T. Brown.....	Springfield.....	June 30, 1834
Aaron W. Lyen.....	Batesville..... <i>Arkansas Ter.</i>	Dec'r 31, 1835
Peter J. Crutchfield....	Little Rock.....	June 16, 1834
Matthew Leeper.....	Fayetteville.....	July 10, 1832
Daniel T. Whilte.....	Washington.....	July 10, 1832
Davis Thompson.....	Helena.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Ransom Eastin.....	Ouchita..... <i>Louisiana</i> .	March 9, 1835
John L. Daniel.....	Opelousas.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Maurice Cannon.....	New Orleans.....	June 16, 1834
Paris Childress.....	St. Helena C. H.....	June 16, 1834
Anthony W. Rabb.....	Washington..... <i>Mississippi</i> .	Dec'r 31, 1835
Griffin H. Holliman....	Augusta.....	Feb'y 6, 1835
Samuel W. Dickson....	Mount Salus.....	June 12, 1834
Wiley P. Harris.....	Columbus.....	March 2, 1833
R. H. Sterling.....	Chocoma.....	March 2, 1833
William Edmonston....	Pontitock.....	Feb'y 21, 1834
John Henry Owen.....	St. Stephens..... <i>Alabama</i> .	Jan'y 21, 1836
Samuel Cruse.....	Huntsville.....	Jan'y 4, 1834
William G. Parish.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
Uriah G. Mitchell.....	Cahaba.....	May 17, 1832
Armstead D. Carey....	Sparta.....	Jan'y 1, 1834
Levi W. Lawler.....	Mardisville.....	Dec'r 31, 1835
Nimrod E. Benson.....	Montgomery.....	July 14, 1832
Thomas Simpson.....	Demopolis.....	March 2, 1833
Richard K. Cah.....	Tallahassee..... <i>Florida Ter.</i>	March 3, 1833
William H. Allen.....	St. Augustine.....	May 22, 1834

Sales of Public Lands in 1834.

Statement of Public Lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses and payments into the Treasury, on account of Public Lands, during the year 1834.

LAND OFFICES.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash.	Amount received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury in 1834.
	Acre.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.			
Marietta.....Ohio	11,997 52	\$ 16,995 64	\$ 16,995 64	-	\$1,380 31	\$ 16,995 64	\$ 1,381 40	\$ 10,615 99
Zanesville .....	53,877 23	42,346 53	26,791 38	382 49	174 93	42,346 53	2,108 38	21,725 61
Staubenville....	4,349 19	5,436 49	4,879 07	228 01	11,412 91	5,436 49	1,299 58	3,500 00
Chillicothe.....	21,309 32	26,636 58	14,995 66	5,654 76	350 00	26,636 58	1,847 41	15,677 89
Cincinnati.....	27,369 52	34,211 90	28,207 14	70 10	200 00	34,211 90	3,070 24	25,384 48
Wooster.....	9,448 77	11,810 96	11,540 86	1,410 15	13,012 50	11,810 96	1,413 89	11,887 68
Wapakonetta...	125,417 13	156,770 26	142,347 61	1,181 60	38,446 13	156,770 26	4,931 88	135,415 75
Bucyrus.....	245,078 56	306,353 39	266,725 66	1,528 21	9,409 53	306,353 39	7,080 35	247,787 10
Jeffersonville..In	67,826 11	84,783 24	73,845 50	823 76	50 00	84,783 24	3,982 16	70,867 05
Vincennes.....	56,765 80	70,957 65	70,083 89	-	46,117 09	70,957 65	3,439 83	78,760 14
Indianapolis.....	204,526 63	255,657 58	209,540 49	16 22	550 00	255,657 58	6,682 02	208,129 41
Crawfordsville..	161,477 87	201,947 10	201,380 88	100 01	3,658 33	201,947 10	6,470 65	201,632 37
Fort Wayne.....	96,350 30	120,438 11	116,679 77	1,036 86	516 83	120,438 11	4,271 12	109,686 19
La Porte.....	86,709 73	108,387 16	107,360 50	665 14	-	108,387 16	4,040 95	101,109 16
Shawneetown..IL	6,904 24	8,633 19	7,457 22	28 87	4,050 00	8,633 19	1,258 05	14,455 00
Kaskaskia.....	15,196 52	18,996 61	18,967 74	506 67	1,700 33	18,996 61	1,426 99	13,991 72
Edwardsville....	124,302 19	155,377 76	150,821 09	118 09	-	155,377 76	4,701 30	144,565 00
Vandalia.....	20,207 61	25,620 84	23,802 42	-	-	25,620 84	1,576 02	15,000 00
Palestine.....	22,135 69	27,669 57	27,669 57	240 00	8,728 33	27,669 57	1,666 84	20,963 25
Springfield.....	66,804 26	83,515 22	74,546 89	80 00	500 00	83,515 22	3,071 50	85,581 08
Danville.....	62,331 38	74,606 97	74,026 97	-	-	74,606 97	3,354 57	68,402 51
Quincy.....	36,131 59	45,193 66	44,693 66	-	-	45,193 66	2,354 30	42,512 12
St. Louis.....Mo.	43,634 68	54,543 55	53,510 74	1,032 81	-	54,543 55	2,446 87	50,173 77
Fayette.....	71,049 74	89,259 33	89,259 33	-	-	89,259 33	2,431 73	42,993 71
Palmyra.....	78,241 25	96,317 68	96,317 68	-	-	96,317 68	3,284 78	80,539 92
Jackson.....	18,882 11	24,928 23	24,928 23	-	-	24,928 23	1,535 90	21,500 00

## Sales of Public Lands, in 1834.

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Lexington.....	43,983 80	55,929 85	55,929 85	2,014 02	-	55,929 85	2,324 18	49,140 23
St. Stephen's...Al.	22,318 76	27,899 14	25,885 12	848 97	-	27,899 14	1,825 34	35,819 68
Cahaba.....	202,578 34	253,403 79	252,554 82	1,772 27	-	253,403 79	6,520 15	199,730 04
Huntsville.....	25,705 65	35,579 65	33,807 38	650 18	-	35,579 65	2,658 10	38,255 00
Tuscaloosa.....	240,239 13	331,061 36	330,411 18	-	-	331,061 36	6,991 88	256,300 00
Sparta.....	9,485 26	11,973 71	11,973 71	-	-	11,973 71	1,233 08	15,283 49
Demopolis.....	385,296 13	526,331 93	524,183 00	2,148 93	-	526,331 93	7,162 15	250,706 37
Montgomery.....	78,735 62	104,808 19	104,808 19	-	-	104,808 19	4,842 62	61,800 00
Madisonville.....	108,098 74	153,241 54	152,113 03	1,128 51	-	153,241 54	6,249 84	145,462 00
Washington. Ma.	32,511 19	40,674 27	39,787 92	-	882 65	40,674 27	2,037 68	41,414 54
Augusta.....	38,831 11	49,788 17	49,788 17	-	-	49,788 17	2,516 83	51,190 00
Mount Salus.....	393,920 28	498,156 54	495,912 32	1,903 33	344 59	498,156 54	10,924 61	659,063 46
Columbus.....	530,567 37	791,916 69	791,916 69	-	-	791,916 69	7,128 17	335,268 36
Chocchuma.....	67,224 96	89,787 73	89,787 73	-	-	89,787 73	3,785 65	102,292 56
New Orleans. La.	2,304 86	2,881 10	2,881 10	-	-	2,881 10	1,617 40	-
Opelousas.....	15,333 42	19,168 77	19,086 27	80 50	-	19,168 77	1,128 30	21,771 07
Ouchita.....	63,257 57	80,671 73	80,671 73	-	-	80,671 73	3,185 13	82,644 51
St. Helena.....	1,675 03	2,093 79	2,093 79	-	-	2,093 79	1,089 06	1,900 00
Detroit..... Mich.	136,410 69	170,524 20	159,493 33	222 52	10,308 33	170,524 20	4,523 08	154,876 72
Wb. Pig'n Prairie	128,244 47	160,321 85	160,321 85	-	-	160,321 85	5,104 95	152,775 94
Monroe.....	233,768 30	292,210 26	278,726 94	-	13,483 32	292,210 26	5,195 30	266,000 00
Mineral Point....	14,336 67	20,770 18	20,770 18	-	-	20,770 18	681 95	-
Batesville..... Ark.	8,051 31	10,064 14	10,064 14	-	-	10,064 14	1,682 83	23,610 00
Little Rock.....	25,799 74	32,249 65	32,249 65	-	-	32,249 65	2,249 25	28,679 86
Washington.....	65,145 88	107,174 94	107,174 94	-	-	107,174 94	2,766 76	14,150 00
Fayetteville.....	24,514 94	30,726 19	30,726 19	-	-	30,726 19	2,186 66	10,225 00
Helena.....	26,244 59	32,805 72	32,805 72	-	-	32,805 72	2,448 51	12,000 00
Tallahassee. Fla.	16,309 85	20,372 78	20,372 78	-	-	20,372 78	1,375 32	8,184 98
St. Augustine....	-	-	-	-	-	-	130 48	-
Total.....	4,658,218 71	6,099,981 04	5,893,663 31	26,216 43	180,101 30	6,099,981 04	182,401 35	4,857,600 69

## Sales of Lands, 1834 and 1835.

*Exhibit of the Operations of the Land Offices of the United States in the several States and Territories, during the year ending December 31, 1834: the First, Second, and Third quarters of 1835; and of payments made into the Treasury on account of Public Lands during those periods.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		Purchase money.	Amount received in cash.	Amount received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount paid in to the Treasury.
	Acres.				Forfeited Land stock.	Military Land scrip.		
Ohio.. ..for 1834...	478,847 24	\$600,561 75	\$512,483 02	\$ 10,307 42	\$ 77,771 31	\$600,561 75	\$ 471,394 50	
Indiana.....do...	673,656 44	842,170 84	778,881 03	2,468 20	60,821 61	842,170 84	769,584 32	
Illinois.....do...	354,013 47	439,613 82	421,985 56	1,638 77	15,989 49	439,613 82	402,479 68	
Missouri.....do...	253,791 70	320,978 62	319 945 81	1,032 81	-	320,978 62	244,947 63	
Alabama.....do...	1,072,457 63	1,444,299 31	1,435,736 43	8,562 88	-	1,444,299 31	1,003,156 56	
Mississippi.....do...	1,064,054 91	1,470,323 40	1,467 192 83	1,903 33	1,227 24	1,470,323 40	1,189,228 92	
Louisiana.....do...	82,570 88	104,813 39	104,732 89	80 50	-	104,813 39	106,315 58	
Michigan Ter....do...	512,740 13	643,826 49	619,312 32	222 52	24,291 65	643,826 49	573,652 66	
Arkansas Ter....do...	149,756 46	213 020 64	213,020 64	-	-	213,020 64	88,684 86	
Florida Ter.....do...	16,309 85	20 372 78	20,372 78	-	-	20,372 78	8,184 98	
Total for 1834....	4,658,218 71	6,099,981 04	5,893,663 31	26,216 43	180,101 30	6,099,981 04	4,857,600 69	
Ohio, 1, 2, & 3d qrs '35	353,217 80	441,504 82	418,587 10	6,675 57	16,242 15	441,504 82	443,815 62	
Indiana.....do...	758,946 96	992,477 97	978,601 04	1,473 88	12,403 05	992,477 97	705,359 93	
Illinois.....do...	1,220,838 76	1,572,231 20	1,567,728 10	1,193 38	3,309 72	1,572,231 20	1,836,343 21	
Missouri.....do...	261,888 79	327,807 06	327,340 98	16 08	450 00	327,807 06	436,916 50	
Alabama.....do...	1,057,088 66	1,323,364 17	1,321,803 94	1,560 23	-	1,323,364 17	1,558,543 50	
Mississippi.....do...	1,558,365 22	1,948,884 71	1,947,842 05	1,042 66	-	1,948,884 71	2,185,306 14	
Louisiana.....do...	173,195 48	218,049 37	217,875 37	174 00	-	218,049 37	177,057 53	
Michigan Ter... do ..	1,196,535 74	1,520,782 59	1,520,366 01	361 17	55 41	1,520,782 59	1,369,129 68	
Arkansas Ter....do...	388,566 76	466,101 75	466,101 75	-	-	466,101 75	460,493 78	
Florida Ter.....do...	80,723 95	38,279 93	38,279 93	-	-	38,279 93	3,625 00	
Total for 3 qrs of 1835	6,999,378 12	8,869,483 57	8,824,526 27	12,496 97	32,460 33	8,869,483 57	9,166,590 89	



# Sales of Lands, 1787—1835.

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*Exhibit of the nett quantity of Public Lands sold, amount paid by Purchasers, and payments made into the Treasury on account thereof, from the earliest period of sales to the 31st December, 1834.*

Year.	Quantity sold.	Amount of purchase money.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
	<i>Acres. 100th.</i>		
1787	72,974 00	\$ 117,108 24	
1792	1,165,440 00	832,549 66	
1796	43,446 61	100,427 53	\$ 4,836 13
1797	-	-	83,540 60
1798	-	-	11,963 11
1800	-	-	443 75
1801	398,646 45	834,887 11	167,726 06
1802	346,009 77	680,019 54	188,628 02
1803	181,068 43	398,161 28	165,675 69
1804	373,611 54	772,851 95	487,526 79
1805	619,266 13	1,236,956 22	540,193 80
1806	473,211 63	1,001,358 02	765,248 73
1807	359,011 79	738,273 29	466,163 27
1808	213,472 12	459,236 34	647,939 06
1809	231,044 98	550,656 03	442,252 33
1810	235,879 41	502,382 13	696,548 82
1811	238,930 31	614,324 58	1,040,237 53
1812	536,537 40	1,149,536 46	710,427 78
1813	270,241 43	621,199 44	835,655 14
1814	864,536 53	1,784,560 95	1,135,971 09
1815	1,120,233 64	2,340,188 91	1,287,959 28
1816	1,622,830 06	3,567,273 88	1,717,985 03
1817	2,159,372 43	5,022,409 81	1,991,226 06
1818	2,401,844 60	7,209,997 42	2,605,564 77
1819	5,475,648 17	17,681,794 37	3,274,422 78
To June 30, 1820	518,500 80	1,465,283 94	
	(1) 19,965,758 23	(1) \$49,680,427 13	\$ 19,269,132 62
From July 1,	(2) 13,649,641 10	(2) 27,663,964 60	{ (3) 1,635,871 61
1820	303,404 09	424,962 26	
1821	781,213 32	1,169,224 98	1,212,966 46
1822	801,226 18	1,023,267 83	1,803,551 54
1823	653,319 52	850,136 26	916,523 10
1824	749,323 04	963,799 03	984,418 15
1825	893,461 69	1,205,068 37	1,216,090 56
1826	848,082 26	1,128,617 27	1,393,785 09
1827	926,727 76	1,318,105 36	1,495,845 26
1828	965,600 36	1,221,357 99	1,018,308 75
1829	1,244,860 01	1,572,863 54	1,517,175 13
1830	1,929,733 79	2,433,432 94	2,329,356 14
1831	2,777,856 88	3,557,023 76	3,210,815 48
1832	2,462,342 16	3,115,576 09	2,623,381 03
1833	3,856,327 56	4,972,284 84	3,967,682 55
1834	4,658,218 71	6,099,981 04	4,857,600 69
	37,501,238 43	(4) 58,709,466 16	49,452,534 16
1835*	(4) 9,000,000 00	\$ 12,250,000 00	\$ 11,000,000 00

\* Estimated by Treasury Department from returns of three quarters.

(1) (2) (3) (4)—See Notes, next page.

## NOTES.

(1) This is the gross amount of acres and purchase money, including the special sales prior to the opening of the land offices, and, of course, all the lands as they were sold from year to year, without regard to their subsequent reversion to the United States, or their subsequent relinquishment by purchasers under the relief laws commencing in the year 1821.

(2) This is the nett amount of sales and amount paid by purchasers, after deducting all reversions and relinquishments of land sold under the credit system, ending on the 30th June, 1820.

(3) This is the amount paid into the Treasury in 1820, for the sales of land under the credit and cash systems.

(4) These aggregates include the special sales made prior to the organization of the land districts—also the amount of forfeited land stock, Mississippi stock, and military land scrip, received in payment for the public lands.

In making estimates or comparisons between the sums receivable, and the quantities of land sold at different times, it is important to remember that the minimum price per acre was two dollars before 1820, and since only one dollar and twenty-five cents. Besides the above sales by the United States, they have made donations of lands, most of which have come into the market during the last forty-six years, of over 16,000,000 of acres.

*Exhibit of the special sales of Public Lands prior to the opening of the Land Offices.*

Years.	Where and to whom sold.	Quantity.	Purchase money.	
		<i>Acres. 100ths.</i>		
1787	New York -	72,974 00	\$117,108 24	} Certificates of public debt. Do. and army land warrants. Land warrants.
1792	John C. Symmes	272,540 00	189,693 00	
1792	Ohio Company -	882,900 00	642,856 66	
1796	Pittsburg -	43,466 61	100,427 53	
	Total -	1,281,860 61	1,050,085 43	

*Exhibit of the amount of Public Debt and Army Land Warrants, United States and Mississippi stock, forfeited Land Stock and Military Scrip, received in payment of the Public Lands, viz :*

Certificates of public debt and army land warrants.....	\$ 384,189 91
Mississippi stock.....	2,448,789 44
United States stock.....	257,660 73
Forfeited land stock and military scrip.....	1,674,376 23
Total December 31, 1834.....	\$ 5,365,016 31

*Exhibit of the quantity of Land granted as bounties during the late war, and to each of the States and Territories, for Colleges, Roads and Canals, Seats of Government, Saline Reservations, and Common Schools.*

States and Territories.	Bounties during the late war.	Colleges, Academies, &c.	Roads and Canals.	Seats of Government.	Saline Reservations.	Common Schools, 1-36th part.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. 100ths.	Acres.
Ohio, -	-	69,120	830,137	-	23,680 00	684,743
Indiana, -	67,960	46,080	580,800	2,560	23,040 00	626,868
Illinois, -	2,878,720	46,080	460,000	2,560	121,629 68	1,034,897
Missouri, -	468,960	46,080	-	2,449	46,080 00	1,230,639
Mississippi, -	-	46,080	-	1,280	-	834,364
Alabama, -	-	46,560	480,000	1,620	23,040 00	889,030
Louisiana, -	-	46,080	-	-	-	873,973
Michigan, -	-	46,080	-	10,000	-	543,893
Arkansas, -	1,037,120	46,080	-	7,400	-	950,258
Florida, -	-	46,080	-	1,120	-	877,484
Total, -	4,452,760	484,320	2,290,937	28,989	237,469 68	8,546,149

RECAPITULATION.

Of bounties during the late war.....	Acres, 4,452,760 00
grants for Colleges, Academies, &c.....	484,320 00
do. do. Roads and Canals.....	2,290,937 00
do. do. Seats of Government.....	28,989 00
do. do. Saline Reservations.....	237,469 68
do. do. Common Schools.....	8,546,149 00

Aggregate.....Acres, 16,040,624 68

*Statement showing the Whole Cost attending the purchase and management of the Public Lands, up to the 1st of January, 1836.*

The whole expenditure, under the head of the Indian department, from the commencement of the Government to the 30th September, 1835, as far as can be ascertained from the records of this office, amounts to \$17,541,560 19

By the convention with France of the 3d of April, 1803, the United States paid for Louisiana, in stock and money....\$15,000,000 00

Interest on the stock created under the convention, up to the period when, agreeably to the terms therein expressed, it became redeemable..... 8,529,353 43

23,522,363 43

Carried forward, \$41,070,913 62

Brought forward, \$41,070,913 62

By the treaty with Spain of the 22d of February, 1819, there was paid for the Floridas the sum of - - - - \$5,000,000 00

Interest on the stock created per act of the 24th of May, 1824, to provide for the awards of the commissioners under the said treaty, up to the time it was paid off 1,489,768 66

\$6,489,768 66

The payments to the State of Georgia on account of lands relinquished to the United States, including the value of arms furnished that State, amounted to - - - - 1,250,000 00

The amount of Mississippi stock issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and redeemed by payments at the Treasury, exclusive of the amount received in payment for lands is - - - - 1,832,375 70

There has been paid for salaries and contingent expenses of the General Land Office, the sum of - - - - 797,748 64

For salaries and incidental expenses at the several land offices, out of the proceeds of the sale of public lands while in the hands of receivers, the sum of - - - - \$2,479,049 13

And for the salaries of register and receiver by warrants on the Treasurer of the United States - - - - 91,153 39

2,570,202 52

The Salaries of Surveyors General and their clerks, and of the commissioners for settling land claims, including the expenses of surveying private claims, amount to - - - - 860,567 78

And the payments from the Treasury on account of the survey of public lands have amounted to - - - - 2,780,630 97

\$57,652,207 89

*Payments from the Treasury in pursuance of the original act of Congress of April 30, 1802, and others subsequent thereto, applying five per cent. on the sales of land in Ohio and other new States for Public Roads to and within them, omitted in the preceding Statement.*

Payable to the State of Ohio, December 31, 1834, \$404,741 09

Payable to the State of Indiana, 31 December, 1834, 238,848 72

Payable to the State of Illinois, 31 December 1833, 73,441 73

Payable to the State of Missouri, 31 December, 1833, 69,585 21

\$786,616 75

The payments from the Treasury on account of the Cumberland, road were as follows, viz:

For the road, east of the Ohio, \$2,827,506 88

For the road west of the Ohio, 2,341,900 88

5,169,407 76\$55,956,024 51

Statement showing the quantity of Land that has been surveyed and offered for sale in each State and Territory; the quantity that has been sold in each; the amount paid by the Purchasers of the Public Lands; and the amount paid into the Treasury on account of the sales, to the 30th of September, 1835.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quantity of land surveyed and offered for sale in each State and Territory, on the 30th September, 1835.	Quantity of land sold in each State and Territory, on the 30th September, 1835.	Amount paid by the purchasers of public land from the earliest period to the 30th September, 1835.	Payments into the Treasury on account of the sales of public land, from the earliest period to the 30th September, 1835.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ohio.....	14,703,163 10	10,602,670 92	19,489,931 96	16,780,177 04
Indiana.....	18,690,447 53	8,390,838 91	10,810,172 11	9,510,481 71
Illinois.....	21,574,495 45	4,340,481 10	5,505,487 35	5,355,611 99
Missouri.....	20,392,249 14	2,948,819 24	4,205,309 08	3,886,224 55
Alabama.....	29,915,088 56	7,329,030 00	13,017,115 45	10,097,947 68
Mississippi.....	17,525,818 82	5,601,517 34	7,822,987 35	6,837,770 45
Louisiana.....	6,450,942 05	767,415 07	1,162,590 88	999,082 47
Michigan.....	12,211,519 37	3,207,821 83	4,072,393 94	3,810,509 13
Michigan, (west of lake.).....	4,674,690 71	149,754 75	215,189 01	149,387 45
Arkansas.....	13,891,538 31	668,362 51	861,815 41	636,642 33
Florida.....	6,867,129 87	492,909 16	657,092 35	556,283 20
Total.....	166,897,082 91	44,499,820 88	67,820,084 89	658,619,523 00

(c) This quantity includes the lands sold at New York and Pittsburg, and the special sales to John Cleves Symmes and the Ohio Company, prior to the organization of the district land offices.

(d) In addition to the amount paid into the Treasury there has been received by Government in payment of the public lands, as follows, viz:

Certificates of public debt and army land warrants,	\$984,189 91
Mississippi stock,	2,448,789 44
United States stock,	257,660 73
Forfeited land stock and military land scrip,	1,719,533 53
Total,	\$5,409,973 61

## Forfeited Land Stock.

Statement showing the total amount of Forfeited Land Stock issued and surrendered at the United States Land Offices, to the 30th September, 1835; also, the amount of Military Land Scrip surrendered to the same period.

LAND OFFICES.	Forfeited Land Stock.		Military Land Scrip surrendered.
	Issued.	Surrendered.	
Marietta.....Ohio.....	-	\$15 44	\$250 00
Zanesville.....do.....	-	1,254 82	5,525 42
Steubenville.....do.....	\$265 07	-	125 00
Chillicothe.....do.....	453 22	453 00	6,392 91
Cincinnati.....do.....	7,249 91	6,512 75	550 00
Wooster.....do.....	421 21	64 00	-
Lima.....do.....	-	724 37	3,897 99
Bucyrus.....do.....	-	-	6,919 16
Jeffersonville.....Indiana..	456 06	927 09	3,498 88
Vincennes.....do.....	826 27	960 81	-
Indianapolis.....do.....	-	79 61	20,144 45
Crawfordsville.....do.....	-	16 22	1,175 00
Fort Wayne.....do.....	-	-	1,375 00
La Porte.....do.....	-	-	1,153 33
Shawneetown....Illinois...	160 00	320 00	-
Kaskaskia.....do.....	1,732 60	723 40	-
Edwardsville.....do.....	-	134 72	3,570 83
Vandalia.....do.....	-	237 89	66 66
Palestine.....do.....	-	-	50 00
Springfield.....do.....	-	160 00	1,886 50
Danville.....do.....	-	-	700 00
Quincy.....do.....	-	-	300 00
Galena.....do.....	-	-	500 00
Chicago.....do.....	-	15 26	100 00
St. Louis.....Missouri..	-	-	250 00
Fayette.....do.....	8 54	-	-
Palmyra.....do.....	-	-	216 08
St. Stephen's...Alabama..	638 73	526 97	-
Cababa.....do.....	1,840 91	1,127 88	-
Huntsville.....do.....	1,247 02	1,103 74	-
Tuscaloosa.....do.....	-	198 19	-
Demopolis.....do.....	-	628 43	-
Mardisville.....do.....	-	703 91	-
Washington....Mississippi.	913 78	813 78	-
Mount Salus.....do.....	473 36	473 36	-
Columbus.....do.....	-	148 21	-
Ouchita.....Louisiana.	-	174 00	-
Detroit.....Michigan.	-	423 69	155 41
Total for Ohio.....	8,389 41	9,024 38	23,660 43
Total for Indiana.....	1,282 33	1,993 73	27,346 66
Total for Illinois.....	1,892 60	1,591 27	7,173 99
Total for Missouri.....	8 54	-	466 08
Total for Alabama.....	3,726 66	4,289 12	-
Total for Mississippi....	1,387 14	1,435 35	-
Grand Total.....	\$16,686 68	\$18,931 54	\$58,802 68

## COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.

The Commissioners of Insolvency are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. For their powers, duties, and compensation, and the manner prescribed for application for relief by an Insolvent Debtor, together with the form of proceedings on such application, see act of 2d March, 1831, Vol. X. p. 124, and act of July 14, 1832, Vol. XI. p. 106.

The acts of 1831 and 1832, which expired on the 2d of March, 1834, were revived and continued for three years by the act of 7th June, 1834; Vol. XIII. p. 93. This latter act also provides for the relief of the debtor in cases where his surety or co-surety may be dead, or absent in parts unknown, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that the property of such deceased or absent surety shall not be sufficient to satisfy the debt due to the United States: and it further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause satisfaction to be entered upon judgments against such insolvents as have been, or may be, relieved under the provisions of these several acts.

*At Portland, for the District of  
Maine.*

George Willis.....July 1, 1834.

*At Portsmouth, for the District of  
New Hampshire.*

Jubam Lawrence.....July 1, 1834.

*At Boston, for the District of  
Massachusetts.*

Henry Hatch .....May 1, 1835.

John Stevens.....May 1, 1835.

*At Salem Bridge, for the District  
of Connecticut.*

Robinson S. Hipdman..July 1, 1834.

*At the City of New York, for the  
Southern District of New York.*

Dominick T. Blake..July 1, 1834.

Thos. Jefferson Smith..July 1, 1834.

David Agry.....July 1, 1834.

*At Princeton, for the District of  
New Jersey.*

James S. Green.....July 1, 1834.

*At Philadelphia, for the Eastern  
District of Pennsylvania.*

James M. Broom.....July 1, 1834.

Edward D. Ingraham..July 1, 1834.

Henry Shoemaker.....July 1, 1834.

*At Pittsburg, for the Western  
District of Pennsylvania.*

William G. Hawkins..July 1, 1834.

*At Baltimore for the District of  
Maryland.*

Alexander Cheeves..July 1, 1834.

*At Charleston, for the District of  
South Carolina.*

Benjamin Elliott.....July 1, 1834.

Martin Stroble.....July 1, 1834.

James Jervey.....July 1, 1834.

*At Savannah, for the District of  
Georgia.*

Richard B. Cuyler...July 1, 1834.

Mordecai Myers.....July 1, 1834.

William L. Williams..July 1, 1834.

*At Frankfort, for the District of  
Kentucky.*

Alexander R. Depew..July 1, 1834.

*At Mobile, for the Southern Dis-  
trict of Alabama.*

George W. Owen.....July 1, 1834.

*At St. Louis, for the District of  
Missouri.*

Elliott Lee.....July 1, 1834.

*At St. Augustine, for the Eastern  
District of Florida.*

William H. Simmons..July 1, 1834.

*At Washington, for the District  
of Columbia.*

William Hobb.....July 1, 1834.

## OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

The principal officer employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, is the Collector, to whom the Naval Officer is at once an aid and a check. The Surveyor superintends and directs the inferior officers of the customs, and all three are appointed by the President and Senate. They formerly held their offices for an indefinite period: but, by an act of 15th May, 1820, their appointment is now limited to four years. Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers and Inspectors, are appointed by the Collector, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department. For the duties of these several officers, see the act of Congress, of the 2d of March 1799. Public Appraisers are authorized by an act of the 20th of April, 1818. Their business is to appraise imported goods, subject to duty ad valorem, when they are suspected to have been invoiced below the true value. They are appointed by the President and Senate, and hold commissions during the pleasure of the President. Assistant Appraisers are authorized by the act of May 28, 1830.

## COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Name.	Where Employed.	Date of Commission.
<i>Maine.</i>		
.....	Passamaquoddy.....	.....
Samuel A. Morse.....	Machias.....	Jan'y 28, 1832
Edward S. Jarvis.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	March 3, 1835
Roland H. Bridgham.....	Penobscot.....	April 26, 1834
Denny M'Cobb.....	Waldoboro.....	March 3, 1833
J. D. M'Crate.....	Wiscasset.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
Joseph Sewall.....	Bath.....	April 29, 1834
John Chandler.....	Portland.....	March 11, 1833
John F. Scamman.....	Saco.....	March 11, 1833
Barnabas Palmer.....	Kennebunk.....	March 11, 1833
Mark Dennet.....	York.....	March 11, 1833
Daniel Lane.....	Belfast.....	Jan'y 2, 1835
<i>New Hampshire.</i>		
Daniel P. Drown.....	Portsmouth.....	April 26, 1834
<i>Vermont.</i>		
Archibald W. Hyde.....	Burlington.....	Feb'y 15, 1834
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		
Samuel Phillips.....	Newburyport.....	March 24, 1834
William Beach.....	Gloucester.....	March 24, 1834
James Miller.....	Salem.....	Jan'y 3, 1833
Benjamin Knight.....	Marblehead.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
David Henshaw.....	Boston.....	April 12, 1834
Timothy Souther.....	Ipswich.....	April 12, 1834
Scuyler Sampson.....	Plymouth.....	March 11, 1833
Phineas W. Leland.....	Fall River.....	June 15, 1834
Isalah L. Green.....	Barnstable.....	March 3, 1833
Lamuel Williams.....	New Bedford.....	March 8, 1834
John P. Norton.....	Edgartown.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
Martin T. Morton.....	Nantucket.....	Jan'y 28, 1834



*Rhode Island.*

Walter R. Danforth.....	Providence.....	March 11, 1833
Nathaniel Bullock.....	Bristol.....	Jan'y 2, 1836
William Littlefield.....	Newport.....	Jan'y 2, 1835

*Connecticut.*

Noah A. Phelps.....	Middletown.....	March 11, 1833
Ingoldsby W. Crawford..	New London.....	Feb'y 1, 1835
William H. Ellis.....	New Haven.....	March 11, 1833
Samuel Simons.....	Fairfield.....	Jan'y 8, 1833

*New York.*

Thomas Loomis.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	March 3, 1834
Jacob Gould.....	Genesee.....	March 23, 1834
George H. McWhorter..	Oswego.....	May 2, 1824
Seymour Scovell.....	Niagara.....	March 23, 1834
Pierre A. Barker.....	Buffalo Creek.....	March 22, 1834
Baron S. Doty.....	Oswegatchie..	March 23, 1834
John P. Osborne.....	Sag Harbor.....	March 10, 1834
Samuel Swartwout.....	New York.....	March 29, 1834
Aaron Ogden, Assist. ....	Jersey City.....	March 23, 1834
David B. McNeil.....	Champlain.....	May 2, 1834
Jeremiah Carrier.....	Cape Vincent.....	March 23, 1834

*New Jersey.*

J. W. Reckless.....	Perth Amboy.....	June 23, 1834
Daniel Garrison.....	Bridgetown.....	Jan'y 1, 1834
Gershom Mott.....	Burlington.....	March 28, 1832
Mahlon D. Canfield.....	Great Egg Harbor.....	Jan'y 28, 1834
George W. Tucker.....	Little Egg Harbor.....	March 11, 1833
Archer Gifford.....	Newark.....	June 30, 1834

*Pennsylvania.*

James N. Barker.....	Philadelphia..	March 11, 1833
Thomas Forster.....	Presque Isle.....	March 9, 1833

*Delaware.*

Henry Whitely.....	Wilmington.....	Feb'y 16, 1834
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*Maryland.*

J. H. M'Culloch.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1834
Richard Sands.....	Annapolis.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
George Hudson.....	Snowhill.....	Jan'y 26, 1833
John Willis.....	Oxford.....	March 9, 1833
Charles Leary.....	Vienna.....	March 31, 1834
Thomas R. Johnson.....	St. Mary's.....	April 14, 1834

*District of Columbia.*

Thomas Turner.....	Georgetown.....	March 1, 1834
George Brent.....	Alexandria.....	Feb'y 16, 1834

*Virginia.*

Thomas Nelson.....	Richmond.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
Robert S. Garnett.....	Tappahannock.....	Jan'y 9, 1834
Conway Whittle.....	Norfolk.....	March 19, 1834
John Dangerfield, jr.....	East River.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
Nathaniel Holland.....	Cherry Stone.....	March 3, 1833
William Nelson.....	Yorktown.....	April 3, 1834
Charles D. McIndoe.....	Petersburg.....	March 23, 1834

William P. Custis.....	Folly Landing.....	Jan'y 10, 1833
	<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Stephen Charles.....	Camden.....	June 12, 1834
Duncan McDonald.....	Edenton.....	Feb'y 29, 1832
Levi Fagin.....	Plymouth.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
Thomas H. Blount.....	Washington.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
Thomas S. Singleton.....	Newbern.....	June 23, 1834
Sylvester Brown.....	Ocracoke.....	Jan'y 10, 1833
James E. Gibble.....	Beaufort.....	March 23, 1834
James Owen.....	Wilmington.....	Jan'y 10, 1833
	<i>South Carolina.</i>	
James R. Pringle.....	Charleston.....	Jan'y 29, 1836
Thomas L. Shaw.....	Georgetown.....	Jan'y 3, 1834
David Turner.....	Beaufort.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
	<i>Georgia.</i>	
A. B. Fannin.....	Savannah.....	July 10, 1832
Samuel S. Law.....	Sunbury.....	March 16, 1834
John N. McIntosh.....	Brunswick.....	Jan'y 10, 1833
Archibald Clark.....	St. Mary's.....	May 6, 1834
B. Stiles.....	Hardwick.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
	<i>Ohio.</i>	
Charles C. P. Hunt.....	Miami.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
William H. Hunter.....	Sandusky.....	March 23, 1834
Samuel Starkweather.....	Cuyahoga.....	March 11, 1833
	<i>Michigan.</i>	
Abraham Wendall.....	Michillimackinac.....	Feb'y 9, 1833
Andrew Mack.....	Detroit.....	March 23, 1834
	<i>Louisiana.</i>	
James W. Breedlove.....	New Orleans.....	June 14, 1834
Ogden D. Langstaff.....	Teche.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
	<i>West Florida.</i>	
Robert Mitchell.....	Pensacola.....	April 3, 1834
	<i>East Florida.</i>	
John Rodman.....	St. Augustine.....	March 3, 1835
Gabriel J. Floyd.....	Appalachicola.....	March 23, 1834
Wm. A. Whitehead.....	Key West.....	Jan'y 4, 1835
Jesse H. Willis.....	St. Marks.....	Feb'y 20, 1833
James Dell.....	St. Johns.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
	<i>Mississippi.</i>	
P. R. R. Pray.....	Pearl River.....	March 11, 1833
James Stockman.....	Natchez.....	Dec'r 12, 1834
	<i>Alabama.</i>	
George W. Owen.....	Mobile.....	March 11, 1833

## SURVEYORS.

	<i>Maine.</i>	
Charles Peavy.....	Eastport.....	Dec'r 8, 1832
John W. Smith.....	Portland.....	Feb'y 15, 1834
	<i>New Hampshire.</i>	
Samuel Hall.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan'y 9, 1834

<i>Massachusetts.</i>		
Nathaniel Jackson.....	Newburyport.....	April 30, 1832
Joseph Noble.....	Salem and Beverly.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
Aaron Forster.....	Beverly.....	March 15, 1834
John McNeil, jr.....	Boston.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
Joshua Prentiss.....	Marblehead.....	March 3, 1833
Alphonso Mason.....	Gloucester.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
<i>Rhode Island.</i>		
J. B. Barton.....	Providence.....	March 3, 1833
Joseph Aborn.....	Pawtucket.....	Jan'y 4, 1833
Allen Wardwell.....	Bristol.....	March 23, 1832
William Turner.....	Warren and Barrington..	June 21, 1832
William G. Hammond....	Newport.....	Dec'r 16, 1834
William Halloway.....	North Kingston.....	Feb'y 15, 1832
Charles Durfee.....	Tiverton.....	March 11, 1833
John G. Mawney.....	East Greenwich.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
George Brown.....	Pawcatuck.....	March 12, 1833
<i>Connecticut.</i>		
William Willard.....	Saybrook.....	March 12, 1834
William Conder.....	Hartford.....	Feb'y 22, 1836
John French.....	New London.....	June 21, 1832
Benjamin Pomeroy.....	Stonington.....	Dec'r 4, 1835
William Durand, jr.....	New Haven.....	Jan'y 16, 1834
Daniel Borrows.....	Middletown.....	May 22, 1834
<i>New-York.</i>		
H. Petry.....	Albany.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
Hector Craig.....	New York.....	Jan'y 10, 1833
Reuben Moore.....	Hudson.....	Jan'y 3, 1834
<i>New Jersey.</i>		
J. R. Hardesty.....	New Brunswick.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
Morris Croxall.....	Camden.....	June 30, 1834
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
William Duncan.....	Philadelphia.....	March 23, 1834
John Clark.....	Pittsburg.....	Jan'y 7, 1836
<i>Maryland.</i>		
J. Redue.....	Chester.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
John Chew.....	Havre de Grace.....	May 10, 1834
James Mosher.....	Baltimore.....	March 11, 1833
George W. Briscoe.....	Nottingham.....	May 10, 1834
William B. Scott.....	Town Creek.....	April 19, 1832
Robert Digges.....	Nanjemoy.....	March 3, 1834
Henry G. S. Key.....	Llewellynsburg.....	Feb'y 19, 1832
<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
James M'Guire.....	Alexandria.....	March 23, 1834
<i>Virginia.</i>		
James B. C. Thornton....	Dumfries.....	May 5, 1832
Gordon Forbes.....	Yeocomico.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
Henry Muse.....	Urbanna.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
William Gray.....	Port Royal.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
Adam Cooke.....	Fredericksburg.....	Jan'y 4, 1833
.....	Carter's Creek.....	.....
William D. Hodges.....	South Quay.....	Dec'r 24, 1834

Arthur Taylor jr.....	Norfolk.....	Dec'r 17, 1834
John S. Westwood.....	Hampton.....	March 3, 1835
Joseph Prentiss.....	Suffolk.....	March 10, 1833
Robert Butler.....	Smithfield.....	March 3, 1833
Francis Armistead.....	East River.....	Jan'y 9, 1836
.....	West Point.....	.....
Edward Pescud.....	City Point.....	Jan'y 12, 1835
F. G. Norton.....	Wheeling.....	Jan'y 5, 1836
<i>North Carolina.</i>		
John B. Jones.....	Currituck Inlet.....	March 2, 1835
Myles Elliott, jr. ....	Hartford.....	March 14, 1833
Isaac Pipkin.....	Murfreesborough.....	March 23, 1832
John Haywood.....	Windsor.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
James Wade.....	Swansborough.....	May 2, 1834
Gabriel Holmes.....	Wilmington.....	April 25, 1834
<i>South Carolina.</i>		
Thomas H. Jervey.....	Charleston.....	Jan'y 3, 1834
<i>Georgia.</i>		
John Shelman .....	Savannah.....	Jan'y 2, 1836
<i>Kentucky.</i>		
Benjamin J. Harrison....	Louisville.....	Feb'y 3, 1835
<i>Louisiana.</i>		
Henry D. Pierre.....	New Orleans.....	July 12, 1834
Charles B. Lewis.....	Bayou St. John.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
William Batterson.....	Madisonville.....	July 1, 1834
John W. Bingey.....	Ponchartrain.....	March 3, 1835
<i>West Florida.</i>		
William M. Loftin.....	St. Andrew's Bay.....	April 3, 1834
<i>East Florida</i>		
Jefferson Glenn.....	St. Johns.....	Dec'r 24, 1834
Ambrose Crane.....	St. Marks.....	Jan'y 24, 1834
<i>Mississippi.</i>		
.....	Natchez.....	.....
<i>Ohio.</i>		
.....	Cincinnati.....	.....
<i>Tennessee.</i>		
Joel M. Smith.....	Nashville.....	Jan'y 13, 1836
<i>Missouri.</i>		
John Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Jan'y 13, 1836

## NAVAL OFFICERS.

William Claggett.....	Portsmouth.....N. H.	Dec'r 17, 1834
Benjamin Stickney.....	Newburyport.....Mass.	June 12, 1834
John Swasey.....	Salem.....Mass.	April 12, 1834
Leonard M. Parker.....	Boston.....Mass.	Oct'r 7, 1830
Isaac Burdick.....	Newport.....R. I.	Dec'r 28, 1832
Samuel Brown.....	Providence.....R. I.	Jan'y 29, 1834
Enos T. Throop.....	New York.....N. Y.	Jan'y 10, 1833
John Pemberton.....	Philadelphia.....Pa.	March 23, 1834
Dabney S. Carr.....	Baltimore.....Md.	April 12, 1834

Thomas Gatewood.....	Norfolk.....	Va	May 6, 1832
John D. Jones.....	Wilmington.....	N. C.	May 22, 1834
Charles I. Steedman....	Charleston.....	S. C.	Jan'y 8, 1833
Thos. S. Wayne.....	Savannah.....	Ga.	Jan'y 13, 1834
Martin Gordon jr.....	New Orleans.....	La.	Jan'y 5, 1836

## APPRAISERS.

Levi R. Lincoln.....	Port of Boston.....	April 5, 1830
John Crowninshield....	do.....do.....	March 19, 1830
Jeromus Johnson.....	do...New York.....	May 26, 1830
William S. Coe.....	do.....do.....	May 22, 1830
Abraham B. Mead.....	do.....do.....	May 29, 1830
Samuel Ross.....	do...Philadelphia.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
Thomas Stewart.....	do.....do.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
William Dickenson.....	do...Baltimore.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
Lynd Goodwyn.....	do.....do.....	March 23, 1830
Jeremiah A. Yates.....	do...Charleston.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
Charles L. West.....	do.....do.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
Charles Stephens.....	do...Savannah.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
William Bee.....	do.....do.....	Feb'y 24, 1824
Cyrus Bradley.....	do...New Orleans...	June 12, 1834
Shelon S. Clark.....	do.....do.....	May 13, 1834

## ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.

Ichabod Prall.....	New York.....	June 15, 1830
Bernard J. Messerole....	...do.....	June 15, 1830
Jeremiah Lounsberry....	...do.....	Dec'r 20, 1834
Benjamin Brewster.....	...do.....	June 15, 1830
Samuel Eveleth.....	Boston.....	June 15, 1830
Jonathan P. Robinson,..	...do.....	Jan'y 11, 1832
Edward Ewing.....	Philadelphia.....	June 2, 1831
Anthony Groves.....	...do.....	June 9, 1831

## REVENUE CUTTERS.

The revenue cutters of the United States are at present eighteen in number. They are under the general direction of the Treasury Department, and are employed for securing the collection of the duties imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels. But whenever the President shall so direct they are required to co-operate with the Navy, and they are then under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Each cutter has one captain, not more than three lieutenants, and not more than seventy men, including warrant officers, gunners and seamen. The act of March 2, 1799, provides that the officers of revenue cutters shall, respectively, be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other officers thereof, as, from time to time, shall be designated for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are required and directed, to go on board all ships or vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify, the manifests required to be on board certain ships or vessels, and to affix

and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels, until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall, likewise, be the duty of the master, or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector, or other officer of the district under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command; specifying therein the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and generally, all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors, or other officers of the customs, to be made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall, likewise, execute and perform such other duties, for the collection and security of the revenue, as, from time to time, shall be enjoined and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law.

The same act further directs that the cutters and boats, employed in the service of the revenue, shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pennant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States,\* and, in case any ship or vessel, liable to seizure or examination, shall not bring to, on being required, or being chased by any cutter or boat, having displayed the pennant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master, or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at or into, such vessel which shall not bring to, after such pennant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain, master or other person, as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties, or actions for damages, for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master, or other person aforesaid, shall be prosecuted, or arrested therefor, such captain, master or other person, shall be forthwith admitted to bail. And if any ship, vessel, or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pennant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master, or commander, of the ship or vessel, so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

The uniform established to distinguish the officers of the revenue cutter service from others, is that prescribed by a circular from the Treasury Department, of July 21, 1834, and January 15, 1836, viz:

**CAPTAIN'S DRESS**—Dark blue cloth coat, with rolling collar, double breasted, lined with black silk; nine buttons on each lapel, and one on each side of the collar; four buttons on the cuffs; four on the pocket flaps; one on each hip; two on the middle of the skirt-fold; and one at the extremity of each skirt; a strip of black braid, one inch wide, to be worn around the sleeve immediately above the cuff; two plain gold epaulets; plain cocked hat; small sword, with black glazed leather belt, and gilt mounting; black silk cravat or stock; buff vest, single breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four under the pocket flaps; blue pantaloons, to have a strip of black braid, one inch in breadth, on the outer seams, extending from the hip to the bottom; short boots, worn under pantaloons; or shoes, with stockings to correspond with pantaloons, as the officer may elect.

**Undress**.—Dark blue cloth frock coat, with standing braided collar, single breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four on each cuff

\* The flags for the cutters as prescribed by authority of the President, and were communicated to the officers of the Customs, on the 1st of August, 1799, described thus—"An ensign and pennant consisting of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign to be the arms of the United States, in dark blue on a white field."

**FIRST LIEUTENANT'S DRESS.**—Same as Captain's, with the exception of one button less on each pocket flap; and, also, with the omission of the epaulet on the left shoulder.

**Undress.**—The same as the Captain's, with the same exceptions.

**SECOND LIEUTENANT'S.**—Dress and undress, same as First Lieutenant's, with the exception that the epaulet is to be worn on the left shoulder.

**THIRD LIEUTENANTS.**—Dress and undress, same as Second Lieutenant's, with the omission of braid on coat.

The button established for the service, will be impressed with the shield of the Treasury arms, surmounted by a foul anchor, according to a pattern furnished from the manufactory of L. Kenrick.

**PETTY OFFICERS.**—Blue cloth jackets, with five revenue buttons on each lapel, one on each side of the collar, and one on each cuff; white frocks, with collar and breast facing of blue, and worsted star on each side of the collar, and two on each side of the breast; white or blue trousers, according to the season, with blue belt.

**SEAMEN.**—Same as Petty Officers, omitting the buttons on collar and cuffs

**OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.**

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Cutter and Station.
<b>CAPTAINS.</b>	
John Caboon.....Jan'y 25, 1812	On leave of absence.....
John Jackson.....April 24, 1813	Jefferson.....Charleston, S. C.
John A. Webster.....Nov'r 22, 1819	Taney.....Norfolk.
Henry D. Hunter.....Nov'r 15, 1824	Jackson.....On the coast.
William W. Polk.....July 25, 1825	Rush.....New York.
Winslow Foster.....March 28, 1821	Vigilant.....Newport.
Nicholas Bicker.....Aug't 29, 1828	Alert.....New York.
Daniel Dobbin.....April 4, 1829	Erie.....Lake Erie.
Andrew Mather.....April 4, 1829	Wolcott.....New Haven.
Thomas M. Shaw....Sept'r. 5, 1829	Madison.....Portsmouth
Win. A. Howard.....Dec'r 31, 1829	On furlough.
Farnifold Green.....May 16, 1831	Dallas.....New Orleans.
Uriah Coolidge.....June 1, 1832	Crawford.... Passamaquoddy.
Robert Day.....June 2, 1832	McLane.....New Bedford.
Joseph Gold.....June 11, 1832	Gallatin.....Wilmington.
Ezekiel Jones.....Jan'y 4, 1833	Washington..Key West.
Lewis Girdler.....June 2, 1834	Hamilton.....Boston.
Thomas C. Rudolph..June 2, 1834	Dexter.....Mobile.
Wm. Gatewood.....April 7, 1835	Morris.....Portland.
<b>FIRST LIEUTENANTS.</b>	
Michael Conner.....Sept'r 25, 1828	Erie.....Erie.
Caleb Currier.....April 13, 1830	Madison.....Portsmouth.
Green Walden.....July 21, 1830	Morris.....Portland.
John Beece.....July 21, 1830	Rush.....New York.
Charles B. Childs....May 31, 1831	Washington..Key West.
Philimon Gatewood...May 31, 1832	Dallas.....New Orleans.
Henry B. Nones.....June 2, 1832	Alert.....New York.
Josiah Sturgis.....June 4, 1832	McLane.....New Bedford.
Henry Prince, jr.....June 5, 1832	Wolcott.....New Haven
Josiah Murch.....Oct'r 23, 1832	Gallatin.....Wilmington.
John Whitcomb.....Dec'r 31, 1832	Crawford.....Eastport.

Richard Evans.....	Jan'y	1, 1833	Taney.....	Norfolk.
Samuel P. Scott.....	Jan'y	3, 1833	Hamilton.....	Boston.
Napoleon L. Coste....	Jan'y	4, 1833	Jackson.....	On the coast.
H. N. Tracy.....	June	2, 1834	Vigilant.....	Newport.
Wm. B. Whitehead....	July	11, 1834	Jefferson.....	Charleston.
John C. Jones.....	April	7, 1834	Campbell.....	Baltimore.
Gay Moore.....	Feb'y	10, 1836	Dexter.....	Mobile.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Alex'r V. Frazer.....	June	4, 1832	Alert.....	New York.
Douglass Ottinger....	June	5, 1832	Erie.....	Lake Erie.
Wm. Russell.....	Dec'r	17, 1832	On furlough.	
John J. Nimmo.....	Dec'r	29, 1832	Vigilant.....	Newport.
George Hays.....	Dec'r	31, 1832	McLane.....	New Bedford.
Charles Grover.....	Jan'y	1, 1833	Gallatin.....	Wilmington.
Thomas Sands.....	Jan'y	3, 1833	Campbell.....	Baltimore.
Thomas Stoddart.....	Jan'y	5, 1833	Hamilton.....	Boston.
Charles B. Beaufort...	Aug't	7, 1833	Dallas.....	New Orleans.
Francis Martin.....	Aug't	12, 1833	Dexter.....	Mobile.
Stephen Cornell.....	Oct'r	10, 1833	Jefferson.....	Charleston.
Joseph A. Noyes.....	Dec'r	18, 1833	Crawford.....	Eastport.
Peter Storer.....	June	2, 1834	Rush.....	New York.
John McGowan.....	July	11, 1834	Jackson.....	On the coast.
James H. Roach.....	July	12, 1834	Morris.....	Portland.
Stephen Thatcher.....	July	18, 1831	Wolcott.....	New Haven.
George Clark.....	Feb'y	10, 1836	Washington.....	Key West.
Wm. B. McLean.....	Feb'y	10, 1836	Taney.....	Norfolk.

## THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Winchester....	Jan'y	4, 1833	Dexter.....	Mobile.
John Walker.....	March	31, 1833	Taney.....	Norfolk.
David M. Stokes.....	April	23, 1833	Vigilant.....	Newport.
Richard Powell.....	July	6, 1833	Dallas.....	New Orleans.
J. W. Hunter.....	Sept'r	5, 1833	Jackson.....	On coast.
Thomas Osburne.....	Oct'r	10, 1833	Jefferson.....	Charleston.
John B. Fulton.....	Dec'r	18, 1833	Dexter.....	Mobile.
George Berriman.....	Dec'r	18, 1833	Gallatin.....	Wilmington.
Arnold Burroughs....	Dec'r	18, 1833	Crawford.....	Eastport.
Richard Millen.....	March	31, 1834	McLane.....	New Bedford.
James Thompson.....	April	24, 1834	Wolcott.....	New Haven.
Beverly Digges.....	June	20, 1834	Campbell.....	Baltimore.
Charles A. Newton....	July	11, 1834	Alert.....	New York.
John B. Meigs.....	Sept'r	1, 1834	On leave of absence.	
Supply C. Tabbs.....	Aug't	31, 1835	Madison.....	Portsmouth.
S. T. Williams.....	July	11, 1834	Morris.....	Portland.
B. Hedge.....	Jan'y	4, 1833	Rush.....	New York.
James Morrison.....	Feb'y	9, 1836	Washington.....	Key West.

## PAY OF OFFICERS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Captains.....	\$892 00 per annum.
First Lieutenants.....	712 00 per annum.
Second Lieutenants.....	652 00 per annum.
Third Lieutenants.....	542 00 per annum.



**LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.**

For every Light House and Floating Light, there is a Keeper, who receives a stated salary, per annum; each of the Superintendents have, generally, several Light Houses under their direction, and receive, as a compensation for their services, a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount of their disbursements.

*Note.*—Where this mark (\*) occurs, the tower is erected on the Keeper's dwelling-house, and the height given is from the roof of the house.

Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height of tower.	No. of lamps
<b>MAINE.</b>					
Portland.....	-	<i>John Chandler</i> , Superinten't		<i>Feet.</i>	
Seguin.....	1795	Joshua Freeman.....Keeper	350	45	15
Whitehead.....	1804	John Salter.....do..	400	40	14
Franklin Island.....	1806	Joseph Berry.....do..	410	30	10
Wood Island.....	1808	Thomas Hanna.....do..	350	30	10
West Quoddy Head	1808	Abraham Norwood.....do..	350	45	10
Petit Manan.....	1817	Peter Godfrey.....do..	410	45	10
Pond Island.....	1821	John Simpson.....do..	350	25	8
Burnt Island.....	1821	James Lennan.....do..	350	12*	8
Libby Island.....	1821	Joseph P. Chandler.....do..	350	20	10
Monhegan Island..	1823	John McKellar.....do..	350	30	10
Owl's Head.....	1823	George B. Wormell.....do..	350	30	10
Moose Peak Island.	1825	Isaac Stearns.....do..	350	15	8
Mautinicus Rock..	1826	Alexander Millikin.....do..	400	35	10
Permaquid Point..	1827	Thomas G. McKeller.....do..	450	6*	14
Baker's Island.....	1827	Isaac Dunham.....do..	350	6*	10
Cape Elizabeth.....	1820	William Gilley.....do..	350	40	10
Dices's Head.....	1828	Ebenezer Dyer.....do..	450	50	20
Hendrick's Head..	1828	Jacob Sherburne.....do..	350	40	10
Mount Desert Rock	1829	John Upham.....do..	350	8*	8
Brown's Head.....	1830	Esais Preble.....do..	600	8*	10
Marshall's Point..	1832	David Wooster.....do..	350	20	8
Goat Island.....	1832	John Watts.....do..	350	20	7
Negro Island.....	1833	John Lord.....Second Keeper	350	20	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1835	Henry K. M. Bowers, Keeper	350	20	8
Portsmouth.....	-	<i>Daniel P. Brown</i> , Sup't			
White Island.....	1804	Allen Porter.....Keeper	350	80	11
Whales Back.....	1820	Joseph J. Lock.....do..	600	40	15
Boon Island.....	1829	Samuel E. Haskell.....do..	600	40	15
MASSACHUSETTS.	1812	Eliphalet Grover.....do..	600	25	12
Boston.....	-	<i>David Henshaw</i> , Sup't			
Thatcher's Island..	-	David Tower.....do..	400	60	14
Baker's Island.....	-	Austin Wheeler.....do..	450	37	30
Plumb Island.....	1797	Ambrose Martin.....do..	400	25	29
Cape Cod.....	1800	Phineas George.....do..	350	44	20
Plymouth.....	1797	John Grover.....do..	350	45	16
Wigwam Point.....	1803	Joseph Burgess.....do..	400	22	12
Scituate.....	1801	George Day.....do..	350	*	6
Race Point.....	1812	Zeba Cushing.....do..	350	25	15
Long Island Head..	1816	Elijah Dyer.....do..	350	20	10
	1819	Charles Beck.....do..	350	20	11

## Light Houses and Keepers.

Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height tower.	No. of lamps.
				<i>Feet.</i>	
Ten Pound Island..	1820	Amos Story.....Keeper	350	20	10
Billingsgate Island..	1822	Abijah Gill.....do..	400	16*	8
Sandy Neck.....	1826	Henry Baxter.....do..	400	16*	10
Long Point.....	1826	Charles Derby.....do..	350	2*	10
Gloucester Point..	1831	Samuel Wanson.....do..	400	-	10
Straitmouth Harbor	1835	Benjamin W. Andrews..do..	350	18	6
Marblehead.....	1835	Ezekiel Darling.....do..	400	20	10
		<i>John P. Norton.....Sup't</i>			
Gayhead.....	1799	Ellis Skiff.....Keeper	350	47	10
Clark's Point.....	1804	Edward H. Howland..do..	350	42	10
Cutterhunk Island..	1822	Nickerson Chase.....do..	350	25	9
Nantucket.....	1817	Caleb Cushman.....do..	450	60*	14
Do. beacon.....		David Coffin..Second Keeper	300	70	8
Do. harbor light..	1825	Aaron Folger.....do..	300	16*	5
Cape Poge.....	1801	Lot Norton.....do..	350	*	11
Chatham.....	1808	Samuel Stinson.....do..	400	40	12
Point Gammon.....	1816	John A. Peak.....do..	350	20	7
Holmes' Hole.....	1817	James West.....do..	350	25	10
Tarpanlin Cove....	1817	John Hayden.....do..	350	25	10
Bird Island.....	1819	John Clark.....do..	400	25	10
Monamoy Point....	1823	David Bearse.....do..	400	16*	8
Nesque Point.....	1828	Peter Daggett.....do..	350	16*	10
Dumpling Rock....	1828	Levi Smith.....do..	350	2*	10
Edgartown.....	1828	Jeremiah Pease.....do..	350	2*	10
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>William Littlefield.... Sup't</i>			
Newport.....	-	Sylvester R. Hazzard, Keeper	350	64	15
Watch Hill.....	1808	Enoch W. Vose.....do..	350	35	8
Point Judith.....	1810	Henry C. Gant.....do..	350	35	10
Goat Island.....	1823	Samuel Watson.....do..	350	20	8
Dutch Island.....	1826	William Dennis.....do..	350	14*	8
Warwick Neck.....	1826	Abby Waite.....do..	350	30	8
Nayat Point.....	1828	Daniel Wightman.....do..	350	23	6
Block Island.....	1829	William A. Weedon.....do..	400	6*	18
Poplar Point.....	1831	Samuel Thomas, jr.....do..	350	8*	8
VERMONT.		<i>Archibald W. Hyde.... Sup't</i>			
Juniper Island.....	1826	Malachi Corning....Keeper	350	30	10
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Sup't</i>			
New London.....	1800	John G. Munn.....Keeper	350	80	9
Faulkner's Island..	1801	Eli Kimberly.....do..	350	40	12
Lynde Point.....	1803	Daniel Whittlesey.....do..	350	35	7
Stonington.....	1823	William Potter.....do..	350	30	10
Morgan's Point....	1831	Ezra Daboll.....do..	350	25	10
		<i>William H. Ellis.....Sup't</i>			
Five Mile Point....	1805	Elihu Ives.....Keeper	350	30	8
Stratford Point....	1821	Samuel Buddington.....do..	350	28	10
Fayerweather Isla'd	1808	Stephen T. Moore.....do..	350	40	8
Norwalk Island....	1826	Gershom B. Smith.....do..	350	30	10
Great Captain's Isl'd	1829	James Merritt.....do..	350	30	10

# Light Houses and Keepers.

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Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height tower.	No. of lamps.
				Feet.	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>					
Eaton's Neck.....	1798	Samuel Swartwout.....Sup't			
Sand's Point.....	1809	John H. Gardiner....Keeper	350	50	12
Old Field Point....	1823	Noah Mason.....do..	350	40	11
Fire Island Inlet....	1825	Elizabeth Smith.....do..	350	30	10
Throg's Neck.....	1826	Felix Dorping.....do..	500	74	18
Stoney Point.....	1826	James Baylis.....do..	350	40	11
Fort Tompkins.....	1828	Leonard K. Baker.....do..	350	20	7
Kinderhook.....	1829	Benjamin Church.....do..	350	40	12
Four Mile Point....	1831	John Carroll.....do..	300	2*	5
Saugerties.. .....	1835	Stephen Winans.....do..	350	15	7
		Abraham Persons.....do..	350	2*	5
		John P. Osborn.....Sup't			
Mentauk.....	1795	Patrick T. Gould....Keeper	350	80	13
Little Gull Island..	1806	Frederick Chase.....do..	600	53	14
Plumb Island.....	1826	Simeur Conkling.....do..	350	30	10
		Pierre A. Barker.....Sup't			
Buffalo.....	1818	Sylvanus Russell....Keeper	350	30	15
Niagara Fort.....	-	Ezekiel Jewett.....do..	350	30	9
Portland Harbor....	1823	Joshua Lane.....do..	350	40	
Dunkirk.....	1826	Abraham Day.....do..	350	40	
		Jacob Gould.....Sup't			
Galloo Island.....	1820	Zenus Hastings.....Keeper	400	55	15
Oswego.....	1822	Orlo Steele.....do..	350	20	7
Genesee.....	1822	Giles H. Huklen.....do..	350	30	10
Sodus Bay.....	1825	Bennett C. Fitzhugh...do..	350	40	10
Tibbit's Point.....	1827	Nelson B. Williams...do..	350	30	10
Horse Island.....	1831	John McKnit.....do..	350	16*	8
		Baron S. Doly.....Sup't			
Ogdensburg.....	1834	Amos Wells.....Keeper	350	16*	10
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>					
Sandy Hook.....	-	Joseph W. Reckless...Sup't			
Highlands of Neve'sk	1828	John Casler.....Keeper	500	77	18
Princess Bay.....	1828	James Wilson.....do..	600	40	31
		Abel Rawson.....do..	350	30	11
		George W. Tucker.....Sup't			
Barneget Shoals..	1834	Henry V. Low.....Keeper	350	40	11
<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>					
Presque Isle.....	1818	Thomas Foster.....Sup't			
Do. Beacon.....	-	Robert Kincaid.....Keeper	350	20	10
		Samuel L. Foster.....do..	300		
<b>DELAWARE</b>					
Cape Henlopen....	-	Henry Whiteley.....Sup't			
Cape Beacon.....	1825	Kendal Batson.....Keeper	400	72	13
		.....Do.....do..	250	30	10
Cape May.....	1823	Ezekiel Stephens.....do..	400	60	15
Bombay Hook.....	1831	Duncan Stewart.....do..	450	16*	10
Mahon's Ditch.....	1831	Joseph Smith.....do..	450	16*	10
Mispillion Creek...	1831	Thomas Carlisle.....do..	400	12*	6
Christiana River...	1834	Benjamin Garretson...do..	350	16*	10
<b>MARYLAND.</b>					
Bedkin Island.....	1822	Robert Lyon, jr.....Sup't			
		Philip Marshall.....Keeper	400	30	13

## Light Houses and Keepers.

Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height tower.	No. of lamps
				<i>Feet.</i>	
North Point.....	1821	Elizabeth Riley.....Keeper	600	27	18
Thomas' Point.....	1825	Augustine Sappington....do..	350	30	13
Pool's Island.....	1825	Silvester Nugent.....do..	460	30	13
Smith's Island.....	1827	John M. White.....do..	375	16*	10
Concord Point.....	1827	John O'Neil.....do..	350	30	10
Cove Point.....	1828	Walter Wyvill.....do..	350	40	11
Point Lookout.....	1830	Ann Davis.....do..	250	16*	11
Lazaretto Point...	1831	William Shaw.....do..	250	30	11
Clay Island.....	1832	James L. Waller.....do..	375	16*	10
Turkey Point.....	1833	Robert C. Luzby.....do..	350	30	11
Little Watt's Island	1833	James W. Twiford....do..	350	40	11
VIRGINIA.		Conway Whittle.....Sup't			
Cape Henry.....	1791	Travy Burroughs....Keeper	500	72	15
Old Point Comfort..	1802	John Luke.....do..	400	40	10
Smith's Point.....	1802	Yurrett Hughlett....do..	400	65	15
New Point Comfort.	18 ..	William R. Brownley..do..	400	50	9
Smith's Islands.....	18 ..	Thomas S. Brickhouse. do..	500	55	15
Back River Point..	1829	William Jett.....do..	400	30	10
Assateague Island..	18 ..	David Watson.....do..	400	45	11
N. CAROLINA.		James Owen.....Sup't			
Baldhead.....	1818	Sedgwick Springs....Keeper	400	90	15
Federal Point.....	1816	Edward Newton.....do..	400	40	8
		Thomas H. Blount....Sup't			
Cape Hatteras.....	1798	Isaac Farrow.....Keeper	400	90	12
Pamlico Point.....	1828	Samuel Fulford.....do..	400	30	10
		Silvester Brown.....Sup't			
Ocracoke.....	1823	Anson Harker.....Keeper	400	65	15
		James E. Gible.....Sup't			
Cape Lookout ..	1812	William Fulford.....Keeper	400	93	15
		Duncan McDonald....Sup't			
Roanoke Marshes..	1830	Littlejohn Pugh.....Keeper	400	30	10
S. CAROLINA.		James R. Pringle.....Sup't			
Charleston.....	-	St. Lee Mellichamp..Keeper	400	102	10
Raccoon Key.....	1827	Thomas Skrine.....do..	450	65	15
		Thomas L. Shaw.....Sup't			
North Island.....	1801	Samuel N. Marsh....Keeper	400	72	7
GEORGIA.		Abm. B. Fannin.....Sup't			
Tybee.....	-	Patrick Ramsbottom..Keeper	433	95	15
Tybee Beacon.....	-	.....do.....do..	100		6
		John N. McIntosh....Sup't			
St. Simon's Island..	1811	James Gould.....Keeper	400	75	6
Sapelo Island.....	1820	William Donnelly....do..	400	65	15
Beacons on Wolf } Island..... }	1822	John Odena.....do..	400	25	12
		Arch'd Clark..superintendent			
Cumberland Island	1820	James Lathan.....Keeper	400	65	14
OHIO.		Sam Starkweather....Sup't			
Grand River.....	1825	Elijah Dixon.....Keeper	450	55	13

# Light Houses and Keepers.

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Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height tower.	No. of lamps.
				<i>Fect.</i>	
Cleveland.....	1829	Steven Woolverton...Keeper	450	55	11
Turtle Island.....	1831	Oliver Whitmore.....do..	400	40	11
Sandusky.....	1821	Jer'h V Benschooter....do..	350	55	13
Port Clinton.....	1832	Austin Smith.....do..	350	40	4
Conneaut River....	1835	Walter Woodward.....do..	350		
Cunningham Creek	1835	Ephraim Shaler.....do..	350		
Mouth of Huron } River..... }	1835	Morris Jackson.....do..	350		
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		<i>James W. Breedlore...Sup't</i>			
Bayou St. John....	1819	Comd'g officer of fort, keeper	250	28	
Frank's Island.....	1820	Henry R. Crask.....do..	600	65	30
South West Pass } of Mississippi.. }	1831	John Wolf.....do..	600	65	24
South Point (Gor- don's) Island.. }	1831	William R. Knight.....do..	600	65	14
Pleasanton's Isl'd } (Rigoletta)..... }	1833	Isaac H. Smith.....do..	600	45	10
Cat Island.....	1831	George Riley.....do..	500	30	10
Pass Christian.....	1831	Robert A. Heirn.....do..	500	30	8
		<i>Ogden D. Langstaff...Sup't</i>			
Point Defer.....	1826	Wm. H. Armstrong...Keeper	600	65	15
<b>FLORIDA.</b>					
St. Augustine.....	1823	John Andren.....Keeper	400	30	10
Musquito Inlet....	1834	William H. Williams...do..	450	45	11
		<i>James Delh.....Sup't</i>			
St. John's River....	1829	John Warren.....Keeper	400	65	14
		<i>William A. Whitehead Sup't</i>			
Cape Florida.....	1824	John Dubose.....Keeper	600	65	15
Dry Tortugas.....	1824	Alexander Thompson... do..	600	65	15
Sand Key.....	1826	Frederick Neil.....do..	600	65	14
Whitehead's Point } (Key West).... }	1824	Barbara Mabrity.....do..	500	65	15
		<i>Gabriel J. Floyd..... Sup't</i>			
St. George's Island..	1833	John Garrison.....Keeper	500	65	13
		<i>Jesse H. Willis .....Sup't</i>			
St. Marks.....	1829	Samuel Cosby.....Keeper	500	5	15
		<i>Robert Mitchell.....Sup't</i>			
Pensacola.....	1824	Jeremiah Ingraham...Keeper	550	30	10
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		<i>Andrew Mack.....Sup't</i>			
Fort Gratiot.....	1829	George McDougall....Keeper	350	65	10
Otter Creek Point..	1829	John Whipple.....do..	350	40	11
		<i>Abm. Wendall.....Sup't</i>			
Bois Blanc.....	1829	Eber Ward.....Keeper	400	65	13
Mouth of St. Jo- } seph's River... }	1831	Thomas Fitzgerald.....do..	350	30	11
Thunder Bay Island	1832	Jesse Muncey.....do..	400	40	11
Chicago.....	1832	William Stevens.....	350	40	13

Light Houses.	When built.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.	Height tower. Feet.	No. of lamps.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>					
Mobile.....	1821	George W. Owen..... Sup't Comd'g officer of fort, Keeper	250	65	20
Choctaw Point.....	1830	James Miller.....do..	500	40	11
Round Island.....	1833	Curtis Lewis.....do..	500	40	11
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>					
Natchez.....	1827	And'w Marschalk..... Sup't Joseph Bowman..... Keeper	350	35	9

## FLOATING LIGHTS.

Floating Lights.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Salary.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
Tuckanuck Shoal.....	John P. Norton..... Sup't Henry Bernard..... Keeper	700 00
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
Bartlett's Reef.....	Ingoldby W. Crawford.. Sup't Levi Case..... Keeper	450 00
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
Five Fathom Bank.....	Henry Whitely..... Sup't Humphrey Hughes..... Keeper	700 00
Brandywine Shoal.....	Richard Saunders..... do..	500 00
Upper Middle Shoal.....	George H. Geddes..... do..	500 00
<b>MARYLAND.</b>		
Hoopers Straits.....	Robert Lyon, Jr..... Sup't John Hooper..... Keeper	500 00
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>		
Craney Island.....	Conway Whittle..... Sup't William Tee..... Keeper	450 00
Smith's Point.....	Edward Chamberlin..... do..	500 00
Willoughbys Spit.....	John B. Sale..... do..	500 00
Wolf Trap Shoals.....	Ralph Johnson..... do..	500 00
Mouth of Rappahannock	John E. Cox..... do..	500 00
Bowlers Rock.....	Robert S. Garnett..... Sup't Albert G. McCarty..... Keeper	400 00
Narrows of Potomac....	George Brent..... Sup't Nathaniel Blackstone..... Keeper	400 00
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
Pamptico Sound.....	Silvester Brocn..... Sup't James Gaskill..... Keeper	500 00
Royal Shoal.....	James Wallace..... do..	500 00
Nine Feet Shoal.....	Richard Jones..... do..	500 00
Mouth of Neuse River..	Samuel Whitehurst..... do..	500 00
Brant Island Shoal.....	Otway Burns..... do..	500 00
Between Albemarle } and Pamlico Sounds }	Joshua Hanson..... do..	500 00
Wades Point Shoal.....	Stephen Charles..... Sup't Silby Harney..... Keeper	500 00
Mouth of Roanoke River	Duncan McDondld..... Sup't Taylor H. Walker... Keeper	500 00
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
Carysfort Reef.....	William A. Whitehead..... Sup't John Whalton..... Keeper	700 00
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
Junction of Lakes } Huron and Michigan }	Abraham Wendell..... Sup't William Keith..... Keeper	500 00

# Expense of Light Houses, &c., 1791—1834.

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*Statement exhibiting the Amount paid for Salaries of Keepers, Superintendents, and Contingencies; for Oil and Lamps; for building Light-Houses, Light Boats, Beacons, &c.; and the total cost of the Light-House Establishment, in each year, ending on the 31st of December, from 1791 to 1834, inclusive.*

Year.	Salaries of Keepers, &c.	Oil and Lamps.	Building Light-Houses, &c.	Whole expenses of all kinds.
1791	\$ 16,591 94	-	\$ 6,000 00	\$ 22,591 94
1792	25,231 85	-	13,744 51	38,976 36
1793	6,209 42	-	5,552 26	11,761 68
1794	14,400 11	-	23,096 25	37,496 36
1795	19,861 30	-	10,000 00	29,861 30
1796	28,046 01	\$ 4,661 47	2,500 00	35,207 48
1797	31,078 71	-	17,095 76	48,174 47
1798	32,741 73	-	20,164 45	52,906 18
1799	34,571 27	8,814 95	26,122 93	69,509 15
1800	9,469 64	22,664 04	8,500 00	40,633 68
1801	43,065 19	23,519 96	14,844 80	81,429 95
1802	32,744 15	22,194 70	13,990 00	68,928 85
1803	36,934 13	31,803 84	7,049 98	75,787 95
1804	22,453 22	49,377 94	21,944 66	93,775 82
1805	45,627 02	69,208 97	7,193 75	122,029 74
1806	30,922 64	45,224 05	12,846 69	88,993 38
1807	24,418 60	38,514 19	23,649 84	86,582 63
1808	32,178 91	33,276 64	24,596 43	90,051 98
1809	33,480 50	36,322 70	8,337 54	78,140 74
1810	46,354 43	41,683 31	6,000 00	94,037 74
1811	49,311 62	46,002 86	19,656 41	114,970 89
1812	74,772 22	39,372 12	12,458 78	126,603 12
1813	84,591 65	43,552 73	-	128,144 38
1814	47,554 35	31,407 11	-	78,961 46
1815	48,816 78	-	-	48,816 78
1816	60,246 36	48,123 16	-	108,369 52
1817	98,407 27	23,780 00	-	122,187 27
1818	92,911 51	19,126 00	50,000 00	162,067 51
1819	87,007 20	33,932 22	24,411 37	145,350 79
1820	77,634 28	26,822 00	58,445 51	162,901 79
1821	100,898 70	20,423 06	25,263 08	146,584 84
1822	81,280 52	28,410 00	36,261 24	145,951 76
1823	101,072 47	16,477 60	100,060 18	217,610 25
1824	98,171 76	13,239 34	42,008 86	153,419 96
1825	166,524 62	11,754 15	59,585 87	237,864 64
1826	83,615 37	25,027 91	75,206 44	188,849 72
1827	126,057 93	36,191 70	162,610 15	324,859 78
1828	137,614 23	34,396 44	89,297 59	261,308 26
1829	123,629 93	43,615 65	121,903 40	289,148 98
1830	135,401 32	43,092 50	60,208 81	238,702 63
1831	140,242 48	42,226 06	122,857 80	305,326 34
1832	142,330 31	47,191 99	70,595 09	260,117 39
1833	186,582 42	79,412 21	43,245 82	314,240 45
1834	206,163 61	64,997 69	10,062 22	281,223 52
Dolla.	3,122,249 68	1,245,841 26	1,462,368 47	5,830,459 41

## OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

*Collectors, Naval Officers, Appraisers, Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, Weighers, Gaugers, and Measurers, employed in the several Collection Districts of the United States, with the places of their employment, and the amount of compensation of each officer, for the year ending September 30, 1835.*

Names and Offices.	Where employed.	Compensation.
<b>MAINE.</b>		
<i>Passamaquoddy.</i>		
Solomon Thayer...Deputy Collector..	Lubec.....	400 00
Horatio G. Balch.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1093 00
Leonard Pierce.....do.....	Houlton.....	1093 00
Jery Burgin.....do.....	Eastport.....	1093 00
Joshua Veasey.....do.....	Calais.....	1093 00
Robinson Palmer.....do.....	Robinson.....	1093 00
John A. Balkam.....do.....	Eastport.....	1093 00
John McMillan.....do.....	.....do.....	1093 00
Nathaniel P. Page.....do.....	Pembroke.....	1093 00
Joseph M. Kellogg.....do.....	Eastport.....	1093 00
Joseph H. Claridge.....do.....	.....do.....	1093 00
James W. Lyman.....do.....	Lubec.....	1093 00
Theodore Cutts.....do.....	Eastport.....	1093 00
Oliver Spoad..Weigher and Measurer.	.....	416 00
Benj. B. Leavitt..Gauger and Measurer	Eastport.....	280 80
John McMillan.....Measurer..	.....do.....	320 00
Charles Peavy.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	1373 61
<i>Machias.</i>		
Samuel A. Morse.....Collector..	Machias.....	456 00
Isaac Ames.....Inspector..	Revenue Boat.....	720 00
Isaac Ames, Jr.....do.....	.....do.....	505 00
James Elliot.....do.....	Castine.....	200 00
<i>Penobscot and Castine</i>		
R. H. Bridgham.....Collector..	Penobscot.....	820 00
Benjamin Hook, Jr.....Inspector..	Castine.....	1095 00
John Lee.....do.....	Rucksport.....	1095 00
Frederick A. Jarvis.....do.....	Castine.....	1095 00
Moses Hook..Occasional Inspector, } Gauger, Weigher, and Measurer.. }	.....do.....	871 15
Walter P. Carpenter.....Inspector..	Lincoln.....	400 00
<i>Frenchmans Bay.</i>		
Edward S. Jarvis.....Collector..	Frenchmans Bay....	354 96
James Whiting.....Inspector..	Ellsworth.....	27 82
Theodore Beane.....do.....	Sullivan.....	500 00
Henry S. Jones.....do.....	South West Harbor..	500 00
Nicholas Thomas, Jr....do.....	Eden.....	40 00
Thomas Haskell.....do.....	Revenue Boat.....	329 87
<i>Belfast.</i>		
Daniel Lane.....Collector..	Belfast.....	1056 23
Benjamin Shaw..Inspector, Gauger, } Weigher, and Measurer..... }	Frankfort, Hamp- } den and Bangor.. }	1326 74



*Officers of the Customs.*

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N H. Bradbury..Inspector, Gauger } Weigher and Measurer.....}	Belfast & other ports.	972 12
Joseph Carr....do....do....do...&c....	Bangor .....	638 94
Joshua Dillingham.....Inspector..	Camden.....	291 00
James Douglass..Occasional.....do....	Revenue Boat.....	520 00
Lewis C Kelly....do.....do.....do....	Frankfort.....	222 00
Richard Smart....do.....do.....do....	Prospect.....	54 00
William B. Carr..do.....do.....do....	Bangor.....	97 50
<i>Waldoboro.</i>		
Denny McCobb.....Collector..	Waldoboro.....	820 00
Parker McCobb, Jr.....Dept. do } Inspector, &c.....}	.....do.....	747 00
W. R. Webb..Deputy Collector, In- spector and Measurer.....	Nobleboro....	1041 06
Hezekiah Prince, Jr..Inspector, Mea- surer and Dept. Collector.....	Thomaston.....	1051 10
Joseph Glidden..Inspector, Weigher, and Measurer.....	New Castle.....	792 50
Wm. Burus.....Inspector, &c..	Bristol and Bremen..	862 00
Bider Fales.....do....	St. George.....	33 00
Daniel Sampson, Occasional Inspector } in Revenue Boat.....}	.....	399 00
Francis Pierce.....Inspector..	Rutherford Island....	440 00
Josiah Starling..Occasional Inspector..	Monheogan.....	262 00
Cornelius Bradford....do.....do....	Friendship.....	214 00
Archibald Hall.....do.....do....	St. George.....	220 00
Israel J. Perry.....do.....do....	East Thomaston.....	95 00
<i>Wiscasset.</i>		
John D. McCrate.....Collector from } 1st July, 1835.....}	Wiscasset.....	160 80
Henry Clark..Deputy Collector, Insp } Weigher, Gauger, and Measurer..}	.....do.....	1041 83
Marshal Smith.....Inspector..	Booth Bay.....	507 00
Wm. M. Reed.....do....	.....do.....	486 00
Joseph Merry.....do....	Edgcomb.....	174 00
<i>Bath.</i>		
Joseph Sewall.....Collector..	Bath.....	1531 61
Samuel Donnell....Deputy Collector } 'and Inspector.....}	.....do.....	957 00
Peter H. Green....Inspector, Gauger } and Measurer.....}	.....do.....	1356 83
John Smith....Inspector, Weigher, } Gauger and Measurer.....}	.....do.....	1479 39
Wm. Pettengill .....Inspector..	.....do.....	1080 00
John Fisher.....do....	Georgetown.....	508 00
Simeon Hopkins.....do....	{ Harpswell and.. } { Brunswick..... }	153 00
Ebenezer White.....do....	Gardiner.....	300 00
William H. Page.....do....	Hallowell .....	400 00
Lemuel Fletcher....Deputy Collector } and Inspector.....}	Canada Road.....	300 00

<i>Portland and Falmouth.</i>	
Jno. W. Smith....Surveyor and In- specter.....	Portland..... 963 86
John Chadler....Collector, Superin- tendent of Light-houses, Agent for the Marine Hospital, &c.....	.....do..... 2206 92
Peter Merrill.....Deputy Collector..	.....do..... 900 00
Amos Nichols.....Clerk..	.....do..... 750 00
John Williams.....Inspector..	.....do..... 1095 00
Lemuel Gooding.....do..	.....do..... 1080 00
Ebenezer Webster.....do..	.....do..... 1095 00
Nathan Nutter.....do..	.....do..... 1080 00
Nathaniel Shaw.....do..	.....do..... 1077 00
Ephraim Sturdivant.....do..	Cumberland..... 1077 00
Allen Drinkwater.....do..	North Yarmouth.... 483 00
John M. Eustis.....do..	Rumford..... 405 00
Thomas Bailey.....Occasional do..	Portland..... 138 00
Joel Chandler.....do.....do..	.....do..... 114 00
Nathaniel Lefavor.....do.....do..	.....do..... 123 00
Eli Hamblin.....do.....do..	.....do..... 99 00
Henry H. Boody..Gauger, Weigher, } and Measurer.....	.....do..... 1265 80
James Smith.....do..	.....do..... 1348 21
Arthur M. Small.....do..	.....do..... 1500 00
William S. Davis.....do..	.....do..... 1277 96
<i>Saco and Biddeford.</i>	
Jno. F. Scammon.....Collector and } Surveyor.....	Saco and elsewhere } in the District. } 378 25
Lauriston Ward....Deputy Collector, Inspector, Weigher, Gauger, and Measurer.....	.....do..... 632 44
Hiram Woods.....Inspector..	Saco and Biddeford.. 466 50
Sewall Millikin.....do..	Scarborough.. 31 50
<i>Kennebunk.</i>	
Barnabas Palmer.....Collector..	Kennebunk..... 351 85
Joshua Herrick..D. Col. Insp. & Mea..	.....do..... 600 00
Jeremiah G. Miller.....Inspector, } Gauger, and Weigher.....	.....do..... 636 78
Daniel Wheelwright.....Inspector, } Gauger, and Weigher.....	Wells..... 255 00
Geo. Bickford..Occasional Inspector..	Cape Porpoise..... 78 00
<i>York.</i>	
Mark Dennett.....Collector	York..... 256 77
Solomon Brooks.....Inspector..	.....do..... 0 00
Alexander Dennett.....do..	.....do..... 235 50
George Weare.....do..	.....do..... 150 00
<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</i>	
<i>Portsmouth.</i>	
Daniel P. Drown.....Collector..	Portsmouth..... 420 08
William Walker.....Deputy do..	.....do..... 300 00
Joseph M. Edmonds.....Clerk...	.....do..... 200 00

Jos. Walton..Inspector and Measurer..	Portsmouth.....	551 03
John Gregory.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	551 03
John N. Nutter..do.....do.....	.....do.....	551 03
John Hodgkins.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	551 02
James Goodrich.....Inspector.....	.....do.....	360 00
Peter Wilson.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	390 00
Wm. Walker..Weigher and Measurer..	.....do.....	222 34
George Bell.....Boarding Inspector..	New Castle.....	350 00
John L. Lawrence.....do.....do.....	Kittery.....	350 00
John T. Gibbs.....Inspector.....	Dover.....	200 00
Ephraim Cross.....do.....do.....	Lancaster.....	200 00
Uri Lamprey....Occasional....do....	Hampton.....	110 00
Nathan Knowles.....do.....do.....	Rye.....	22 00
Samuel Hall.....Surveyor.....	Portsmouth.....	498 91
William Claggett.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	384 76

## VERMONT:

## Burlington.

Archibald W. Hyde.....Collector..	Burlington.....	1401 60
John B. Hollenbeck...Deputy Col- lector and Inspector.....	.....do.....	750 00
Danford Mett.....do.....do.....	Windmill Point.....	500 00
Charles Carrow.....Inspector.....	Isle Lamott.....	120 00
Zoroaster Fisk....Dept. Col. and Insp..	Alburgh.....	360 00
Norman L. Whittemore.....do.....do....	Swanton.....	360 00
Robert L. Paddock.....do.....do....	High Gate.....	360 00
Jerome J. Beardsley.....do.....do....	Franklin.....	300 00
Albert G. Tarleton.....Inspector.....	St. Albans.....	180 00
Jno. Lewis..Dept. Collector and Insp..	Berkshire.....	240 00
Frederick Fuller.....Inspector.....	Troy.....	120 00
Charles Mahoney..Dept. Col. & Insp..	Derby.....	360 00
Russel G. Hopkinson.....Inspector.....	.....do.....	500 00
Archelaus Cummings..Deputy Col- lector and Inspector.....	Canaan.....	240 00
Roger Enos.....Inspector.....	Irasburgh.....	360 00
George W. Kimball..Temporary do....	Barton.....	160 00
John Beckwith.....Inspector.....	Sutton.....	360 00
Harry Richardson.....do.....do....	Montpelier.....	240 00
Richard Powers..Inspector and Mas- ter of the Revenue Boat.....	Lake Champlain....	360 00

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## Newburyport.

Samuel Phillips.....Collector, &c..	Newburyport.....	1226 86
John Phillips.....Inspector.....	.....do.....	1020 00
John S. Morse.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	842 00
Charles Titcomb.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	438 00
Samuel Walker.....Weigher and Gauger.....	.....do.....	322 26
Joseph Marquand.....Measurer.....	.....do.....	959 26
William Williams.....Occ'l. Deputy..	.....do.....	32 22
Benjamin Stickney.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	372 06
Nathaniel Jackson.....Surveyor.....	Newburyport.....	633 28

<i>Ipswich.</i>		
Timothy Souther.....Collector..	Ipswich.....	288 25
Ebenezer Pulsifer.....Inspector..	.....do.....	198 00
David Pulsifer, 3d.....do.....	.....do.....	30 00
Abel Story.....do.....	Essex.....	33 00
<i>Gloucester.</i>		
William Beach.....Collector..	Gloucester.....	1613 90
William Center.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1074 00
James Merchant.....do.....	.....do.....	483 00
Jabez Tarr, Jr.....do.....	.....do.....	200 00
Henry Lee.....do.....	Manchester.....	150 00
John Woodbury, Jr.....Gauger..	Gloucester.....	176 04
John Webber.....do.....	.....do.....	84 48
John Woodbury, Jr.....Weigher..	.....do.....	00 37
Alphonso Mason.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	416 74
<i>Marblehead.</i>		
Benjamin Knight.....Collector..	Marblehead.....	298 68
Franklin Knight....Deputy Collector } and Inspector.....}	.....do.....	0 00
Asa Hooper..Inspector and Measurer..	.....do.....	378 06
Nath. Lindsey.....do.....	.....do.....	379 58
John G. Hooper..Insp. & Boat keeper..	.....do.....	509 00
Joseph Johnson.....Inspector..	Lynn.....	275 00
William Marshall.....do.....	.....do.....	55 00
Francis G. Selman...Weigher & G'r..	Marblehead.....	96 05
Joshua Prentiss.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	95 69
<i>Salem and Beverly.</i>		
James Miller.....Collector..	Salem.....	2127 42
William W. Oliver..Deputy.....do...	.....do.....	1000 00
Zachariah Buchmore, Jr.....Clerk..	.....do.....	200 00
Perley Putnam..Weigher and Gauger..	.....do.....	565 54
William Story.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	656 13
Jonathan Holman...do.....do.....	.....do.....	541 96
Thomas West.....do.....do.....	.....do.....	551 51
William Lee.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Devereux Dennis.....Inspector and } Marker.....}	.....do.....	408 07
Henry Prince.....Inspector..	.....do.....	384 00
Stephen Buchmore.....do.....	.....do.....	384 00
Cyrus Chase.....do.....	.....do.....	390 00
John Ingersoll.....do.....	.....do.....	270 00
William Webb.....do.....	.....do.....	522 00
William Allen.....do.....	.....do.....	420 00
Joseph James.....do.....	.....do.....	414 00
Henry Tibbets.....do.....	.....do.....	417 00
Ebenezer Slocum.....do.....	.....do.....	408 00
James Chever.....do.....	.....do.....	22 50
Jonathan H. Lovett.....do.....	Beverly.....	204 00
John Saunders.....Measurer..	Salem.....	87 06
John Swasey.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	812 86
Z. Burchmore, Jr.....Deputy do.....	.....do.....	150 00

# Officers of the Customs.

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Joseph Noble..Surveyor and Inspector..	Salem.....	840 16
Z. Burchmore.....Deputy & do....	.....do.....	150 00
Aaron Foster.....Surveyor..	Beverly.....	172 77
<i>Boston and Charlestown.</i>		
David Henshaw..Collector, Superin- } tendent of Light Houses, and Agent } of Marine Hospital.....	Boston.....	4400 00
Adams Bailey.....Deputy Collector..	.....do.....	1500 00
John Bingham.....Bond Accountant..	.....do.....	1300 00
Edward W. Parker..Cash Clerk and } Book-keeper.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Rufus M. Gay.....Debenture Clerk..	.....do.....	1000 00
Wm. A. Wellman..Clearance Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
William Rowson.....Marine Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
John T. Prince.....Bond Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
William Alline.....Import Clerk..	.....do.....	750 00
Henry D. Clary..Impost Book-keeper..	.....do.....	700 00
Samuel Whitcomb, Jr....Clearance } Clerk.....	.....do.....	700 00
Ebenezer Hathorne, Assistant Deben- } ture Clerk.....	.....do.....	700 00
George B. Wellman, Assistant Clear- } ance Clerk.....	.....do.....	365 00
Samuel Draper.....Statistical Clerk..	.....do.....	704 25
Darius Boardman.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Nahum Ball.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Banchor.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
E. M. Cunningham.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Benjamin Whipple.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Jones.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John D. Dyer.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Ebenezer Clapp, Jr.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Robert B. Hewet.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Pitts.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph Stevens.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Josiah Dunham, Jr.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Francis McKenna.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Lewis Lerow.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Ezra Mudge.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph W. Homer.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Muzzey.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Nath. K. Seaton.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
George Wardwell.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Josiah Newhall.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Kendall.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Winn.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Lewis.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Laban Souther.....do.....	Cohasset.....	500 00
Jedediah Lincoln.....do.....	Hingham.....	800 00
William B. Duggan.....do.....	Milton and Dorchester	400 00
Nathaniel Payne.....Messenger..	Boston.....	600 00

Samuel A. Allen.....Store keeper..	Boston.....	1095 00
Joseph Loring..Weigher and Gauger..	.....do.....	1750 00
John M. Fiske.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
Nathaniel Tracy.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
Thomas M. Vinson.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
Andrew H. Ward.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
Theodore Dexter.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
James Easterbrook.....do.....	.....do.....	1750 00
Joseph Grafton....Measurer of Salt, }	.....do.....	1624 90
Coal, &c.....		
Thaddeus Page.....do.....	.....do.....	1624 90
Joseph N. Howe.....do.....	.....do.....	1624 90
Andrew Greene.....do.....	.....do.....	1624 90
William P. Loring.....do.....	.....do.....	1624 90
John Crowinshield...Public Appraiser..	.....do.....	1500 00
Levi R. Lincoln.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Samuel Eveleth.....Assistant..do...	.....do.....	1200 00
Charles J. F. Allen.....do.....do...	.....do.....	1200 00
William H. Burbeck.....Clerk..	.....do.....	1095 00
George Carpenter.....Messenger..	.....do.....	600 00
George M. Halliburton..Invoice Clerk..	.....do.....	600 00
J. C. Cone....Measurer of sq. yards..	.....do.....	900 00
Frederick W. Baker.....Assistant..do...	.....do.....	600 00
Isaac O. Barnes.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	3000 00
Edward F. Bunnell....Deputy..do...	.....do.....	1500 00
Ethan A. Clarey.....Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
John McNeil..Surveyor and Inspector..	Boston and Charlestown	2900 00
Hugh Jamison.....Deputy..do...	.....do.....	1500 00
John W. S. McNeil..Clerk, Survey- }	.....do.....	900 00
or's Office.....		
George Kuhn....Marker and Prover..	.....do.....	809 18
<i>Plymouth</i>		
Schuyler Sampson.....Collector..	Plymouth.....	1568 82
Jacob Jackson..Deputy Collector, In- }	.....do.....	854 37
spector, and Weigher.....		
Benj. Crandon..Inspector and Marker..	.....do.....	600 20
Jos. Bradford....Inspector and Boat- }	.....do.....	360 00
swain.....		
Leander Lovell.....Measurer..	.....do.....	151 42
Nathan Reed.....Gauger..	.....do.....	2 28
Eli Cook...Deputy Collector and In- }	Kingston.....	250 00
spector.....		
Lloyd G. Sampson, Deputy Collector, }	Duxbury.....	600 00
Inspector, Weigher, Measurer and }		
Gauger.....		
Born Thomas.....Inspector..	Marshfield.....	100 00
Gid. W. Young...Dept. Col. and do....	Scituate.....	480 00
<i>Dighton.</i>		
Phineas W. Leland..Collector for the }	Fall River.....	1863 62
District of Dighton, and Inspector }		
at Fall River.....		

Benjamin Anthony, Deputy Collector, } Inspector, Weigher and Measurer.. }	Fall River.....	700 00
William A. Waite.....Inspector, } Weigher, Measurer, and Gauger.. }	.....do.....	1517 90
Joseph B. Weaver.....Inspector, } Weigher, and Measurer..... }	Freetown.....	1020 77
Joseph Pitts.....Inspector, Weigher, } Measurer, and Gauger..... }	Somerset, &c.....	759 81
<i>Barnstable.</i>		
Isaiah L. Green..Collector and Insp..	Barnstable.....	599 93
Richard Ainsworth..Deputy Collect'r } and Clerk..... }	.....do.....	300 00
Richard S. Wood..Deputy Collector } and Inspector..... }	Falmouth.....	255 50
Isaiah Nye.....do.....do.....	Chatham.....	252 00
Josiah Whitman.....do.....do.....	Wellsfleet.....	252 49
Thomas Lothrop.....do.....do.....	Provincetown.....	253 99
Seth F. Nye.....Inspector..	Sandwich.....	266 00
Davis Crocker.....do.....	Barnstable.....	194 00
Richard Ainsworth.....do.....	.....do.....	279 00
Obed Brooks.....do.....	Harwich.....	154 90
Richard Ainsworth.....Gauger..	Barnstable.....	45 80
<i>Fall River.</i>		
Phineas W. Leland.....Collector..	.....	1074 30
<i>New Bedford.</i>		
Lemuel Williams.....Collector..	New Bedford.....	2079 95
William H. Taylor..Deputy do., In- } spector, &c..... }	.....do.....	1531 03
James Freeman.....Clerk..	.....do.....	450 00
James Cannon.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Silas Kempton....Insp, Weigher, &c..	.....do.....	1081 34
Zaccheus M. Allen.....do.....	Fairhaven.....	617 07
Jerah Sherman.....do.....	Dartmouth.....	215 72
William White.....Inspector..	Westport.....	60 00
Isaac Cary.....do.....	.....do.....	105 00
Wilber Southworth.....do.....	Rochester.....	99 00
Noble E. Bates.....do.....	.....do.....	99 00
Ezra Swift.....do.....	Wareham.....	231 00
<i>Edgartown</i>		
John P. Norton.....Collector..	.....	.....
Henry P. Worth..D. Collector & Insp..	Holmes Hole.....	600 00
Richard Luce.....Inspector..	Tarpolin Cove.....	500 00
Jeremiah Peate.....do.....	Edgartown.....	200 00
<i>Nantucket.</i>		
Martin T. Morton.....Collector..	Nantucket.....	588 96
William Coffin.....Inspector..	.....do.....	630 00
Samuel Burnell.....do.....	.....do.....	144 00
George Easton.....Gauger..	.....do.....	29 64
<i>RHODE ISLAND.</i>		
<i>Providence.</i>		
Walter R. Danforth....Collector, &c..	Providence.....	1106 84

Thomas Packham, Deputy Collector } and Measurer.....	Providence.....	1047 30
William E. Clarke.....Inspector..	.....do.....	627 00
Francis L. Danforth.....do.....	.....do.....	546 00
Daniel Petty.....do.....	.....do.....	381 00
Nathaniel Pearce.....do.....	.....do.....	366 00
Gemaliel Church.....do.....	.....do.....	303 00
John Vaughan.....do.....	.....do.....	369 00
John S. Greene.....do.....	.....do.....	357 00
James Bunough.....do.....	.....do.....	54 00
James Thurber.....Gauger..	.....do.....	331 35
John R. Waterman..Wgh'r. & Meas..	.....do.....	1585 83
William F. Waterman.....Inspector..	Pawtuxet.....	640 00
Samuel Brown.....Naval Officer..	Providence.....	714 18
John R. Barton....Surveyor and Insp..	.....do.....	708 20
Joseph Aborn.....do.....	Pawtuxet.....	200 50
<i>Bristol and Warren.</i>		
Nathaniel Bullock.....Collector, &c..	Bristol and Warren..	1144 02
Samuel S. Allen....Deputy Collector..	.....do.....	500 00.
Allen Wardwell.....Surveyor..	Bristol.....	314 50
William Reynolds.....Inspector..	.....do.....	840 00
Hazekiah C. Wardwell.....do.....	.....do.....	114 00
Nathaniel T. Paine.....do.....	.....do.....	102 00
John Manchester.....do.....	.....do.....	132 00
Jarvis B. Pierce.....Gauger..	.....do.....	156 32
Jeremiah Diman.....do.....	.....do.....	202 00
H. Potter Dimond.....Weigher..	.....do.....	407 09
Billings Waldron.....Measurer..	.....do.....	24 94
William Turner.....Surveyor..	Warren.....	326 82
John Haile.....Inspector..	.....do.....	420 00
Miller Barney.....do.....	.....do.....	198 00
John Salisbury.....do.....	.....do.....	117 00
Seth Peck.....Gauger and Weigher..	.....do.....	204 69
John Haile.....Measurer..	.....do.....	48 85
<i>Newport.</i>		
William Littlefield.....Collector..	Newport.....	689 90
George W. Ellery..Deputy Collector } and Inspector.....	.....do.....	1017 00
Henry J. Hudson.....Inspector..	.....do.....	294 00
George Howland.....Occasional do..	.....do.....	210 00
Henry Gardner.....do.....	.....do.....	165 00
Caleb Tripp.....do.....	.....do.....	105 00
Edward Willis..Occasional Inspector } and Measurer.....	.....do.....	66 00
Benjamin T. Coe.....Inspector..	Block Island.....	500 00
Joshua B. Rathburn....Inspector and } Measurer.....	North Kingston.....	151 50
John Hall.....do.....	.....do.....	121 50
David Pennegar..do.....	East Greenwich.,.,	168 00
David M. Coggeshall.....Gauger..	Newport.....	179 52
Elisha Atkins.....Weigher..	.....do.....	20 97



Isaac Benedick.....	Naval Officer..	Newport.....	456 53
William G. Hammond.....	Surveyor..	.....do.....	426 49
John G. Mawney.....	do....	East Greenwich.....	250 45
Charles Durfee.....	Surveyor and Insp..	Tiverton.....	200 00
William Halloway.....	Surveyor..	North Kingston.....	252 15
Pardon J. Hammond....	Deputy do....	.....do.....	22 00

## CONNECTICUT.

*Middletown.*

Noah A. Phelps.....	Collector..	Middletown.....	921 92
Daniel Burrows.....	Surveyor and } Keeper of Public Store.....	.....do.....	437 55
William Conner.....	Surveyor, &c. &c..	Hartford. ....	519 37
William Willard.....	do....	Saybrook.....	309 21
Leverett Hubbard..	Dept. Col. Insp. }	Middletown.....	606 16
Gauger, Weigher, and Measurer.. }		Hartford.....	399 00
Samuel R. Dickinson.....	Inspector..	On board vessels...	399 00
Joseph Dunning.....	do....	.....do.....	399 00
Horace Stilman.....	do....	.....do.....	399 00
Joseph C. Burke.....	do....	Saybrook.....	180 00
Samuel Dickinson....	Keeper of Cus- } tom House Boat.....		

*New London.*

Ingoldsby W. Crawford....	Collector..	New London.....	662 79
Elijah Aines.....	Deputy do....	.....do.....	240 00
Benjamin Pomeroy.....	Surveyor...	Stonington.....	270 26
Sidney Minor..	Gauger, Weigher, and } Measurer.....	.....do.....	0 00
Thomas Mussey.....	Inspector..	New London.....	1095 00
Thomas Ash....	Inspector, Weigher, } and Measurer.....	Stonington.....	287 42
Azariah Stanton.....	Inspector..	.....do.....	27 00
John French.....	Surveyor..	New London.....	353 06
Elijah Ames.....	Inspector, &c. &c..	.....do.....	444 00
David Tracy.....	do....	Norwich.....	543 00
Simeon Haley.....	do....	Groton.....	150 00
James Reid.....	do....	Waterford.....	20 00
James Denison.....	do....	.....do.....	50 00
Joab B. Jeffrey.....	Boat Keeper...	New London.....	264 00
George Freeborn.....	do....	Stonington.....	144 00

*New Haven.*

William H. Ellis.....	Collector..	New Haven.....	1664 30
Wm. Durand, Jr., Clerk & Storekeeper		.....do.....	400 00
Eli Mix..	Insp. Weigher and Measurer.	.....do.....	1161 12
John Graham do. and Gauger.....		.....do.....	1337 32
John H. Jacobs.....	Inspector..	.....do.....	909 00
William Myers.....	do....	.....do.....	423 00
Alexander L. Munson.....	do....	.....do.....	280 00
Charles Elliott.....	do....	Guilford.....	63 00
Daniel B. Leete.....	do....	Sachemshead.....	72 00
Alfred Mallet.....	do....	Milford.....	46 00
William Durand...Surveyor and Insp..		New Haven.....	595 21

<i>Fairfield.</i>	
Samuel Simons.....Collector..	Fairfield..... 272 17
Benjamin S. Smith.....Clerk..	.....do..... 300 00
Salmon Simons....Inspector, Gauger, } Weigher and Measurer.....}	.....do..... 378 28
Samuel Gray.....Inspector, &c. &c..	.....do..... 102 00
Peter Smith.....do....&c. &c..	.....do..... 135 21
<i>NEW YORK.</i>	
<i>Champlain.</i>	
David B. McNeil.....Collector..	Plattsburg..... 1115 91
Samuel T. Buel.....Deputy do....	On board Steamboats. 750 00
Extra Thurber.....do.....	Champ'. Low. Village 500 00
Nicholas Haynes.....Inspector..	.....do..... 360 00
Amhurst K. Williams, Dept. Collector..	Hogansburgh..... 360 00
Samuel H. Payne.....do.....	Fort Covington..... 360 00
Hiram Paddock.....Deputy Collector..	Chataugay..... 360 00
Washington Wooster.....do....	Westville..... 360 00
John Nichols.....Inspector..	Plattsburgh..... 300 00
John McCrea.....do.....	Fort Covington..... 240 00
Zerus Newell.....do.....	Moores. Clin. county. 240 09
Melancton W. Hicks..Dept. Collector..	Chamd. Uppr. Village 360 00
Dean Delance.....do.....	Whitehall..... 360 00
<i>Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg.</i>	
Baron S. Doty....Collector and Insp..	Ogdensburg..... 1460 10
Smith Stillwell...Dept. Collector and } Inspector.....}	.....do..... 900 00
John Crawford.....do.....	Waddington..... 600 00
Horace Hurlbutt.....do.....	Morristown..... 700 00
Sylvester Butrich.....do.....	Hammond..... 500 00
Lewis Lyon.....do.....	Louisville..... 500 00
Mamri Victroy.....do.....	Mossena..... 500 00
William A. Campfield.....do.....	Lisbon..... 500 00
Samuel Hoard.....do.....	Steamboat U. States. 350 00
<i>Cape Vincent.</i>	
Jeremiah Carrier.....Collector..	Cape Vincent..... 1014 00
S. S. Robinson....Dept. Col. and Insp..	.....do..... 730 00
Augustus Carrier....do.....do....	.....do..... 730 00
Hiram Davis.....do.....do....	French Creek..... 730 00
Azariah Walton....do.....do....	Alexandria Bay..... 730 00
William Johnston..Temporary..do....	French Creek..... 365 00
R. G. Angel.....do.....do....	.....do..... 275 00
<i>Sackets Harbor.</i>	
Thomas Loomis.....Collector..	Sackets Harbor..... 717 77
M. K. Stow.....Dept. Col. and insp..	.....do..... 730 00
Peter Dextater.....do.....do....	Henderson do..... 730 00
Samuel Lockwood.....Temp'y Insp..	Chaumont Bay..... *15 00
R. A. Tarr.....do.....do....	Steamboat C. Carroll. *45 00
Frederick Orton.....do.....do....	Grenadier Island.... *30 00
<i>Oswego.</i>	
George H. McWhorter.....Collector..	Oswego..... 961 84

\*Pay per month.

# Officers of the Customs.

325

R. Bunner, Jr.....	Dep. Collector & Ins.	Oswego.....	750 00
Elisha Moore.....	Inspector..	.....do..	600 00
Jno. W. Turner.....	.....do....	.....do.....	730 00
John Howe, Dept. Col. and Inspector..		Sandy Creek.....	500 00
Asa C. Dickenson.....	do.....	Pulaski.....	550 00
Darius S. Cole.....	do.....	Little Sodus.....	300 00
Samuel Clesson.....	do.....	Great Sodus.....	500 00
Jabez Meacham.....	Inspector..	Salmon River.....	250 00
William S. Malcolm.....	do.....	Steamboat Oswego...	286 00
George S. Ferris.....	do.....	Interior of District...	500 00
Daniel H. Southworth.....	do.....	The Frontier.....	1095 00
<i>Niagara.</i>			
Seymour Scovell.....	Collector..	Port Lewistown.....	1359 12
Oliver Grace, Dep. Collector and Insp..		.....do.....	1095 00
John Porter.....	do.....	Youngtown.....	718 00
Alex. Butterfield.....	do.....	18 Mile Creek.....	240 00
Chris'r H. Smith.....	do.....	Niagara Falls.....	240 00
Jonathan Bell.....	Inspector..	District generally....	696 00
Ezekiel Jewett.....	do.....	Fort Niagara.....	300 00
Hzekiah W. Scovell.....	do.....	Lockport.....	414 00
<i>Buffalo Creek.</i>			
Pierre A. Barker.....	Collector &c..	Buffalo.....	2027 47
Joy Handy, Jr.....	Dept. do....	.....do.....	800 00
Elisha Kimberly.....	Inspector..	.....do.....	600 00
Robert G. Levingston.....	do.....	Black Rock.....	730 00
Jared Jennings.....	do.....	.....do.... Dam...	500 00
Joseph Bush.....	do.....	Tonewanta.....	250 00
Ernest Mullett.....	do.....	Dunkirk.....	250 00
Charles W. Henderson.....	do.....	Portland Harbor....	250 00
George H. Grosvenor.....	do.....	Silver Creek.....	600 00
<i>Sag Harbor.</i>			
Jno. P. Oshorn.....	Collector..	Sag Harbor.....	198 10
Noah Washbourn.....	Inspector..	.....do.....	132 00
David Hand.....	do.....	.....do.....	12 00
<i>New York City.</i>			
Enos T. Throop.....	Naval Officer..	New York.....	3000 00
John T. Ferguson.....	Deputy do...	.....do.....	1400 00
Benjamin T. Ferguson...	Chief Clerk..	.....do.....	1200 00
W. T. Vreedenburg, Cl'k & Private Sec.		.....do.....	1200 00
Elias B. Dayton.....	Clerk.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Joseph R. Blecher.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Lewis D. Ozeville.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
John Cockle.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Duncan Ferguson.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Charles Holt.....	do.....	.....do.....	900 00
Henry Reed.....	do.....	.....do.....	900 00
Samuel Van Wyck.....	do.....	.....do.....	900 00
Pierre E. F. McDonald.....	do.....	.....do.....	900 00
Marinus H. Van Dyke.....	do.....	.....do.....	600 00
Michael Rosh.....	do.....	.....do.....	400 00
George Bailey.....	Porter..	.....do.....	192 00

Hector Craig.....	Surveyor..	New York.....	2900 00
Abm. B. Vanderpool.....	Dept....do....	.....do.....	1500 00
Andrew A. Jones.....	Chief Clerk..	.....do.....	1150 00
Sturgas Brewster.....	1st....do....	.....do.....	1150 00
Edward G. Corlies.....	2d....do....	.....do.....	850 00
Jonas B. Phillips.....	3d....do....	.....do.....	800 00
J. C. Delmar.....	4th....do....	.....do.....	650 00
James W. Carpenter.....	5th....do....	.....do.....	700 00
John Magrath.....	Porter and Mess'r..	.....do.....	400 00
Samuel Swartwout.....	Collector..	.....do.....	4400 00
David S. Lyon.....	Deputy Collector..	.....do.....	1500 00
M. S. Swartwout.....	do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
James Campbell.....	do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Henry Ogden.....	Cashier..	.....do.....	1500 00
Nathaniel Shultz.....	Auditor..	.....do.....	1500 00
Joshua Phillips.....	Assistant Cashier..	.....do.....	1450 00
Andrew Martine.....	Assistant Auditor..	.....do.....	1250 00
Nathaniel Olcott.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	1050 00
Samuel H. Eakin.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Leonard A. Bleeker.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Daniel Sullivan.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
William Lang.....	do.....	.....do.....	1050 00
Daniel Stansbury.....	do.....	.....do.....	1000 00
William P. Holl.....	do.....	.....do.....	1000 00
John A. Fleming.....	do.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Richard C. Overton.....	do.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Leonard Wyant.....	do.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Cornelius Duryee.....	Liqd'g Clerk..	.....do.....	950 00
Ebenezer Platt.....	Export Clerk..	.....do.....	950 00
William Peck.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	960 00
William B. Byram.....	Bond Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
Isaac Bluxome.....	Bond Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
John W. Hunter.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	900 00
John R. Hichman.....	do.....	.....do.....	900 00
William J. McMaster.....	Deb. Clerk..	.....do.....	900 00
Robert S. Newby.....	Sq. Yd. Calc'r..	.....do.....	900 00
George M. Troutman.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	900 00
John T. Lawrence.....	do.....	.....do.....	890 00
Samuel Cadle.....	do.....	.....do.....	860 00
Joseph Leonard.....	Enrolment and License Clerk..	.....do.....	850 00
John H. Ball.....	Register Clerk..	.....do.....	850 00
Jacob B. Wood.....	Clearance Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
James B. Thurston.....	Orders to Public Store.....	.....do.....	800 00
Aaron N. Phillips.....	Entry Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
William Wier.....	do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Daniel Bonnett.....	do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Elias D. Ogden.....	do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Alexander Campbell.....	do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Joseph Gutman.....	do.....	.....do.....	800 00

William A. Spies.....	Entry Clerk..	New York.....	800 60
Robert M. Mitchell.....	Export Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
Tobias V. Mumford.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Charles A. Gardiner.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Geo. L. Pride.....	Asst. Liq'g Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
Thomas M. Rogers...	Debenture Cal'r..	.....do.....	800 00
John A. Bogart, Asst. Enrolment and License Clerk.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Henry Bull.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	800 00
Henry K. Frost.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
David Seabury.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Richard Wiggins.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
F. L. Holthuysen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
D. M. Holthuysen.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
David R. Strachan .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Charles J. Cannon...	Asst. Reg. Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
John C. Niebuhr.....	Protection Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
O. M. McDaniel.....	General Clerk..	.....do.....	800 00
William Denpsey.....	Sq. Yd. Cal'r..	.....do.....	800 00
Christopher Niebuhr.....	Messenger..	.....do.....	800 00
Albert W. Olcott.....	Accountant..	.....do.....	800 00
Ebenezer Hyde....	Square Yard Clerk..	.....do.....	780 00
Thomas Dennison.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	750 00
Isaac Sebring.....	Bond Register..	.....do.....	750 00
William C. Dayton...	General Clerk..	.....do.....	750 00
William D. Duer.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	650 00
Robert B. Adams.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600 60
Peter K. Ogden.....	Invoice Clerk..	.....do.....	600 00
W. W. Morris.....	General Clerk..	.....do.....	600 00
Fraley C. Niebuhr.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	250 00
Jeromus Johnson.....	Public App'r..	.....do.....	2000 00
William S. Coe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	2000 00
Abraham B. Mead.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	2000 00
Benjamin Brewster....	Assistant Ap'r..	.....do.....	1500 00
Bernard J. Meserole.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Ichabod Prall.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Jeremiah Lounsbury.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Frederick W. Weiss.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	1500 00
William A. Cox.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Jacob C. Cauldwell.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Thomas S. Jaycox.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Samuel Lupton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Edward Prall.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
John Townsend, Jr.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Thomas Chatterton.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Henry Davis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
David B. Van Riper.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Adrain Van Riper.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
John D. Herttell.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
George W. Coe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
Joseph H. Greenfield..	.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00

G. W. Wetmore.....	Clerk..	New York.....	600 00
Daniel Monroe.....	do...	do.....	600 00
Henry Abell.....	Inspector..	do.....	1095 00
Abraham Ackerman.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John Anderson.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Rowland P. Allen.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
C. W. Baker.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Abraham Bokes.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
William Bebee.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
George L. Birch.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
James D. Bissett.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
William J. Brown.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
David Brooks.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John Byers.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John L. Broome.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
W. F. Boyle.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
William Bruce.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Garret T. V. V. Breese.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Amos Coles.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Alexander Coffin, Jr.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
William Cairns.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Samuel W. Coe.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John De Camp.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Abraham Davids.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Denyse Denyse.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
George Davis.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
David J. Demarest.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Bertrand Dupoy.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Robert Dumont.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John Deane.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John D. Everson.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John J. Earle.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
John Fream.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Benjamin Fuller.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Job Furman.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Donald Fraser.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Henry Fanning.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Francis B. Fitch.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Peter Gordon.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Charles Gill.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
W. H. P. Graham.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Thomas W. Garniss.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
David Gardiner Jr.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Joseph Gideon.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Archibald Hays.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
George Hodgson.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Joseph L. Hoyt.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Ward B. Howard.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Joseph Hopkins.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
Edward Hitchcock.....	do...	do.....	1095 00
William Honay.....	do...	do.....	1095 00

George Howard.....Inspector..	New York.....	1095 00
George F. Hopkins.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
David Henderson, Jr.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Elias Hicks.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
George Ines.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Isaac A. Isaacs.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Andrew Jackson.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Jenkins.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Henry Keyser.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
E. Kingsbury.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John H. Leggett.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Gerard Lathrop.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Lupton.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Lloyd.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Latd.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John M. Lester.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
W. H. Lyon.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
H. G. Lewis.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Amos Leeds.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Marvin.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Abraham Messerole.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Alexander Ming, Jr.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Morris, Jr.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Daniel Morgan.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Charles Mills.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Morris.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Donald McLe.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Montgomery Moses.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Marston.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Alexander Ming, Sen.....do....	.....do.....	1005 00
George Messerve.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Moore.....do....	.....do.....	1005 00
John W. Oakley.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Alexander V. Pfister.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Lemuel Pittman.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Naphtali Phillips.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Edward R. Painter.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Robert Phillips.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Elijah F. Purdy.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
George Ricard.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
James G. Reynolds.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Barnet Ramer.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Charles Radcliff.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Humphrey Ricketson.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Sylvester Robinson.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Elmathan H. Sears.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
George Sibell.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Peter R. Spranger.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Dennis Striker.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Smith.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Shute.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00

Stephen Stilwell.....Inspector..	New York.....	1095 00
Elijah Secor.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Charles Stuart.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Peter Taylor.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Peter Tappan.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Terry.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Tripler.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Griffin Tompkins.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Stephen W. Titus.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Thorn.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Thorne.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Andrew Tomba.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Philip Thomas.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Trenor.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Utter.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Udell.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Jacob M. Vreeland.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John B. Vanboskirk.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Van Dyk.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Jacob Van Winkle.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Cornelius Van Antwerp.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas B. Vernilys.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Beckman M. Van Beuren.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James R. Waldron.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Welling.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Henry Willett.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Everadus Warner.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Westervelt.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Daniel Wishart.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Henry Whiting.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Wiswell.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
George A. Wasson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Sidney Wetmore.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Caleb T. Ward.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Benjamin Wood.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
William L. Young.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
William Lee.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Henry F. Sands.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Gideon Ostrander.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Archer.....Night Inspector..	.....do.....	547 50
W. Angevine.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Samuel E. Benson.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Timothy F. Cooke.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
A. G. Dixon.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Daniel Dietrick.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John Egbert.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Richard Finning.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
W. W. Fisher.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Thomas J. Foote.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Leonard D. House.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
W. D. Hughes.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50



Charles R. Hatfield .Night Inspector..	New York.....	547 50
Aaron B. Kelly.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John Le Fort.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Sabin Lewis.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Richard Lewis.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John McMahon.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John McPherson.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
James Morrisson.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Parker Muren.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Henry W. Peckwell.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Samuel Pray.....do.....	.....do.....	577 50
Thomas Standerwick.....do.....	Staten Island.....	547 50
J. Tyson.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John Townsend.....do.....	New York.....	547 50
John H. Tripler.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
William Wasson.....do.....	.....do.....	547 00
Jerry Waterbury.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
George West.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
W. W. Wells.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
John E. Wood.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Samuel Wood.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
William Woodhull.....do.....	.....do.....	547 50
Alexander Bleecker.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Jeremiah Brower.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Edward Cooper.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Elihu H. De Camp.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Arent S. De Peyster.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
John Franklin.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Jacob W. Hallett.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Thomas Hazard.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Stephen B. Hoffman.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Thomas Kirk.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Lewis Lontrel.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
David Poore.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
John M. Patterson.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Joseph Stevens.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Jacob Tallman.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Abraham Baudouins.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
J. S. Hassler.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Thomas Morris.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Elias Nexin, Jr.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Archibald Somerville.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
H. C. Tallman.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
William R. Thompson.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
J. Tourny.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 00
Ebenezer Belknap.....Measurer..	.....do.....	507 14
John T. Boyd.....do.....	.....do.....	1031 67
Daniel Dodge.....do.....	.....do.....	1615 63
Oliver Dunning.....do.....	.....do.....	1374 80
William Durell.....do.....	.....do.....	1289 55
J. W. Forbes.....do.....	.....do.....	1857 88

William M. Hitchcock.....	Measurer..	New York.....	1287 19
H. Levely.....	do.....	do.....	1509 90
Peter Sebring.....	do.....	do.....	1077 34
Andrew Seymour.....	do.....	do.....	1775 21
H A. Vedder.....	do.....	do.....	1428 68
Jacob J. Cohen.....	Marker..	do.....	1500 00
James J. Craig.....	do.....	do.....	1500 00
G. H. Richards.....	do.....	do.....	1500 00
Peter Smith.....	do.....	do.....	1500 00
<i>Genesee.</i>			
Jacob Gould.....	Collector, &c..	Rochester.....	1219 20
Henry O. Reilly..	Dept. Col. and Insp..	Port of Entry.....	750 00
Byram Green.....	do.....	Pultneyville.....	730 00
Henry Benton.....	do.....	Mo., Gen. River.....	730 00
Asahel S. Beers.....	do.....	At Port of Entry, temporary, during navigation.....	500 00
<i>Albany.</i>			
Hiram Perry, Surveyor and Inspector..		Albany.....	165 00
<i>New Jersey.</i>			
<i>Perth Amboy</i>			
Joseph W. Reckless.....	Collector..	Perth Amboy.....	1566 25
Joseph W. Reckless, Jr.	Deputy Col- lector and Inspector.....	do.....	1000 00
John Young.....	Inspector..	do.....	873 00
Aaron Hassert.....	do.....	New Brunswick.....	408 00
John S. Furman.....	do.....	Manasquan.....	321 00
John Arnold.....	do.....	Perth Amboy.....	420 00
Henry Wardell.....	do.....	Shrewsbury.....	33 00
John V. Conover.....	do.....	Sandy Hook.....	186 00
<i>Burlington.</i>			
Gershom Mott.....	Collector and Insp..	Burlington.....	212 85
James H. Sterling..	Deputy Collector..	do.....	8 50
John R. Slack.....	do.....	Mount Holly.....	6 15
<i>Little Egg Harbor.</i>			
George W. Tucker.....	Collector..	Dis. Lit. Egg Harbor	328 00
James W. Kelley..	Deputy Collector } and Inspector.....	do.....	80 00
Nathan S. Crane.....	Temporary Insp..	do.....	15 00
Courtney Crane.....	Inspector..	do.....	9 00
Silas A. Crane.....	do.....	do.....	69 00
Thomas Kirk.....	Weighter..	New York.....	7 25
<i>Great Egg Harbor</i>			
M. D. Canfield.....	Collector..	Great Egg Harbor...	496 66
Daniel Leeds.....	Inspector..	do.....	48 00
Richard S. Beesley, Temporary	do.....	do.....	4 00
<i>Bridgetown.</i>			
Daniel Garrison.....	Collector..	Bridgetown.....	395 90
Ezekiel Stebins.....	Dept. Col..	Cape May.....	0 00
Israel Stratton.....	Inspector..	Port Elizabeth.....	0 00
David B. Smith.....	do.....	Salem.....	0 00

*Camden.*

Morris Croxall.....	Surveyor and Insp..	Camden.....	1000 00
Isaac Bullock.....	Deputy Surveyor..	.....do.....	100 00

*Newark.*

Archer Gifford.....	Collector..	Newark District.....	250 00
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

*Presque Isle.*

Thos. Forster.....	Collector and Insp..	Presque Isle.....	395 08
William E. Kingsbury..	Deputy Col- } lector and Inspector..... }	.....do.....	476 00

*Philadelphia.*

James N. Barker.....	Collector..	Philadelphia.....	4400 00
John Kern.....	Deputy..do....	.....do.....	1500 00
Richard L. Howell.....	Clerk..	.....do.....	1500 00
Thomas F. Nalette.....	do....	.....do.....	1020 00
Charles Trichel.....	do....	.....do.....	840 00
Robert Steele.....	do....	.....do.....	720 00
Joseph Dunn.....	do....	.....do.....	33 26
John B. North.....	do....	.....do.....	688 74
Thomas Ashmead.....	do....	.....do.....	720 00
John C. Pechin.....	do....	.....do.....	660 00
Abraham Martin.....	do....	.....do.....	660 00
Thomas Latimer.....	do....	.....do.....	660 00
Francis C. Deimling.....	do....	.....do.....	660 00
Joseph B. Howell.....	do....	.....do.....	650 00
Richard Stotesbury.....	do....	.....do.....	588 58
John M'Adam.....	do....	.....do.....	600 00
Sheldon U. Hopkins.....	do....	.....do.....	600 00
Robert M. Carren..	Porter and Meas..	.....do.....	400 00
Samuel Ross.....	Appraiser..	.....do.....	1500 00
Thomas Stewart.....	do....	.....do.....	1500 00
Edward Ewing.....	Assistant do....	.....do.....	1200 00
Anthony Groves.....	do....	.....do.....	1200 00
Wilham Sudington.....	Watchman..	.....do.....	360 90
Charles Clark.....	do....	.....do.....	360 00
William Duncan.....	Surveyor....	Office and Wharves..	2900 00
Athanasius Ford.....	Deputy do....	.....do.....	1500 00
C. S. Jackson..	Deputy Inspector Rev..	Delaware Wharves..	1105 01
George Guier.....	.....Weigher..	.....do.....	1625 00
Robert Milnor.....	.....Gauger..	.....do.....	1625 00
John Thompson.....	do....	.....do.....	1625 00
Joseph Abbott.....	Measurer..	.....do.....	721 04
Charles Barrington.....	do....	.....do.....	721 04
John Douglass, Jr.....	do....	.....do.....	721 04
John Scott.....	do....	.....do.....	721 04
Charles Anderson.....	Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Benjamin Bache.....	do....	.....do.....	1095 00
George W. Bartram.....	do....	Lazaretto.....	1095 00
John Brown.....	do....	Custom House.....	1095 00
Thomas Cash.....	do....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
George Clymer.....	do....	.....do.....	1093 00

Henry Caldwell.....Inspector..	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Samuel Cameron.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
John Davis.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
John W. Dickson.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
George Dannacker.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Edwards.....do.....	Chester.....	1095 00
Jacob H. Fidler.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Chambers Gaw.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
William P. Gaw.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Curtis Grubb.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Henry Huber.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
John Hyneman.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph P. Hamelin.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Andrew Jackson.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph L. Kay.....do.....	In charge Rev. Barge	1095 00
Frederick F. Kneass.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Robinson R. Moore.....do.....	Custom House.....	1095 00
Robert P. Calla.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Benjamin A. Meredith.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Maxwell.....do.....	Schuylkill.....do.....	1095 00
Daniel K. Miller.....do.....	Delaware.....do.....	1095 00
Alexander M. Macpherson.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Herbert McElroy.....do.....	Bristol.....	730 00
Joseph Patterson.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Robert A. Patton.....do.....	Custom House.....	1095 00
Robert Rice.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Benjamin F. Rogers.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Frederick Shull.....do.....	Marcus Hook.....	1095 00
John Suter.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
Henry Schell.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Edwin T. Scott.....do.....	do.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph Worrell, Jr.....do.....	Custom House.....	1095 00
Purnell Warrington.....do.....	Delaware Wharves..	1095 00
John Pemberton.....Naval Officer..	Philadelphia.....	3000 00
John D. George.....Deputy.....	do.....do.....	1500 00
Robert Heysham.....Clerk.....	do.....do.....	240 00
<i>Pittsburg.</i>		
John Clark.....Surveyor.....	Pittsburg.....	250 00
<i>DELAWARE.</i>		
<i>Wilmington.</i>		
Henry Whitely.....Collector..	Wilmington.....	943 27
Peter B. Delany.....Inspector..	New Castle.....	1095 00
Samuel McDowell.....do.....	Wilmington.....	1095 00
Joseph Dauphin.....do.....	Port Penn.....	1095 00
Levi Boulden.....do.....	Delaware City.....	500 00
Lewis West.....do.....	Lewis.....	250 00
Abraham Allee.....do.....	Smyrna.....	150 00
Samuel McDowell..Weigher and Meas.	Wilmington.....	116 28
<i>MARYLAND.</i>		
<i>Baltimore.</i>		
James H. McCulloch.....Collector..	Baltimore.....	3458 29

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J. H. McCulloch, Jr., Dept. Collector..	Baltimore.....	1500 00
J. Hamilton.....Clerk..	.....do.....	1000 00
J. K. Law.....do.....	.....do.....	800 00
R. Lyon, Jr.,.....do.....	.....do.....	700 00
J. C. Van Wyck.....do.....	.....do.....	700 00
T. Higinbotham.....Temporary do....	.....do.....	700 00
William Dickenson.....Appraiser..	.....do.....	1500 00
Lyde Goodwin.....do.....	.....do.....	1500 50
John Chew.....Surveyor..	Havre De Grace...	150 00
William H. Wickes.....do.....	Chestertown.....	150 00
Dabney S. Carr.....Naval Officer..	Baltimore.....	1418 31
J. C. Van Wyck.....Deputy..do....	.....do.....	400 00
James Mosher.....Surveyor and Insp..	.....do.....	1155 06
W. Simpson..Dept. do.....do.....	.....do.....	311 88
M. Elchelberger.....do.....	.....do.....	1604 32
Isaac J. Lightner.....Gauger..	.....do.....	1588 04
James Martin.....Measurer..	.....do.....	1461 34
Richard Mackubin.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
John Lowry.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Dixon B. Watts.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Narts.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Creery.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Nicholas N. Robinson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Tilghman.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph Branson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Jenkins.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Robert Neilson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Christopher L. Gantt.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Theodore Anderson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas S. Williams.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
George W. Benke.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
John H. Barney.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
James Johnson.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Joseph R. Snyder.....Storekeeper..	.....do.....	1095 00
John Mortimer.....do.....	.....do.....	500 00
William Shaw.....do.....	Lazaretto, Baltimore	150 00
Michael Brown.....Watchman	Baltimore.....	360 00
Charles Williams.....do.....	.....do.....	360 00
William V. Jenkins.....do.....	.....do.....	360 00
Elias Brunner.....Marker..	.....do.....	360 00
<i>Annapolis.</i>		
Richard Sands.....Collector..	Annapolis.....	332 56
John Randall.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
George W. Biscoe.....Surveyor..	Nottingham.....	150 00
Michael B. Carroll.....Inspector..	.....do.....	240 00
<i>Oxford.</i>		
John Willis.....Collector..	Oxford.....	250 00
Nicholas Willis., Dept. Col and Insp..	.....do.....	100 00
<i>Vienna.</i>		
Charles Leary.....Collector..	Vienna.....	200 00
D. H. Barrow.....Dept. do....	.....do.....	40 00

<i>Snow Hill.</i>		
George Hudson.....Collector..	Snow Hill.....	312 95
<i>St. Mary's.</i>		
T. R. Johnson.....Collector..	Port St. Mary's.....	250 00
Robert Digges..Surveyor and Inspector..	Nanjemoy.....	200 00
<i>Town Creek.</i>		
William B. Scott.....Surveyor..	Town Creek.....	150 00
<i>Llewellynsburg.</i>		
Henry G. S. Roy.....Surveyor...	Leonard Town.....	200 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Georgetown.</i>		
Thos. Turner....Collector, Insp., &c..	Georgetown.....	692 73
Brooke Mackall.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Bootes..Inspector and Meas..	.....do.....	548 23
Thomas Carberry.....Inspector..	Washington City.....	1095 00
Edward Mattingly.....do.....	.....do.....	200 00
A. Cheshire.....do.....	.....do.....	200 00
J. P. Tenney.....do.....	.....do.....	100 00
John Goozler.....Gauger..	Georgetown.....	22 68
<i>Alexandria.</i>		
George Brent.....Collector, &c..	Alexandria.....	1387 99
Edward Green...Dept. Col. and Insp..	.....do.....	990 00
James McGuire...Surveyor and do....	.....do.....	507 44
James Carson.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Thomas Swann.....do.....	.....do.....	1095 00
George McCliesh.....Gauger..	.....do.....	17 04
John M. Johnson..Weigher and Meas..	.....do.....	1249 30
VIRGINIA.		
<i>Tappahannock.</i>		
Robert S. Garnett.....Collector..	Tappahannock.....	420 71
John A. Parker..Dept. Col. and Insp..	.....do.....	300 00
Adam Cooke..Surveyor, Inspector, &c..	Fredericksburg.....	324 07
William Gray.....do.....do....	Port Royal.. ..	250 00
William Gresham..do.....do....	Carters Creek.....	258 00
Henry Muse.....do.....do....	Urbanna.....	159 75
James B. C. Thornton.....Surveyor..	Dumfries.....	150 00
R. H. Tapscott.....Dept. Inspector..	Carters Creek.....	0 00
Augustus Owen.....Inspector..	From Urbanna to } Fredericksburg... }	150 00
<i>Yeocomico.</i>		
Gordon Forbes.....Surveyor..	Yeocomico.....	150 00
<i>Folly Landing.</i>		
William P. Custis.....Collector..	Accomac C. H.....	206 18
William Gillett.....Dept. do....	.....do.....	113 20
<i>Richmond.</i>		
Thomas Nelson.....Collector..	Richmond.....	1531 60
George B. Read..Deputy Collector }	.....do.....	1095 00
and Inspector.....	.....do.....	0 00
Hugh Thos. Nelson.....Deputy Col- }	.....do.....	0 00
lector, Inspector and Clerk.....	.....do.....	0 00
Jon. C. Haley..Insp. Wghr. and Meas..	Rocketts.....	1095 00

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Charles Roberts..Ins. Wgh'r. & Meas..	Warwick.....	0 00
Ch. C. Richardson.....do..do..do..	Burmuda, Hund'd....	1095 00
John H. Strobler.....Gauger..	Richmond.....	0 00
<i>East River.</i>		
John Dangerfield.....Collector..	East River.....	275 98
Francis Armistead.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	231 10
<i>Yorktown.</i>		
William Nelson.....Collector..	Yorktown.....	200 00
G. L. C. Salter.....Dept....do....	.....do.....	0 00
<i>Petersburg.</i>		
C. D. McIndoe.....Collector..	Petersburg.....	682 14
Joel Hammon.....P. Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
Joshua Poythress.....do.....	City Point.....	1095 00
Ed. Pescud, Surv'r, W'r, Meas'r & G'r.	.....do.....	1146 89
Joshua Poythress, Keeper of Rev. Boat.	.....do.....	100 00
John Bruly.....Acc. Inspector..	.....do.....	567 00
Thos. Pescud.....do.....do....	.....do.....	57 00
John Wilson.....do.....do....	.....do.....	66 00
Daniel Foster.....do.....do....	Petersburg.....	450 00
<i>Cherry Stone.</i>		
Nath. Holland..Col., Gg'r & Weigh'r	Cherry Stone.....	377 76
George Holt.....Inspector..	.....do.....	15 00
<i>Norfolk and Portsmouth.</i>		
Conway Whittle.....Collector, &c..	Norf. & Wash. Point.	2454 87
Jacob Murden, D. Collector and Clerk..	Norfolk.....	800 00
N. W. Parker, Insp. and Storekeeper..	.....do.....	1095 00
John S. Wigden.....Inspector..	.....do.....	1095 00
William Loyall.....do.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Alexander Tunstall.....do.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
William P. Young.....do.....do....	Portsmouth....	500 00
Horatio Moore.....do.....do....	Norfolk.....	210 66
James R. Nimmo.....do.....do....	.....do.....	147 15
Joseph James.....do.....do....	Princess Ann.....	35 60
Samuel L. Lightfoot.....do.....do....	Norfolk.....	39 00
Jacob Vickery..Wh'r. Gg'r., & Marker	.....do.....	615 33
Thomas M. Corby.....Measurer..	.....do.....	802 20
Thos. Gatewood.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	1027 63
A. Taylor, Jr.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	579 76
R. Butler.....do.....do....	Smithfield.....	250 00
Joseph Prentiss.....do &c..	Suffolk.....	254 50
<i>NORTH CAROLINA.</i>		
<i>Camden:</i>		
Stephen Charles.....Collector..	Elizabeth City.....	540 15
Geo. W. Charles.....Dept. do..	.....do.....	300 00
John B. Jones.....Surveyor..	Currituck Inlet.....	200 00
<i>Edenton.</i>		
Duncan McDonald.....Collector..	Edenton.....	480 91
Thomas V. Hathaway.....Inspector..	.....do.....	107 33
Burton W. Hathaway.....do.....do....	.....do.....	20 84
Isaac Pipkin.....Surveyor..	Murfreesborough.....	200 00
Miles Elliott.....do.....do....	Hertford.....	200 00

<i>Plymouth.</i>		
Levi Fagan.....Collector, &c..	Plymouth.....	353 13
George Nicholls..Insp. Gr. Wgh'r. &c..	.....do.....	32 34
John Haywood....Surveyor and Insp..	Windsor.....	153 00
<i>Washington.</i>		
Thos. H. Blount.....Collector..	Washington.....	649 42
William L. Lavender....Dept. do....	.....do.....	250 00
S. C. Fisher..Insp. G'r. Wgh'r. & Msa..	.....do.....	199 04
R. L. Myers..Insp., Gg'r. and Wgh'r..	.....do.....	65 84
<i>Newbern.</i>		
Thos. S. Singleton.....Collector..	Newbern.....	484 88
S. Wilkins..D't. do..Insp. G'r. W. & M	.....do.....	556 82
Samuel A. Wilkins..Insp. & Measurer..	.....do.....	61 48
James Wade.....Surveyor..	Swansborough.....	250 00
<i>Ocracoke.</i>		
Silvester Brown.....Collector..	Ocracoke.....	1082 81
John Mayo.....Inspector..	.....do.....	480 00
<i>Beaufort.</i>		
James E. Gible.....Collector, &c..	Beaufort.....	352 58
Isaac Hellen..Insp. G'r. Wgh'r. & Msa.	.....do.....	111 36
<i>Wilmington.</i>		
James Owen.....Collector..	Wilmington.....	1217 10
A. M. Hooper.....Gauger..	.....do.....	237 48
Neil McLaurin.....Inspector..	.....do.....	600 00
William Harris..Measurer and do...	.....do.....	194 93
Wm. H. Laspeyre.....do....	.....do.....	226 16
J. P. Brownlow.....do....	.....do.....	143 34
Roger Moore.....do....	.....do.....	235 25
Seth Hoard..Insp., Weigher, &c.....	.....do.....	248 42
John D. Jones.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	731 67
Gabriel Holmes.....Surveyor, &c..	.....do.....	637 77
<i>SOUTH CAROLINA.</i>		
<i>Georgetown.</i>		
Thos. L. Shaw....Collector and Insp..	Georgetown.....	250 00
<i>Charleston.</i>		
James R. Pringle.....Collector, &c..	Charleston.....	2144 70
Charles Bouchonreau..Register, Bond Clerk, and Bookkeeper.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Wm. T. McCready, Import, Deben- ture Clerk, &c. &c.....	.....do.....	1000 00
Robert Howard.....do.....	.....do.....	840 00
Edward Kennedy....Assistant Clerk..	.....do.....	350 00
Chas. J. Steedman.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	1344 30
Jeremiah A. Yates.....Appraiser..	.....do.....	1500 00
Charles E. West.....do....	.....do.....	1500 00
James Haynes.....Porter..	.....do.....	80 00
Yorick Smylie.....do....	.....do.....	319 37
Thomas H. Jervey.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	1134 12
Joshua W. Motte.....Dept. do....	.....do.....	200 00
Robert Wilson.....Boarding Officer..	.....do.....	1095 00
Samuel Champlain.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00



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Isaac N. Cordoza.....	Weigher..	Charleston.....	1320 29
Theodore Gaillard.....	Measurer..	do.....	2794 53
S. J. Wagner..	Storekeeper and No- tice Carrier.....	do.....	1095 00
J. T. Ellsworth..	G'r. Marker & Insp..	do.....	1095 00
Edward Kennedy..	Measurer of Fo- reign Goods.....	do.....	1095 00
Isaac McP. Lee.....	Inspector..	do.....	1095 00
John B. White.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Francis J. Lee.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
William Barnes.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
James B. Campbell.....	do.....	do.....	915 00
Henry Sparnick.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Patrick Cantwell.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
William Peronneau.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Peter Atney.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Robert Gibbes.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Thomas Steedman, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
William A. Place.....	do.....	do.....	1095 06
Charles Rogers.....	do.....	} \$3 p. d. when employ- ed	771 00
Thomas Tennant.....	do.....		468 00
William Collier.....	do.....		699 00
John Bay.....	do.....		792 00
William Roberts.....	do.....		678 00
Alexander Howard.....	do.....		795 00
J. C. Grierson.....	do.....		645 00
E. S. Courtenay.....	do.....		708 00
W. J. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	738 00
James H. Mashburne.....	do.....	do.....	774 00
<i>Beaufort.</i>			
David Turner.....	Collector..	Beaufort.....	260 70
<i>GEORGIA.</i>			
<i>Savannah.</i>			
Abraham B. Fannin.....	Collector..	Savannah.....	1938 80
Thomas S. Wayne.....	Naval Officer..	do.....	948 71
John Shellman.....	Surveyor..	do.....	774 03
John Dennis.....	Inspector..	do.....	1095 00
Samuel C. House.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Raymond P. Deméé.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Joseph George.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
John W. Sirk.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
William Starr.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
John B. Davis.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
William W. Wash.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Isaac De Lyon.....	do.....	do.....	1095 00
Robert G. Wallace...	Wgh'r. & G'r..	do.....	515 07
William Bes.....	Appraiser..	do.....	1500 00
Charles Stevens.....	do.....	do.....	1500 00
Wm. J. Moore.....	Storekeeper..	do.....	800 00
<i>Hardwick.</i>			
.....	Collector..	Hardwick.....	200 00

## Officers of the Customs.

<i>Sunbury.</i>		
Samuel S. Law.....Collector..	Sunbury.....	250 00
<i>Brunswick.</i>		
John N. McIntosh.....Collector, &c..	Brunswick.....	502 89
W. Mabry.....Inspector, Gauger, } Weigher and Measurer.....}	.....do.....	120 50
<i>St. Marys.</i>		
Archibald Clark.....Collector..	St. Marys.....	519 00
M. H. Hubbard.....Inspector..	.....do.....	503 87
<i>OHIO.</i>		
<i>Cuyahoga.</i>		
Samuel Starkweather,.....Collector..	Cleveland.....	591 20
Sol. W. Cochran..Dept. Col. & Insp.,	.....do.....	475 00
Samuel Butler.....Inspector..	Grand River.....	240 00
Wm. Hubbard.....do.....	Ashtabula Creek.....	240 00
Rice Harper.....do.....	Cunningham do.....	230 00
Walter Woodward.....do.....	Conneath.....	240 00
<i>Miami.</i>		
Chas. C. P. Hunt.....Collector..	Maumee City.....	325 46
James Jackson.....Inspector..	Port of Maumee.....	200 00
James M. Whitney.....do.....	Port of Toledo.....	290 00
<i>Cincinnati.</i>		
Robert Punshon.....Surveyor..	Cincinnati.....	350 00
<i>Sandusky.</i>		
Wm. H. Hunter.....Collector..	Sandusky.....	409 04
Geo. S. Patterson..Dept. do and Insp..	Mouth of Huron....	300 00
Orlando McNight.....Inspector..	.....	200 00
Alex. Anderson.....do.....	.....	200 00
David C. Roscoe.....do.....	.....	300 00
<i>MICHIGAN.</i>		
<i>Michilimackinac.</i>		
Abraham Wendell.....Collector..	Michilimackinac.....	835 84
John Agnew.....Inspector..	Sault de St. Marie...	600 00
William Scott.....do.....	Michilimackinac.....	400 00
<i>Detroit.</i>		
Andrew Mack.....Collector..	Detroit.....	1618 42
John B. Vallee....Dep. Col. and Insp..	.....do.....	700 00
Wm. F. Mosely....Deputy Collector..	Saginaw.....	500 00
John K. Smith.....do.....	St. Clair.....	360 00
John Thorn.....do.....	Black River.....	360 00
John A. Rucker.....do.....	Grosse Isle.....	240 00
James Q. Adams.....do.....	Monroe.....	360 00
Henry H. Brown.....Inspector..	City and in Office....	720 00
David C. McKinstry.....do.....	Detroit.....	480 00
John E. Schwarz.....do.....	Spring Wells.....	360 00
Henry B. Brevoort.....do.....	.....do.....	360 00
Francis Cicot.....do.....	River Ecorse.....	240 00
Wm. B. Hunt.....do.....	Hamtramck.....	240 00
Robert Meldrum.....do.....	Mt. Clemens.....	360 00
George McDougall.....do.....	Fort Gratiot.....	150 00
Joseph F. Marsac.....do.....	Grand Marais.....	240 00

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Benjamin Chittenden.....Inspector..	Through Dist. gene'y	480 00
Thomas A. H. Edwards.....do....	Mouth St. Joseph....	500 00
Horace Gray.....do....	Mouth Grand River..	375 00
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
<i>New Orleans.</i>		
James W. Breedlove.....Collector..	New Orleans.....	4400 00
P. K. Wagner.....Naval Officer..	.....do.....	3000 00
H. D. Peire.....Surveyor..	.....do.....	2500 00
P. G. Bertrand.....Weigher..	.....do.....	4040 40
J. S. Easton.....Gauger..	.....do.....	5621 23
Wm McCullaugh..Marker and Meas'r.	.....do.....	4383 08
S. S. Clark.....Appraiser..	.....do.....	1500 00
C. Bradley.....do....	.....do.....	1500 00
Martin Gordon, Jr..Deputy Collector..	.....do.....	1500 00
George K. Lee.....Impost Clerk..	.....do.....	1500 00
A. R. McNair.....Assistant.....do....	.....do.....	1200 00
J. Warbeck.....Registering Clerk..	.....do.....	1500 00
L. H. Desforges.....Assistant..do....	.....do.....	1000 00
E. Colfax.....do....do....	.....do.....	1000 00
R. L. De Coin.....Debenture Clerk..	.....do.....	1200 00
Philip Hart.....Book-keeper..	.....do.....	1200 00
Leon Bruz.....Commercial Clerk..	.....do.....	1200 00
Joseph Menard.....Bond..do....	.....do.....	1000 00
Cyprien Desforges..Collecting..do....	.....do.....	600 00
John McClure.....Storekeeper..	.....do.....	1095 00
John Price.....Assistant..do....	.....do.....	600 00
William Batterson.....Surveyor....	Madisonville.....	250 00
William Shepherd.....Inspector..	New Orleans.....	1095 00
L. B. Willis.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Rollins.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Michael Smelser.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
T. J. Beck.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
J. M. Vandergriff.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
L. A. Bayon.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
T. J. Jones.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Gabriel De Fariet.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
J. McFarlane.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Anthony Samuel.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
H. L. Peire.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Hugh Ker.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Thibaut.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Stephen Chapiella.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
A. Viviant.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
J. B. Queri.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
John Shuttleworth.....do....	.....do.....	1095 00
Q. Farrar.....Boarding Officer..	English Turn.....	1095 00
W. B. G. Taylor.....do....do....	Balize.....	1095 00
John Fitzgerald.....do....do....	South West Pass....	1095 00
John Taylor.....do....do....	Basen Carondelet...	1095 00
<i>Teche.</i>		
O. D. Lungstaff.....Collector..	Franklin.....	250 00

<i>Madisonville.</i>		
William Patterson.....	Surveyor.. Madisonville.....	250 00
<i>MISSISSIPPI.</i>		
<i>Ponchartrain.</i>		
John W. Bingey.....	Surveyor.. P. Ponchartrain.....	242 00
Theodore S. Davis....	Deputy..do.....	83 75
<i>Pearl River.</i>		
P. R. R. Pray.....	Collector.. Pearlinton.....	250 00
<i>Natches.</i>		
James Stockman.....	Collector., Natchez.....	500 00
A. Marschalk.....	Surveyor and Inspector..do.....	0 00
<i>ALABAMA.</i>		
<i>Mobile.</i>		
George W. Owen.....	Collector.. Mobile.....	3000 00
F. L. Owen..Dep. Collector and Clerk.	.....do.....	1200 00
A. C. Hollinger.....	Inspector, &c., ..do.....	2500 00
Charles A. Henry.....	Inspector..do.....	1095 00
Samuel G. Swift....	Temporary..do.....	1095 00
Zeno Orso.....	do.....do.....	\$3 p. d.
<i>KENTUCKY.</i>		
<i>Louisville.</i>		
B. J. Harrison.....	Surveyor.. Louisville.....	350 00
<i>FLORIDA.</i>		
<i>Pensacola.</i>		
Robert Mitchell.....	Collector.. Pensacola.....	562 48
R. A. Mitchell.....	Inspector..do.....	1095 00
W. M. Loftin.....	Surveyor.. St. Andrews Bay....	300 00
<i>St. Johns.</i>		
Philip J. Dell.....	Inspector.. St. Johns.....	300 00
<i>Appalachicola.</i>		
Gabriel J. Floyd.....	Collector.. Appalachicola.....	1146 00
Jesse F. Potts.....	Inspector..do.....	1095 00
<i>St. Augustine.</i>		
John Rodman.....	Collector.. St. Augustine.....	500 00
George Gibbs.....	Inspector..do.....	548 80
David R. Dunham.....	do..... New Smyrna.....	200 00
<i>St. Marks.</i>		
Ambrose Crane.....	Surveyor.. St. Marks.....	535 75
<i>Key West.</i>		
William A. Whitehead.....	Collector.. Key West.....	1824 98
Adam Gordon..Inspector and Deputy Collector.....	.....do.....	1095 00
Stephen R. Mallory.....	Inspector..do.....	1064 76
Charles Howe.....	do..... Indian Key.....	730 00
H. B. Crews.....	do..... Charlotte Harbor....	547 50
John Dubose.....	do..... Cape Florida.....	400 00
Alden A. M. Jackson.....	do..... Key West.....	33 00
William H. Wall, Temporary Weigher and Gauger.....	.....do.....	135 07
Stephen R. Mallory.....	Temporary } ..do.....	126 94
Welgher and Gauger.....	.....do.....	

## Table of Fees of Officers of the Customs,

Under the act of 31st December, 1792, for Registering and Recording vessels.

- 1 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of an hundred tons and under, 1 cent per ton
- 2 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons, \$1 50
- 3 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above 200 tons, 2 00
- 4 For every certificate of registry or record, 2 00
- 5 For every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, 1 00
- 6 For taking every bond required by the act, 0 25

*Note.*—At those ports at which there is a *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, the said fees shall be equally divided between them; where there is no *Naval Officer* two-thirds to the *Collector* and one-third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed; provided, that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid.

Under the act for enrolling and licensing vessels, passed the 18th Feb. 1793.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| For admeasuring every ship or vessel in order to the enrolment, or licensing or recording the same, if of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, - - - \$0 50 | For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if less than fifty tons, - - - 0 50 |
| If of twenty tons and not exceeding seventy tons, - - - 0 75  | For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival of such vessel, if less than fifty tons, - - - 0 25                  |
| If above seventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, 1 00   | For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival of such vessel, if above fifty tons, - - - 0 50                      |
| If above one hundred tons, 1 50   | For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a registered vessel to proceed from district to district, - - - 1 50                       |
| For every certificate of enrolment, - - - 0 50  | For receiving a certified manifest and granting a permit, on the arrival of such registered vessel, - - - 1 50                                 |
| For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment, - 0 20   | For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery, to trade at a foreign port, - 0 25   |
| For every license, and granting the same, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons, 0 25  | For the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such vessel, - - - 0 25  |
| If above twenty and not more than one hundred tons, - 0 50  |  |
| If more than one hundred tons 1 00  |  |
| For every endorsement on a license, - - - 0 20  |  |
| For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if above fifty tons, - - - 0 25                                  |  |

*Note.*—Where a *Surveyor* shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or receive a certified manifest, and grant a permit, the fees arising therefrom shall be received by him solely for his use, which regulation applies only to a port of delivery at which there is no other than a *Surveyor*.

All the other fees arising under the act, are to be equally divided between the *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers; where there is no *Naval Officer*, two-thirds to the *Collector*, and the other third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive

the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed: provided always, that in all cases where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any persons appointed for that purpose, such persons shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

*Under the act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 2d March, 1799.*

For every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, -	\$2 50	For every permit to land goods (a) 0	20
For every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, -	2 50	For every bond taken officially, Q	40
For every clearance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons, -	1 50	For every permit to land goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback, -	0 30
For every entrance of any ship, or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons, -	1 50	For every debenture, or other official certificate, -	0 20
For every post entry, -	2 00	For every bill of health, (b) 0	20
		For every official document (registers excepted) required by any merchant, owner, or master of any vessel, not before enumerated, -	0 20

Where a *Naval Officer* is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and the said *Naval Officer*, the latter paying one-third the expense of the necessary stationery, and of the rent of an office, to be provided by the *Collector*, at the place assigned for his residence, &c., except the expense of fuel, office rent, and necessary stationery for the *Collectors* of the Districts of Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, which shall be paid three-fourths by the said *Collectors*, and the other one-fourth by the respective *Naval Officers* in those districts.—*Provided* that in all fees arising on the exportations of any goods on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the *Collectors*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers at the port where the fees are paid, &c. and where there is no *Naval Officer*, such fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and *Surveyor*, who may be concerned in attending to such exportation, and the *Surveyors* shall pay their proportion of the expenses of stationery and printing.

To each *Surveyor*, for the admeasurement and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for every ship or vessel, above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other services by the act in question to be performed by such *Surveyor*, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards having on board goods subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods liable to duty, one and a half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods subject to duty, two-thirds of a dollar. All which fees shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship, or vessel in which the said services shall be performed, to the *Surveyor* by whom they shall be performed; if performed by one only for his sole benefit; but if performed by more than one, to him who shall have the first agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the said services shall be performed.

*Note.*—The fees in the preceding act are applicable exclusively to vessels

(a) This fee is chargeable for the bond on granting a Mediterranean passport.

(b) This fee chargeable on granting a sea letter.

engaged in the foreign trade, and services to be performed under the collection law of the same date.

*Compensation of Inspectors of the Customs, under the act of 2d March, 1799.*

To each *Inspector* there shall be allowed, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars, and for every other person that the *Collector* may find it necessary and expedient to employ as occasional *Inspectors*, or in any other way in aid of the revenue a like sum, whilst actually so employed, not exceeding two dollars.

*Note.*—By the act of 26th April, 1816, an additional allowance of fifty per cent. is authorized, making the maximum compensation of the *Inspectors* of the Customs three dollars per day—but this amount is not allowed to all the *Inspectors*. The rate in the different ports is regulated with reference to the expense of living, the responsibility of the officers, the extent of commerce, &c.

*Compensation of Deputy Inspectors of the Revenue, under act of 2 March, 1799.*

Two cents and one half, for every cask, or package, of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked and returned to their respective principals.

*Compensation of Measurers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.*

1. For every hundred bushels of grain, \$0 20
2. For every hundred bushels of salt according to the weight established by law for the payment of the duties thereon—say 56 lbs. per bushel, 0 50
3. For every hundred bushels of coal, 0 60

*Compensation of Weighers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.*

For weighing every hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box or package, weighing more than 200 pounds each, except sugar, coffee, pepper, pimento, indigo, in bales, bags, mats, canisters, or seroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter: in the district of Norfolk, one cent and a half; and in other districts two cents.

*Compensation of Gaugers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.*

For gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters with his own name and the quantity, eight cents; for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any cask, or other package or packages, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

*Note.*—To the compensations of the *Measurers*, *Weighers* and *Gaugers*, as fixed by the act of 2d March, 1799, the act of 26th April, 1816, authorized an additional allowance of 50 per cent.

By the act of 6th April, 1802, repealing the internal duties, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate the *Collectors* of the Customs who are to prepare and issue the certificates to accompany wines, distilled spirits and teas, previously prepared and issued by the supervisors of the revenue.

For the purpose of carrying said law into effect, a *Collector* of the Customs is designated for each State, who is entitled to a fee of 2 cents for every certificate of the kind alluded to—and the *Inspectors* of the revenue, in relation to the same service are entitled to the following fees:

1. For every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits, 1½ cents.
2. For every certificate to accompany wines and teas, 2½ cents.

For every certificate of citizenship issued by a *Collector* to a seaman of the United States, under the 4th section of the act of 28th May, 1796, the *Collector* is entitled to a fee of 25 cents; and to a like fee under the 1st section of the act of 28th February, 1803, for certifying the lists of the crews of American vessels.

*Statistical view of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from, and the value of every description of Exports to, each Foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and Foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1834.*

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.			Amer. Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered.	De-parted.	En-tered.	De-parted.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Russia	2,595,840	168,627	162,067	330,694	13,787	4,979	536	30
Prussia	14,045	15,300	3,510	18,810	154	-	-	299
Sweden & Norw'y	1,079,327	277,237	128,562	405,799	10,404	1,437	8,809	3,485
Swedish W. Inds.	47,214	81,040	7,902	89,042	990	2,619	-	226
Denmark	62,542	99,643	318,461	418,104	184	2,528	1,897	2,220
Danish W. Indies	1,621,826	1,084,202	354,808	1,439,010	27,065	38,757	472	1,727
Belgium	185,679	585,342	873,300	1,458,642	6,210	11,321	394	4,716
Netherlands	1,123,956	2,365,536	1,258,138	3,623,674	17,374	25,819	1,787	7,171
Dutch E. Indies	582,189	115,011	466,138	581,149	3,497	8,323	-	346
Dutch W. Indies	354,192	284,552	62,136	346,688	16,484	11,266	195	181
Dutch Guiana	67,579	27,228	-	27,228	-	-	-	-
England	45,506,065	38,673,694	2,974,720	41,648,420	200,685	216,256	109,665	89,836
Scotland	1,402,030	2,344,785	28,789	2,373,574	3,757	6,655	18,108	13,484
Ireland	274,712	189,014	189	190,103	2,199	2,620	10,114	245
Gibraltar	200,691	506,703	283,785	790,488	3,771	12,993	358	590
Malta	49,523	37,426	-	37,426	205	1,691	-	-
British E. Indies	2,293,012	199,602	206,941	406,543	7,400	5,655	-	-
St. Helena	-	16,098	-	16,098	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	31,424	105,214	-	105,214	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	1,103,509	1,532,100	64,439	1,596,539	37,081	51,329	18,277	18,288
British A. Colon's	1,548,733	3,477,702	57,567	3,535,270	173,278	195,989	289,984	323,120
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	263	397	993	4,416
Honduras	149,899	56,072	39,376	95,448	2,933	4,041	1,719	807
Cape of G. Hope	-	-	2,521	2,521	261	1,500	-	-
Hanse Towns &c	3,355,856	2,603,571	2,056,103	4,659,674	14,946	16,719	26,588	27,127
France on Atl'c	15,913,773	11,683,359	1,440,331	13,123,687	64,242	79,820	15,161	14,632
France on Medi'n	1,327,400	1,032,398	1,352,889	2,385,287	10,781	17,846	4,664	3,775
Bourbon, &c.	-	19,717	-	19,717	-	140	-	-
French W. Indies	416,072	561,179	19,084	580,263	10,595	26,909	5,301	5,314
French Guiana	-	2,488	-	2,488	-	-	-	-
Hayti	2,113,717	1,244,424	192,528	1,436,952	34,101	32,682	134	517
Spain on Atlantic	640,869	202,744	25,033	227,777	9,355	6,136	250	1,524
Spain on Medi'n	1,112,365	187,473	-	187,473	12,730	4,625	1,381	2,886
Teneriffe, &c	148,130	20,638	787	21,425	2,481	1,826	135	352
Manilla & Phil'el.	283,685	3,662	12,257	15,919	2,647	222	-	-
Cuba	9,096,002	3,692,980	1,659,455	5,352,435	123,274	129,524	31,729	20,954
Other Spah W. I.	2,246,413	431,805	59,722	491,527	33,252	15,769	1,671	741
Portugal	215,309	42,542	16,583	59,125	19,796	2,928	2,574	556
Madeira	424,699	100,910	43,595	144,505	2,420	4,089	576	693
Fayal & other Az's	18,481	9,558	3,911	13,469	1,270	760	-	-
Cape de Verd Isl's	40,633	79,511	25,886	105,397	1,307	3,391	-	-
Italy	1,422,063	105,786	387,771	493,557	8,800	4,482	175	426
Sicily	254,966	4,060	-	4,060	6,150	-	864	311
Tricaste, &c	580,614	518,609	954,728	1,473,337	5,045	7,530	1,476	3,397
Turkey, Levant	569,511	62,458	321,221	383,679	4,768	2,346	107	-
China	7,892,327	255,756	754,727	1,010,483	15,550	8,123	-	-
Mexico	8,066,068	1,192,646	4,072,407	5,265,053	29,289	25,504	7,163	6,032
Cent. Rep. Amer	170,968	111,616	72,533	184,149	1,238	1,975	-	-
Colombia	1,727,188	420,758	374,809	795,567	18,278	8,773	1,048	866
Brazil	4,729,969	1,586,097	473,254	2,059,351	34,900	37,092	3,089	1,977
Argentine Rep'c	1,436,118	671,166	300,671	971,837	9,852	6,379	288	285
Cisplatine Rep'c	-	-	-	-	3,920	4,774	-	-
Chile	787,409	714,407	761,948	1,476,355	2,535	8,550	-	641
Peru	618,412	42,767	10,096	58,863	493	685	-	-
S. America, gen'y	20,214	323,580	6,314	329,894	952	601	-	-
Europe generally	-	76,938	8,476	85,414	1,367	968	-	270
Asia, generally	77,842	49,122	384,925	434,047	479	2,593	-	-
Africa, generally	465,361	201,908	121,284	323,192	5,850	4,906	207	502
W. Indies gen'y	-	391,565	17,078	408,643	62	12,953	143	3,394
South Seas	27,348	81,583	15,586	97,169	39,506	280	-	-
Northwest Coast	-	51,349	67,404	118,813	-	45,886	-	-
Uncertain Ports	13,893	-	-	-	387	650	-	-
Total,	126,521,332	81,024,162	23,312,811	104,336,973	1,074,670	1,134,020	568,082	577,700



Value of Merchandise imported from each country, during the year ending September 30, 1834; distinguishing the amount free of duty; the amount paying duties ad valorem; the amount paying specific duties; the amount imported in American vessels; and the amount imported in Foreign vessels.

WHENCE IM- PORTED.	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Russia	358,056	908,990	1,328,794	2,595,840	2,553,868	41,972
Prussia	4,221	6,136	3,688	14,045	14,045	-
Sweden and Norway	2,875	2,312	1,074,140	1,079,327	609,200	470,127
Swedish West Indies	34,502	89	12,623	47,214	47,214	-
Denmark	14,197	8,166	40,179	62,542	11,284	51,258
Danish West Indies	391,035	40,145	1,190,646	1,621,826	1,618,980	2,840
Holland	652,074	189,803	391,079	1,233,956	1,018,093	105,863
Dutch East Indies	576,935	205	5,019	582,159	582,159	-
Dutch West Indies	213,800	2,728	137,964	354,192	349,824	4,368
Dutch Guiana	3,855	-	63,724	67,579	67,579	-
Belgium	58,404	101,653	25,622	185,679	185,679	-
England	15,600,159	24,018,486	4,947,420	45,566,065	42,331,908	3,334,157
Scotland	725,954	306,565	369,511	1,402,030	135,515	1,266,515
Ireland	187,517	52,059	35,136	274,712	89,903	184,809
Gibraltar	77,322	4,492	118,877	200,691	187,989	12,702
Malta	19,317	1,099	29,107	49,523	49,523	-
British East Indies	1,156,541	1,008,087	128,384	2,293,012	2,293,012	-
British Honduras	98,435	45,907	5,257	149,599	96,511	53,088
British West Indies	731,502	19,369	412,638	1,163,509	908,225	255,284
British Amer'n Colonies	1,234,957	98,643	215,133	1,548,733	1,103,956	444,777
British Guiana	3,469	-	27,955	31,424	23,001	8,423
Hanse Towns, &c.	1,607,599	1,578,852	169,408	3,355,859	1,364,873	1,990,983
France on the Atlantic	10,118,115	4,198,660	1,496,998	15,813,773	14,970,207	843,566
France on Mediterran'n	440,842	306,952	579,600	1,327,400	1,020,988	306,412
French West Indies	132,752	519	282,801	416,072	376,347	39,725
Hayti	2,064,498	46,231	2,088	2,113,717	2,104,834	8,883
Spain on the Atlantic	257,453	62,612	320,804	640,869	640,868	484
Spain on Mediterrane'n	749,028	16,100	347,237	1,112,365	1,007,548	104,817
Teneriffe and Canaries	28,459	89	119,582	148,130	148,130	-
Manilla & Phil. Islands	186,337	22,170	74,678	283,685	283,685	-
Cuba	3,582,055	285,452	5,228,495	9,096,002	7,012,706	2,083,296
Other Span'n W. Indies	586,105	1,581	1,658,727	2,246,413	2,111,825	134,588
Portugal	13,578	1,980	199,751	215,309	173,317	41,992
Madeira	2,996	1,142	420,561	424,699	376,178	48,521
Fayal and other Azores	10,417	135	7,929	18,481	18,481	-
Cape de Verde Islands	34,539	195	5,899	40,633	40,633	-
Italy	740,415	489,292	102,356	1,422,063	1,414,200	7,863
Sicily	167,383	14,392	73,191	254,966	223,212	31,754
Trieste, &c.	405,437	86,847	83,330	580,614	455,171	125,443
Turkey, Levant, &c.	533,953	6,182	29,376	569,511	564,371	5,140
China	6,490,039	1,313,631	88,657	7,892,327	7,892,327	-
Mexico	7,934,218	71,266	60,584	8,066,068	7,558,534	507,534
Central Repl'e of Amer	148,018	22,895	55	170,968	170,968	-
Colombia	1,489,529	227,038	10,621	1,727,188	1,632,388	94,800
Brazil	4,307,761	13,576	408,632	4,729,969	4,547,119	182,850
Argentine Republic	1,332,400	22,316	75,402	1,430,118	1,408,765	21,353
Chile	784,424	2,985	-	787,409	787,409	-
Pern	617,491	911	10	618,412	618,412	-
South America, gener'y	13,740	-	6,474	20,214	20,214	-
West Indies, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally,	76,673	390	779	77,842	77,842	-
Africa, generally	454,760	7,492	3,109	465,361	460,660	4,701
South Seas	27,010	130	208	27,348	27,348	-
Other places	9,832	261	3,800	13,893	13,623	270
Total value, 1834 - \$	68,393,180	35,608,208	22,519,944	126,521,332	113,700,174	12,821,158
Total value, 1833 - \$	32,447,950	49,354,349	25,315,012	108,118,311	98,060,772	10,057,539
Total value, 1832 - \$	14,249,453	52,777,381	34,002,432	101,029,266	90,398,229	10,731,037

Value of Merchandise exported to each country, during the year ending September 30, 1834; distinguishing the amount of free duty; the amount paying duties ad valorem; the amount paying specific duties; the amount exported in American vessels; and the amount exported in Foreign vessels.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.
Russia	118,180	18,507	25,380	162,067	149,985	12,082
Prussia	2,070	-	1,440	3,510	-	3,510
Sweden and Norway	40,222	-	88,340	128,562	98,083	30,479
Swedish West Indies	4,241	375	3,386	7,902	7,766	136
Denmark	210,646	58,022	49,793	318,461	283,104	35,357
Danish East Indies	46,461	263,928	44,419	354,808	326,735	28,073
Dutch West Indies	803,516	30,720	39,064	873,300	600,401	272,899
Belgium	1,120,773	79,446	87,919	1,288,138	1,172,889	85,249
Netherlands	416,685	20,553	28,900	466,138	466,138	-
Dutch East Indies	11,512	32,302	18,322	62,136	61,965	171
Dutch West Indies	1,280,335	1,511,723	162,668	2,974,726	1,346,747	1,627,979
England	3,671	24,064	1,054	28,789	22,610	6,179
Scotland	-	189	-	189	189	-
Ireland	223,415	34,301	26,069	283,785	260,565	23,220
Gibraltar	183,678	3,473	19,790	206,941	200,941	-
British East Indies	15,685	32,043	16,711	64,439	24,326	40,113
British West Indies	15,378	11,600	30,589	57,567	16,661	40,906
British American Colonies	-	350	2,171	2,521	2,521	-
Cape of Good Hope	1,867,309	112,545	76,249	2,056,103	1,075,407	980,696
Hanse Towns	893,771	535,183	11,377	1,440,331	454,854	985,477
France on the Atlantic	1,085,206	26,672	240,921	1,352,889	1,177,828	175,061
France on the Mediterranean	4,558	11,387	3,139	19,084	18,921	163
French West Indies	28,042	139,755	24,731	192,528	191,203	1,325
Havre	21,988	2,074	1,671	25,033	17,083	7,950
Spain on the Atlantic	212	183	392	787	227	560
Teneriffe and other Canaries	7,113	3,694	1,280	12,257	12,257	-
Manilla & Philippine Islands	343,174	1,143,794	172,487	1,659,455	833,030	826,425
Cuba	17,093	35,563	7,066	59,722	21,723	37,999
Other Spanish West Indies	3,668	4,462	8,253	16,583	16,583	-
Portugal	8,990	26,654	7,951	42,595	36,405	7,190
Madeira	2,385	238	1,288	3,911	3,911	-
Fayal and other Azores	6,061	11,032	8,793	25,886	25,886	-
Cape de Verde Islands	262,821	51,925	73,025	387,771	387,771	-
Italy	794,823	44,217	115,688	954,728	715,547	239,181
Trieste	269,933	10,775	40,513	321,221	321,221	-
Turkey	861,094	2,802,569	408,744	4,072,407	2,752,607	1,319,800
Mexico	15,801	46,690	12,042	72,533	72,533	-
Central Republic of America	71,514	267,524	35,771	374,809	355,802	19,007
Colombia	207,628	166,779	98,847	473,254	463,790	9,464
Brazil	3,421	32,504	3,451	39,376	27,913	11,463
Honduras	62,021	170,733	67,917	300,671	300,671	-
Argentine Republic	159,129	422,960	179,859	761,948	693,473	68,475
Chile	8,665	5,214	2,217	16,096	16,096	-
Peru	57	4,241	2,016	6,314	6,314	-
South America, generally	525,163	204,097	25,467	754,727	754,727	-
China	1,168	-	7,308	8,476	8,476	-
Europe, generally	37,208	8,770	8,947	384,925	384,925	-
Asia, generally	18,524	64,008	38,652	121,284	112,596	8,688
Africa, generally	15,457	1,515	76	17,078	16,796	282
West Indies, generally	300	8,980	6,306	15,586	15,586	-
South Seas	4,806	41,086	20,672	67,464	67,464	-
Northwest Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total value 1834	12,433,291	8,430,519	2,349,001	23,312,811	16,407,342	6,905,469
Entitled to drawback	-	7,286,413	2,193,790	9,480,203	6,638,877	2,841,326
Not entitled to drawback	12,433,291	1,244,106	155,211	13,832,608	9,768,465	4,064,143
Total value, 1833	7,410,766	8,200,381	4,151,588	19,822,735	15,072,785	4,749,950
Entitled to drawback, 1833	-	7,645,941	3,878,387	11,524,328	8,933,188	2,591,140
Not entitled to drawback, 1833	7,410,766	614,440	273,201	8,298,407	6,139,597	2,158,810
Entitled to drawback, 1832	-	7,057,292	10,674,601	17,731,893	13,667,021	4,064,872
Not entitled to drawback, 1832	5,590,616	592,513	124,451	6,307,580	5,547,849	759,731
Total Foreign exports, 1832	5,590,616	7,649,805	10,799,052	24,039,473	19,214,870	4,824,603

# Imports and Exports, 1834.

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*Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, and the value of Foreign Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1833, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1834.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.</b>				
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	\$ 9,244	-	-
Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies.—				
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	-	1,858	-	-
Books, maps, and charts.	-	26,139	-	-
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture	-	1,082	-	-
Paintings, drawings, &c.	-	4,945	-	-
Specimens of botany	-	9,869	-	\$ 720
Models of invention and machinery	-	135	-	-
Anatomical preparations	-	512	-	-
Antimony, regulus of,	-	16,330	-	-
Lapis calaminaris, teutene-gue, spelter or zinc	-	27,932	-	5,627
Burr stones, unwrought	-	33,840	-	-
Brimstone and sulphur	-	55,876	-	6,858
Bark of the cork tree	-	1,883	-	193
Clay, unwrought	-	9,087	-	-
Rugs, of any kind of cloth	-	517,446	-	-
Undressed furs of all kinds	-	360,203	-	26,930
Hides, raw	-	3,296,688	-	1,404,995
Plaster of Paris	-	175,633	-	45
Barilla	-	49,546	-	-
Wood-dye	-	604,406	-	614,624
Unmanufactured mahogany	-	353,905	-	104,990
Animals for breed	-	26,808	-	-
All other	-	89,246	-	-
Old pewter	-	1,930	-	-
Tin in pigs and bars	-	114,210	-	216
Brass in pigs and bars	-	193	-	-
Old	-	3,760	-	320
Copper, in pigs and bars.	-	586,791	-	91,373
In plates, suited to sheathing of ships	-	459,923	-	54,532
For the use of the Mint	-	18,823	-	-
Old, fit only to be re-manufactured	-	105,053	-	7,409
Bullion—gold	-	293,665	-	12,681
silver	-	514,417	-	2,591
Specie—gold	-	3,472,507	-	276,999
silver	-	13,631,043	-	1,383,987

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Teas from India, & China	lbs 16,274,679	6,213,835	3,081,126	1,091,560
Coffee . . . . .	lbs 89,153,366	8,672,657	35,806,861	4,288,720
Cocoa . . . . .	lbs 2,757,309	229,147	2,024,438	219,821
Fruits—almonds . . . . .	lbs 2,009,008	196,874	191,323	36,115
Currants . . . . .	lbs 556,497	24,491	44,204	2,697
Prunes . . . . .	lbs 781,959	69,331	46,437	4,333
Figs . . . . .	lbs 2,152,533	83,187	106,669	6,778
Raisins in jars . . . . .	lbs 6,897,517	477,318	427,548	36,143
All other . . . . .	lbs 7,423,567	306,516	595,736	27,872
Camphor . . . . .	lbs 40,859	13,389	3,669	1,309
Spices—Mace . . . . .	lbs 4,405	5,784	-	-
Nutmegs . . . . .	lbs 70,109	77,350	2,660	4,974
Cinnamon . . . . .	lbs 34,443	35,182	54,969	76,881
Cloves . . . . .	lbs 260,577	45,023	65,994	15,364
Pepper . . . . .	lbs 1,826,800	74,962	3,407,041	219,643
Pimento . . . . .	lbs 1,261,692	104,781	611,494	51,570
Cassia . . . . .	lbs 1,546,430	123,822	721,725	99,849
Ginger . . . . .	lbs 691,321	26,958	92,735	4,876
All other free articles . . . . .	-	26,647,645	-	2,220,586
Total, free . . . . .	-	68,393,180	-	12,433,291
MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.				
Manufactures of wool—	-	-	-	-
Cloths and cassimeres . . . . .	-	4,364,340	-	346,053
Blankets not above 75 cts each . . . . .	-	408,943	-	15,770
Above 75 . . . . .	-	659,122	-	17,663
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . . . .	-	383,977	-	534
Yarn . . . . .	-	298	-	1,678
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	203,787	-	35,303
Worsted stuff goods . . . . .	-	555,121	-	376,215
Worsted yarn . . . . .	-	166,209	-	1,308
Manufactures of cotton—	-	-	-	-
Dyed, printed, colored, &c . . . . .	-	6,663,323	-	1,818,578
White . . . . .	-	1,766,482	-	788,031
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . . . .	-	749,356	-	43,649
Twist yarn and thread . . . . .	-	379,793	-	62,403
Nankeens . . . . .	-	47,337	-	105,477
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	533,390	-	48,716
Silks from India, China, &c—	-	-	-	-
Piece goods . . . . .	-	1,493,893	-	463,076
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . . . .	-	-	-	412
Sewing silk . . . . .	-	31,121	-	5,665
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	120	-	10,458
Silks from other places—	-	-	-	-
Piece goods . . . . .	-	716,765	-	319,899
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . . . .	-	16,205	-	10,190

# Imports and Exports, 1834.

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sewing silk . . . . .	-	\$ 297,808	-	\$ 11,794
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	53,437	-	66,095
Silk and worsted goods . . . . .	-	51,766	-	-
Camlets of goats' hair, &c. . . . .	-	12,692	-	-
Lace—				
Thread and cotton . . . . .	-	1,017,488	-	67,138
Silk, silk veils, &c. . . . .	-	17,648	-	212
Flax—linens, bleached and unbleached . . . . .	-	301,502	-	1,288,721
Checks, stripes, and dyed linen . . . . .	-	88,480	-	20,685
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	396,909	-	41,856
Hemp—ticklenburgs, osna- burgs, &c. . . . .	-	23,278	-	68,523
Russia sheeting . . . . .	-	128,664	-	290,732
Sail duck . . . . .	-	720,780	-	110,214
Other manufactures of . . . . .	-	21,955	-	10,982
Hats and bonnets—				
Leghorn, chip, &c. . . . .	-	422,305	-	19,110
Fur, wool, leather, &c. . . . .	-	10,027	-	3,546
Iron, &c.—Side arms . . . . .	-	23,251	-	18,612
Fire arms, not specified . . . . .	-	266,326	-	7,275
Drawing knives . . . . .	-	15,068	-	-
Cutting knives . . . . .	-	3,258	-	-
Hatchets, axes, & adzes . . . . .	-	10,409	-	410
Socket chisels . . . . .	-	16,458	-	-
Steel yards & s. beams . . . . .	-	17,238	-	220
Vices . . . . .	-	20,642	-	-
Sickles and reaping hooks . . . . .	-	11,964	-	-
Scythes . . . . .	-	63,371	-	-
Spades and shovels . . . . .	-	25,410	-	396
Squares of iron . . . . .	-	5,123	-	-
Wood screws . . . . .	-	141,560	-	228
All other manufac's of . . . . .	-	3,470,543	-	132,986
Other manufactures—				
Of Copper . . . . .	-	52,137	-	4,857
Brass . . . . .	-	364,753	-	1,764
Tin . . . . .	-	10,379	-	-
Pewter . . . . .	-	13,635	-	-
Lead, not specified . . . . .	-	1,158	-	1,219
Wood, cabinet ware . . . . .	-	36,564	-	7,970
Other articles . . . . .	-	116,189	-	8,830
Leather . . . . .	-	649,952	-	1,932
Marble, except busts . . . . .	-	19,429	-	-
Gold and silver, and arti- cles of pearls . . . . .	-	172,319	-	25,038
Gold and silver watches, and parts of . . . . .	-	718,747	-	7,905
Glass Ware—				
Cut and not specified lbs . . . . .	37,667	23,502	3,450	2,450
Plain and other . lbs . . . . .	1,405,211	163,296	37,670	14,194
Other articles of . . . . .	-	189,447	-	24,101

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wares—China	-	\$ 218,613	-	\$ 5,237
Earthen and stone	-	1,372,800	-	99,779
Plated	-	208,389	-	-
Gilt	-	50,349	-	529
Saddlery—	-	-	-	-
Common tin'd & jap'd	-	116,441	-	160
Plated brass, & polish-	-	-	-	-
ed steel	-	220,972	-	478
Coach and harness furniture	-	18,021	-	-
Carriages, and parts of	-	1,366	-	-
Slates of all kinds	-	33,999	-	-
Quills, prepared	-	15,072	-	493
Black lead pencils	-	4,373	-	240
Paper hangings	-	93,592	-	6,357
Bolting cloths	-	4,586	-	-
Hair cloth and hair seating	-	27,736	-	2,304
Brushes of all kinds	-	21,782	-	-
Copper bottoms	-	6,240	-	-
Braziers' copper	-	5,216	-	-
Sheet and rolled brass	-	4,540	-	-
Silvered and plated wire	-	975	-	-
Raw silk	-	78,706	-	139,256
Indigo	lbs 921,894	999,863	643,632	857,056
Wool, ex. 8 cts. p. lb.	lbs 591,313	317,925	1,502,535	291,729
Unenumerated at 5 per ct.	-	102,408	-	785
10 per cent	-	957	-	-
12 per cent	-	2,715	-	-
12½ per cent	-	145,375	-	5,110
15 per cent	-	1,044,583	-	249,433
20 per cent	-	1,696	-	45,264
25 per cent	-	925,045	-	48,497
30 per cent	-	67,965	-	10,363
35 per cent	-	556	-	-
40 per cent	-	29	-	-
50 per cent	-	163,390	-	27,559
Total, ad valorem,	-	35,608,208	-	8,530,519
<b>MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.</b>				
Woollens—Flannels, sq yds	407,433	200,580	33,434	19,454
Bookings and baizes, do	108,198	40,083	6,527	3,605
Carpeting—	-	-	-	-
Brussels, Wilton and	-	-	-	-
treble ingrained do	118,008	197,037	571	642
Other ingrained & ve-	-	-	-	-
netian do	257,022	199,831	-	-
Stamped, printed and	-	-	-	-
painted floor cloth do	15,503	16,040	-	-
Oil cloth, all other do	102,207	27,328	4,108	1,509
Cotton bagging do	1,962,920	237,260	2,927	300
Felts or hat bodies No. of	147	249	-	-
Wines—Madeira galls	322,506	599,664	33,626	28,687

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wines—Sherry . . . galls.	184,624	\$ 241,987	268	\$ 385
Sicily . . . do	375,811	177,781	8,172	4,903
Red, of France, in casks . . . do	1,315,505	499,701	265,464	65,966
Other of France . . . do	671,269	202,438	8,403	3,583
French, in bottles, &c. do	247,254	377,543	37,211	37,601
Red of Spain & Austria, in casks . . . do	401,251	86,156	18,139	8,923
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and Medittera'n, casks do	1,130,444	405,310	110,195	46,576
Of other countries, in casks . . . do	447,523	323,143	148,594	67,481
Ditto, in bottles . . . do	12,846	30,665	14,171	21,996
Spirits—from grain . . . do	564,453	264,310	18,403	10,439
other materials . . . do	1,946,901	1,054,905	493,335	278,829
Beer, ale, &c., in casks do	4,243	2,989,020	2,779	1,605
in bottles . . . do	85,594	2,529	2,544	2,896
Molasses . . . do	17,086,472	98,359	58,736	13,797
Vinegar . . . do	71,332	15,737	10,970	2,523
Oil—Spermacei . . . do	7	10	-	-
Whale and other fish . . . do	34	15	-	-
Olive, in casks . . . do	218,491	148,816	5,745	4,192
Castor . . . do	5	9	-	-
Linseed . . . do	507,790	315,972	29,781	24,609
Rapeseed . . . do	26	26	-	-
Hempseed . . . do	212	146	-	-
Teas from other places than India, &c. . . lbs	8,298	4,114	182	124
Chocolate . . . do	3,849	942	40	20
Sugar—Brown . . . do	107,483,841	5,027,377	11,035,926	622,139
White clayed, . . . do	7,906,014	510,452	2,928,602	212,083
Loaf . . . do	988	127	3,919	456
Candy . . . do	682	88	-	-
Other refined . . . do	521	53	756	112
Syrup of sugar cane . . . do	50	5	-	-
Cayenne pepper . . . do	224	70	-	-
Cheese . . . do	193,213	22,234	99,913	13,283
Soap . . . do	297,414	18,637	49,477	3,951
Tallow . . . do	1,101,029	75,500	216,237	14,900
Lard . . . do	1,031	90	-	-
Beef and pork . . . do	1,196,009	37,102	1,379,106	46,687
Bacon . . . do	29,950	3,189	-	-
Candles—Wax, &c. . . lbs	2,757	1,323	-	-
Tallow . . . do	120,337	10,901	90,613	9,817
Butter . . . do	4,072	485	-	-
Salt peire . . . do	-	-	539,881	35,228
Vitriol, Blue or Roman . . . do	40	2	-	-
Salts—Epsom . . . do	10,877	376	-	-
Glauber . . . do	100	4	-	-
Tobacco—Manufactured, do	-	-	-	-
Snuff . . . do	340	241	4,728	1,230
Cigars . . . M	62,784	671,791	11,784	129,625

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Other Tobacco . . . . .	lbs 505	\$ 118	-	-
Cotton . . . . .	do 604,616	51,982	457,351	\$ 49,821
Gunpowder . . . . .	do 18,150	5,904	3,030	1,427
Bristles . . . . .	do 146,514	69,337	500	279
Glue . . . . .	do 28,947	3,092	-	-
Ochre—Dry . . . . .	do 959,461	18,541	44,381	1,357
In oil . . . . .	do 8,131	617	-	-
Read and white lead . . . . .	do 1,024,663	57,572	88,646	6,528
Whiting and Paris white . . . . .	do 292,942	6,798	37,000	469
Litharge . . . . .	do 344	20	-	-
Orange mineral . . . . .	do -	-	-	-
Sugar of lead . . . . .	do 26,286	2,833	-	-
Lead, pig, bar and sheet . . . . .	do 4,997,293	168,811	921,819	35,533
Shot . . . . .	do 321,507	11,900	4,255	235
Pipes . . . . .	do 4,202	182	2,692	110
Old and scrap . . . . .	do 103,355	2,869	-	-
Cordage, cables & tarred . . . . .	do 3,395,598	147,805	2,620,179	156,447
Untarred & yarn . . . . .	do 160,727	6,759	28,755	1,699
Twine, packthread, &c . . . . .	do 933,453	140,481	38,493	5,869
Corks . . . . .	do 198,205	57,567	21,377	5,197
Copper—Rods and bolts . . . . .	do 2,042	283	-	-
Nails and spikes . . . . .	do 6,873	1,474	3,070	600
Fire arms—Muskets No. of . . . . .	23,749	71,876	18,397	71,977
Rifles . . . . .	do 97	1,283	-	-
Wire—cap or bonnet . . . . .	lbs 6,205	1,079	-	-
Iron and steel wire—				
Not above No. 14 . . . . .	do 108,852	5,882	1,120	127
Above No. 14 . . . . .	do 127,720	26,402	236	65
Tacks, brads and sprigs . . . . .	do -	-	-	-
Not above 16 oz. per M . . . . .	do 5,788	1,031	-	-
Above 16 . . . . .	do 1,005	179	-	-
Iron—Nails . . . . .	do 610,833	51,886	23,791	2,075
Spikes . . . . .	do 226,444	11,240	2,700	214
Cables and chains . . . . .	do 2,931,936	121,487	-	-
Mill cranks . . . . .	do 617	52	-	-
Mill saws . . . . .	do 2,443	7,578	-	-
Anchors . . . . .	do 224,763	11,940	-	-
Anvils . . . . .	do 989,091	61,260	309	36
Blacksmiths hammers . . . . .	do 76,888	3,769	-	-
Casting—vessels of . . . . .	do 673,303	20,136	32,665	1,065
Other . . . . .	do 6,157,806	132,597	620,445	38,167
Braziers' rods . . . . .	do 297,529	10,017	3,277	150
Nail or spike rods . . . . .	do 1,553	77	-	-
Sheet and hoop . . . . .	do 4,960,516	190,237	208,712	13,311
Band, scroll or case-				
ment rods . . . . .	do 8,625	230	-	-
Pig . . . . .	cwt 222,265	270,325	753	1,509
Old and scrap . . . . .	do 32,746	33,243	89	80
Bar rolled . . . . .	do 577,927	1,187,236	8,708	29,875
Otherwise . . . . .	do 635,698	1,742,883	4,094	12,571
Steel . . . . .	do 48,623	554,150	16,695	49,157
Hemp . . . . .	do 102,211	514,743	400	2,400
Alum . . . . .	do 2	9	-	-



# Imports and Exports, 1834.

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SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copperas . . . cwt	61	\$ 91	-	-
Wheat flour . . . do	32	81	-	-
Salt . . . bushels	6,038,076	839,315	50,495	\$ 13,219
Coal . . . do	2,005,522	200,277	15,326	3,120
Wheat . . . do	1,225	1,213	-	-
Oats . . . do	1,807	506	-	-
Potatoes . . . do	41,927	15,942	-	-
Paper—				
Folio and quarto post lbs	21,620	9,914	4,975	2,349
Footscap, &c. . . do	316,234	51,977	303,294	47,726
Printing, &c. . . do	9,156	1,788	-	-
Sheathing, &c. . . do	6,460	1,024	77,082	13,181
All other . . . do	100,165	25,983	51,116	11,217
Books—Printed				
Previous to 1775 vols	6,848	6,967	-	-
In other languages than English, &c. . . lbs	75,868	41,026	861	1,021
In Greek & Latin, bound do	4,330	4,547	-	-
Unbound do	4,257	4,153	-	-
All other, bound do	18,446	25,352	14,532	5,615
Unbound do	59,572	67,451	120	50
Vials—				
Not above 6 oz. . . groce	346	1,853	-	-
Above 6 oz. and not above 16 do	83	451	111	350
Perfumery and fancy—				
Not above 4 oz. . . do	56	605	-	-
Above 4 oz. and not above 16 oz. . . do	2	34	-	-
Demijohns . . . No. of	70,776	20,783	15,957	9,297
Bottles—Not above 1 quart . . . groce	23,067	115,948	1,491	8,185
Above 1 quart do	187	1,473	2	15
Window glass, not above				
8 by 10 inches, 100 sq. ft	392	1,490	58	308
10 by 12 inches do	539	2,966	33	135
Above 10 by 12 inches do	6,485	68,876	63	427
Fish—Dried quintals	824	7,795	-	-
Salmon . . . bls	2,009	22,616	-	-
Mackarel . . . do	223	691	-	-
Other . . . do	1,515	11,838	545	1,800
Shoes, &c.—Silk pairs	7,933	5,116	-	-
Prunelle, &c. . . do	841	590	-	-
Leather, kid, &c. do	50,402	27,458	1,336	1,570
Childrens' do	5,884	2,323	-	-
Boots and bootees do	1,279	3,159	456	809
Playing cards . . . packs	941	634	500	100
Value of merchandise—				
Paying specific duties	-	\$ 22,519,944	-	\$ 2,349,001
Paying advalorem duties	-	35,608,208	-	8,530,519
Free of duty	-	68,393,180	-	12,433,291
Total value,	-	\$ 126,521,332	-	\$ 23,312,811

Statement of the value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1834, distinguishing the value of such Produce, exported to each Foreign Country.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.				
	Articles not enumerated.		Total value of merchandise.		
	Manufactured.	Other.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each Country.
Russia	500	1,040	168,452	175	168,627
Prussia	-	-	-	15,300	15,300
Sweden and Norway	-	66	78,743	198,494	277,237
Swedish West Indies	227	656	78,146	5,894	81,040
Denmark	-	929	37,030	72,623	99,643
Danish West Indies	11,159	12,739	1,029,887	54,315	1,084,202
Holland	2,669	4,545	2,002,101	363,435	2,365,536
Dutch East Indies	2,985	200	113,436	1,575	115,011
Dutch West Indies	3,942	2,232	282,695	1,857	284,552
Dutch Guiana	-	120	37,228	-	37,228
Belgium	1,487	1,555	301,171	284,171	585,342
England	18,996	93,139	28,330,076	10,353,018	38,673,094
Scotland	350	654	642,976	1,701,809	2,344,785
Ireland	178	-	182,197	37,717	189,914
Gibraltar	649	791	493,375	13,328	506,703
British East Indies	7,238	2,413	199,608	-	199,602
St. Helena	-	-	16,098	-	16,098
British Guiana	242	782	94,609	10,605	105,214
British West Indies	12,361	23,272	1,192,789	339,311	1,532,100
British American Colonies	175,365	120,299	2,307,456	1,110,263	3,477,709
Hanse Towns, &c	3,360	28,369	996,467	1,007,114	2,603,571
France on the Atlantic	7,712	18,132	10,590,947	1,092,409	11,683,356
France on the Mediterranean	50	3,715	890,458	141,940	1,032,398
Bourbon, &c	1,568	-	19,717	-	19,717
French West Indies	6,064	5,172	473,234	87,945	561,179
French Guiana	-	32	2,488	-	2,488
Haiti	25,593	5,139	1,237,496	5,998	1,244,424
Spain on the Atlantic	-	548	139,766	62,978	202,744
Spain on the Mediterranean	650	6	100,841	86,582	187,473
Teneriffe, &c	802	41	14,496	6,142	20,638
Manilla	-	-	3,662	-	3,662
Cuba	115,364	74,475	2,213,724	1,479,256	3,692,980
Other Spanish West Indies	6,721	4,885	411,473	20,332	431,805
Portugal	-	-	38,928	3,614	42,542
Madeira	2,335	320	84,329	16,681	100,910
Fayal and other Azores	342	-	9,558	-	9,558
Cape de Verde Islands	1,752	376	79,511	-	79,511
Italy	-	1,271	79,134	26,652	105,786
Malta	24	-	37,426	-	37,426
Sicily	-	-	4,060	-	4,060
Trieste, &c	-	339	489,520	29,089	518,609
Turkey, Levant, &c.	606	68	62,458	-	62,458
China	587	342	255,756	-	255,756
Mexico	88,551	8,289	904,614	288,032	1,192,646
Honduras	8,012	600	47,788	8,284	56,072
Central Republic of America	6,785	1,513	111,616	-	111,616
Colombia	23,189	2,833	399,630	21,128	420,758
Brazil	40,557	8,808	1,525,966	60,131	1,586,097
Argentine Republic	21,649	2,661	656,172	14,994	671,166
Chile	32,495	9,066	696,130	18,277	714,407
Peru	60	-	42,767	-	42,767
South America, generally	952	380	323,580	-	323,580
West Indies, generally	1,346	21,890	320,069	70,596	391,565
Europe, generally	-	-	68,201	8,737	76,938
Asia, generally	340	-	49,124	-	49,122
Africa, generally	7,065	911	185,586	16,352	201,908
South Seas	1,667	-	81,683	-	81,683
Northwest Coast of America	6,341	58	61,349	-	61,349
Total, Dollars	650,318	469,492	61,286,119	10,738,043	81,024,162

*Summary Statement of the value of the Exports, of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st of October, 1833, and ending on the 30th of September, 1834.*

## THE SEA.

## Fisheries—

Dried fish, or cod fisheries.....	\$630,384
Pickled fish or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel.....	223,290
Whale, and other fish oil.....	740,619
Spermaceti oil.....	50,048
Whalebone.....	169,434
Spermaceti candles.....	257,718
Total, the Sea.....	<u>\$2,071,493</u>

## THE FOREST.

Skins and furs.....	797,844
Ginseng.....	70,202
Product of wood—	
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber.....	\$1,901,628
Other lumber.....	192,098
Masts and spars.....	22,457
Oak bark, and other dye.....	71,747
All manufactures of wood.....	319,131
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine.....	525,390
Ashes—pot and pearl.....	567,500
	<u>3,589,951</u>
Total, the Forest.....	<u>\$4,457,997</u>

## AGRICULTURE.

## Product of animals—

Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle.....	755,219
Butter and cheese.....	190,099
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs.....	1,796,001
Horses and mules.....	233,554
Sheep.....	29,002
	<u>3,003,875</u>

## Vegetable food—

Wheat.....	39,598
Flour.....	4,520,781
Indian corn.....	203,573
Indian meal.....	491,910
Rye meal.....	140,306
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse....	49,465
Biscuit, or ship bread.....	231,708
Potatoes.....	38,567
Apples.....	41,849
Rice.....	2,122,272
Indigo.....	148
	<u>7,880,177</u>

Tobacco.....	6,595,305
Cotton.....	<u>49,448,402</u>

## All other agricultural products—

Flaxseed.....	\$281,990
Hops.....	164,557
Brown sugar.....	6,461

453,028

Total, Agriculture..... \$67,380,787

## MANUFACTURES.

Soap and tallow candles.....	\$616,692
Leather, boots, and shoes.....	177,731
Household furniture.....	177,309
Coaches and other carriages.....	50,683
Hats.....	181,726
Saddlery.....	41,548
Wax.....	86,903
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter.....	110,601
Snuff and Tobacco.....	328,409
Lead.....	805
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine.....	42,912
Cordage.....	22,062
Iron—pig, bar, and nails.....	58,744
Castings.....	65,762
All manufactures of.....	111,958
Spirits, from molasses.....	73,829
Sugar, refined.....	219,153
Chocolate.....	1,422
Gunpowder.....	224,986
Copper and brass.....	198,273
Medicinal drugs.....	119,671

2,911,104

## Cotton, piece goods—

Printed or colored.....	188,619
White.....	1,756,136
Nankeens.....	1,061
Twist, yarn, and thread.....	88,376
All other manufactures of.....	51,802

2,085,994

## Flax and Hemp—

Cloth and thread.....	4,889
Bags, and all manufactures of.....	6,162
Wearing apparel.....	60,819
Combs and buttons.....	169,206
Brushes.....	3,274
Billiard tables and apparatus.....	849
Umbrellas and parasols.....	20,518
Leather and Morocco skins, not sold per pound..	11,822
Printing presses and type.....	14,805
Fire engines and apparatus.....	86
Musical instruments.....	6,269
Books and maps.....	35,857
Paper and other stationary.....	58,327

Paints and varnish.....	\$18,946
Vinegar.....	3,805
Earthen and stone ware.....	12,745
Manufactures of glass.....	79,229
Tin.....	2,230
Pewter and lead.....	2,224
Marble and stone.....	7,359
Gold and silver, and gold leaf.....	4,422
Gold and silver coin .....	400,500
Artificial flowers and jewelry.....	7,898
Molasses.....	5,934
Trunks.....	4,438
Brick and lime.....	4,294
Domestic salt.....	54,007
	<hr/>
	\$1,000,914
Manufactured articles not enumerated.....	650,381
Total, Manufactures.....	<hr/>
	6,648,393
All articles not enumerated, other than Manufactures.....	<hr/>
	465,492
Total value of Domestic Exports.....	<hr/>
	\$81,024,162

*A Comparative view of the Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed Tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to 1833, inclusive.*

Years.	Registered Tonnage.	Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	<i>Tons and 95ths.</i>	<i>Tons and 95ths.</i>	<i>Tons and 95ths.</i>
1815.....	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816.....	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817.....	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818.....	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819.....	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820.....	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821.....	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822.....	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823.....	639,920 76	696,644 87	1,336,565 68
1824.....	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389, 63 02
1825.....	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,422,111 77
1826.....	737,978 15	796,212 68	1,534,190 83
1827.....	747 170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78
1828.....	812,619 37	928,772 50	1,741,391 87
1829.....	650,142 88	610,654 88	1,260,977 81
1830.....	576,475 33	615,301 10	1,191,776 43
1831.....	620,451 92	647,394 32	1,267,846 29
1832.....	686,989 77	752,460 39	1,439,450 21
1833.....	750,026 72	856,123 22	1,606,149 94

Value of all Manufactures of—I. Wool, worsted; II. Cotton; III. Silk; IV. Flax; V. Hemp; VI. Iron and Steel; VII. Brass; and VIII. Leather; imported into the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1834: distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES OF—							
	I. Wool Worsted.	II Cotton.	III. Silk.	IV. Flax.	V. Hemp.	VI. Iron, &c.	VII. Brass.	VIII. Leather
Russia	55	93	-	34,847	723,982	89,794	60	1,469
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
Sweden & Nor'y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish W. Inds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	2,293	-	-	1,122	879	65	137	-
Danish W. Indies	527	3,561	4,979	527	306	2,955	59	16
Belgium	19,170	-	-	4,080	8,999	73,071	1,832	-
Netherlands	9,571	17,746	11,708	5,328	46,243	19,613	33,912	33
Dutch E. Indies	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch W. Indies	-	-	861	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	6,915,697	7,901,216	235,319	487,381	970,697	4,476,426	235,098	131,831
Scotland	32,816	268,476	1,209	14,020	183,431	3,666	536	12
Ireland	7,042	29,242	9	678	1,381	4,459	-	37
Gibraltar	1,209	-	382	-	979	-	16	-
Malta	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
British E. Indies	80	47,635	412,184	-	-	-	-	86
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	624	7,013	-	-	-	3,164	-	-
British A. Colon	29,815	1,178	1,146	1,230	4,514	10,491	146	948
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Cape of G. Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns, &c.	82,677	646,634	9,943	192,948	140,399	73,967	18,892	4,914
France on Atlas	207,473	1,143,549	449,045	41,423	90,649	41,485	69,229	541,344
France on Medi'n	84,551	886	119,489	-	-	3,471	-	333
Bourbon, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French W. Indi's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	3,409	-	-	30	228	-	-
Spain on Atlantic	37	375	3,812	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on Medi'n	-	-	2,476	-	-	11	-	-
Teneriffe, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-
Manilla, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	663	22,606	14,963	3,057	2,598	5,864	80	29
Other Spah W. I.	-	595	143	-	-	1	5	-
Portugal	-	-	-	44	1,818	-	-	-
Madeira	-	3	275	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verde I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	2,873	268,990	-	24	-	73	489
Sicily	-	-	12,406	-	-	89	-	-
Trieste, &c.	-	4,857	3,004	-	-	6,815	4,631	211
Turkey, Levant	148	55,765	-	-	2,713	600	-	-
China	263	38,137	1,010,158	-	-	174	-	6
Mexico	346	-	304	67	-	415	12	135
Central America	-	-	997	-	217	33	-	-
Colombia	-	5,107	676	130	571	45	-	932
Brazil	-	2,872	5,782	-	-	-	-	-
Argentine Rep'e	-	25	9,757	-	-	-	-	70
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	15	-	-	856	-	-
S. A. generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	15	292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	486	5,373	-	-	25	1,059	-	-
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports	-	84	29	-	-	134	-	-
Total, Dollars,	7,398,434	10,309,639	2,678,763	786,891	2,176,783	4,818,180	364,783	682,804

Value of—*I. Iron in Pigs; Bar Iron, II. Rolled, and III. Hammered; IV. Steel; V. Hemp, unmanufactured; VI. Wool, unmanufactured; VII. Paper; and VIII. Printed Books; imported into the United States during the year ending September 30, 1834: distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign country.*

COUNTRIES,	I. Iron in Pigs.	II. Bar Iron. III. Rolled. Hammered.	IV. Steel.	V. Hemp.	VI. Wool.	VII. Paper.	VIII. Books.
Russia			573,412	471,723	10,374		189
Prussia					728		
Sweden and Norway		113	1,063,814	9,572			
Swedish West Indies	12						
Denmark			32,276		1,190		
Danish West Indies	235						19
Belgium						594	287
Netherlands	106		2,244	39,353		751	298
Dutch East Indies							
Dutch West Indies	20		466				
Dutch Guiana							
England	170,943	1,173,517	38,820	453,214	24,978	47,630	106,677
Scotland	104,346		7,246		1,342		1,363
Ireland	4,168	34					21
Gibraltar				382		3,788	13
Malta				4,746	1,016		
British East Indies				353	134,153		150
St. Helena							
British Guiana							
British West Indies	3,866	980			72		48
British American Colonies	17,896	12,280	127	248	711	4,098	85
Newfoundland							248
Honduras	20					5,282	
Cape of Good Hope							
Hanse Towns, &c.			15,448	6,061	1,839	41,731	825
France on the Atlantic				2		319	102,767
France on the Mediter'n					1,564		550
Bourbon, &c.							1
French West Indies							
French Guiana							
Haiti	145						
Spain on the Atlantic			14,868	3,213		54,917	551
Spain on the Mediter'n							16
Teneriffe & other Cana's							314
Manilla & Philip's Islands							40
Cuba	141			590		7,002	222
Other Spanish W. Indies							
Portugal							
Madeira			480				
Fayal and other Azores	1,925						
Cape de Verde Islands							
Italy					801	31,085	689
Sicily				1,230		2,634	
Trieste, &c.			40,085	13,686	348	230	87
Turkey, Levant, Egypt							
China						874	85
Mexico	460				191		260
Central America					2,300		
Colombia	90				8,944		
Brazil	42						
Argentine Republic					7,084		
Chile					1,870		
Peru							
South America, generally							
Europe, generally							
Asia, generally							
Africa, generally	60	342	85			60	
West Indies, generally							
South Seas							
Northwest Coast							
Uncertain Ports	78						
Total, Dollars,	343,568	1,187,236	1,742,883	554,150	514,743	317,925	184,890
							149,496

Value of—I. Rugs; II. Furs of all kinds; III. Hides and Skins, Raw; IV. Dye Woods; V. Indigo; VI. Copper in Pigs, Bars, Plates, &c.; VII. Tin in Pigs, Bars, Plates, and Sheets; and VIII. Crude Salt Peare; imported into the United States, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1834: distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	I. Rugs.	II. Furs.	III. Hides.	IV. Dye Wood.	V. Indigo.	VI. Copper.	VII. Tin.	VIII. Saltpe- tre.
Russia			7,828			3,937		
Prussia								
Sweden and Norway			448	250				
Swedish West Indies			350	480		3,195		
Denmark		147	2,613					
Danish West Indies			25,900	8,800	17,870	5,818		
Belgium		2,042						
Netherlands	48			1,806		2,000	7,638	
Dutch East Indies			2,808		9		29,629	
Dutch West Indies			66,471	45,014	2,289	3,722		
Dutch Guiana						457		
England	1,777	135,868	72,066	4,748	171,668	500,640	62,067	
Scotland							177	
Ireland						2,668		
Gibraltar						170		
Malta								
British East Indies			237,732	686	408,980			
St. Helena								
British Guiana			326	547		1,226		
British West Indies	227		12,221	24,648		58,547		
British American Colonies	3,706	57,502	72,738	3,812	829	10,763	11	
Newfoundland								
Honduras			9,103	2,402	45,897	738		
Cape of Good Hope								
Hanse Towns, &c.	10,152	20,172	33,521			3,120	455	
France on the Atlantic		62,102	1,220		4,333	22,771	555	
France on the Mediterranean	6,279				5,802			
Bourbon, &c.								
French West Indies		117	7,504	277		116		
French Guiana								
Haiti	2,255		50,300	145,336		1,966		
Spain on the Atlantic								
Spain on the Mediterranean	16,744							
Teneriffe & other Canaries								
Manilla & Phillip's Islands			59,600	3,468	12,904		10	
Cuba	88		16,008	23,664	81,623	5,842		
Other Spanish W. Indies			21,140	5,790		4,587		
Portugal								
Madeira		33						
Fayal and other Azores			171			2,187		
Cape de Verde Islands			11,929	52		405		
Italy	187,154		139					
Sicily	23,050							
Trieste, &c.	265,382							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt		100	10,155	70				
China	504				1,240		18,062	
Mexico		3,776	142,379	167,682	30,575	3,161		
Central America			33,408	7,823	12,142	10,111		
Colombia			216,204	122,399	201,798	1,461		
Brazil		257	1,083,131	5,419		605		
Argentine Republic		50,532	944,016		1,623	2,092		
Chile			71,712	7,752	521	294,941	5,745	
Peru		865	49,407	200		272,107		
South America, generally			3,843			56		
Europe, generally								
Asia, generally								
Africa, generally			75,567	20,939		618		
West Indies, generally								
South Seas		26,630	380					
North W. Coast of Amer.								
Uncertain Ports			2,800	112				
Total, Dollars,	517,446	360,203	3,296,688	604,406	999,863	1,235,842	124,589	



Value of—I. Molasses; II. Coffee; III. Sugar, Brown and White; IV. Salt; V. Wines of all kinds; VI. Spirits; VII. Fruits; and VIII. Spices; imported into the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1834: distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	I. Molasses.	II. Coffee.	III. Sugar.	IV. Salt.	V. Wines.	VI. Spirits.	VII. Fruits.	VIII. Spices.
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.
Prussia	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.
Sweden & Norway	.	.	.	.	266	92	.	.
Swedish W. Indies	4,735	.	6,724	965	85	1,339	.	.
Denmark	.	.	.	.	8,750	131,364	.	3
Danish W. Indies	114,017	96,946	928,710	4,157	273	96	.	597
Belgium	.	18	.	.	15,740	230,790	301	23,861
Netherlands	.	36	1	.	.	1,128	.	20,999
Dutch East Indies	.	510,243	3,771	.	10	3,143	.	1,913
Dutch West Indies	103,008	25,757	8,003	20,901	.	.	.	.
Dutch Guiana	68,039	1,193	.	.	193,533	76,610	76,608	86,063
England	308	2,339	5,262	565,669	5,376	4,864	.	.
Scotland	.	.	.	.	8,064	258	.	.
Ireland	.	.	.	11,008	8,064	258	.	.
Gibraltar	.	.	.	1,509	25,993	21,706	48,139	.
Malta	.	.	.	.	9,892	.	.	.
British East Indies	.	44,898	692	.	98,665	.	.	47,635
St. Helena	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
British Guiana	23,983	40	2,471	.	225	2,116	.	808
British West Indies	140,431	17,061	116,646	93,342	2,612	46,325	214	102,011
Brit' A. Colonies	4,464	1,169	7,785	24,061	3,239	7,918	299	3,065
Newfoundland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	807
Honduras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cape of Good Hope	.	.	.	.	15,365	11,326	291	594
Hanse Towns, &c.	.	.	.	8	608,509	703,940	64,644	5,223
France on Atlantic	.	.	.	7,545	450,361	17,147	132,886	.
France on Medit'n	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bourbon, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
French West Inds	275,183	2,798	1,184	1,612	1,166	534	.	33,830
French Guiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hayti	23	1,607,102	119	419	6	50	.	743
Spain on Atlantic	.	1,440	.	16,017	261,095	119,745	8,228	.
Spain on Medet'n	2,417	.	.	1,686	279,844	36,983	694,857	33
Trancifer, &c.	.	.	.	.	119,628	.	.	447
Manilla, &c.	.	24,240	72,646	.	1,090	.	.	9,786
Cuba	1,982,331	2,386,806	2,006,404	30	8,065	1,623	5,467	889
Other Sp. W. Inds	278,825	529,352	1,577,340	950	1,343	292	.	.
Portugal	3	.	6	80,902	118,121	.	.	.
Madeira	.	.	.	.	419,140	.	.	1
Fayal and Azores	.	.	.	233	6,667	.	.	.
Cape de Verde Isls	.	1,440	.	4,180	1,637	90	.	.
Italy	.	40	.	1,728	126,810	1,002	4,685	.
Sicily	.	.	.	331	51,908	.	2,830	.
Trieste, &c.	.	.	.	.	13,033	1,019	20,251	.
Turkey, &c.	.	16,300	.	726	1,198	7	147,986	338
China	.	1,173	46,162	.	46,694	.	.	104,300
Mexico	.	25,368	81	.	23	899	.	362
Central America	.	.	.	.	143	20	.	162
Colombia	39	622,660	249	707	114	.	.	35
Brazil	17,479	2,819,038	356,865	485	6,006	9	.	398
Argentine Repu'e	.	16,634	.	.	.	798	274	.
Chili	.	250	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pera	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	.
S. A. generally	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Europe, generally	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Asia, generally	.	10,456	.	.	.	.	.	51,662
Africa, generally	.	21,677	308	1,123	494	161	2,068	18
W. Ind's generally	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South Seas	.	.	.	4	204	.	.	.
Northwest Coast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uncertain Ports	.	4,904	1,512	60	1,962	27	.	.
Total, Dollars,	2,980,080	2,788,857	5,537,220	839,318	2,044,386	1,319,345	1,187,717	408,632

Value of—I. Fish, dried or smoked; II. Pickled Fish; III. Whale and other Fish Oil; IV. Whale Bone; V. Spermaceti Candles; VI. Tallow Candles and Soap; VII. Beef, Tallow, Hides, and Horned Cattle; and VIII. Butter and Cheese; the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the United States, exported during the year ending September 30, 1834: distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	I. Dried Fish.	II. Pickl'd Fish.	III. Fish Oil.	IV. Whale Bone.	V. Sperm Cand's.	VI. Candls & Soap.	VII. Beef &c.	VIII. Butter, Cheese
Russia	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	140	-
Prussia	-	-	21,391	-	252	582	856	-
Sweden and Norway	-	1,919	178	-	493	2,060	2,409	1,792
Swedish West Indies	2,888	-	6,900	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	3,033	-	16,078	65,459	18,168	14,144
Danish West Indies	59,228	29,420	127,055	9,000	-	-	3,102	-
Belgium	147	163	282,792	-	-	-	731	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1,431	6,324	4,501	412
Dutch East Indies	556	5,263	6,474	-	5,055	10,824	18,430	5,115
Dutch West Indies	34,641	7,738	314	-	344	563	2,305	-
Dutch Guiana	7,557	1,899	786	-	-	-	129,936	999
England	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	1,600	275	-	-	2,602	770	3,154	24
Malta	70	630	-	-	750	-	488	104
British East Indies	-	611	1,624	-	1,989	1,796	605	589
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	402	-	-	176
British Guiana	50	-	-	-	-	567	458	519
British West Indies	921	1,035	62	-	4,192	10,537	43,901	17,951
British American Colonies	129	407	4,375	-	2,355	9,646	230,516	35,351
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	1,330	1,036	111	-	742	2,683	297	426
Hanse Towns	-	-	211,066	26,358	366	-	1,204	-
France on the Atlantic	-	3	3,163	112,360	373	-	34,076	-
France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	21,776	151	-	14,293	-
Bourbon	-	19	-	-	905	317	-	62
French West Indies	78,066	13,816	1,805	-	2,103	3,073	41,917	2,325
French Guiana	741	-	-	-	-	133	875	-
Hayti	165,248	88,505	8,307	-	14,136	110,286	19,432	28,216
Spain on the Atlantic	-	130	5,177	-	657	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,156	3,297
Teneriffe and other Canar's	-	86	1,374	-	72	28	9	371
Manilla and Philippine Islds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	188,156	28,093	60,392	-	73,326	233,129	114,311	27,072
Other Spanish West Indies	47,433	31,869	1,737	-	6,522	21,745	5,798	11,785
Portugal	-	-	-	-	224	261	57	-
Madeira	1,470	45	2,182	-	208	467	1,943	930
Fayal and other Azores	300	75	-	-	-	300	-	-
Cape de Verde Islands	1,131	-	37	-	2,654	1,183	985	742
Italy	-	-	-	-	104	38	-	87
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	373	-	-	-	1,089	-	67	-
China	-	325	-	-	565	-	4,558	315
Mexico	7,205	592	3,642	-	27,576	8,731	1,060	6,248
Central America	1,657	1,088	482	-	1,380	10,094	778	1,064
Colombia	2,570	836	1,866	-	5,933	65,553	11,598	3,819
Brazil	14,465	2,118	20,666	-	37,389	20,845	6,281	10,858
Argentine Republic	359	-	-	-	17,624	2,976	862	269
Chile	864	174	-	-	20,029	17,699	2,203	5,299
Peru	-	-	-	-	3,753	-	-	-
South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	359	-	-	-	1,441	-	-
Africa	66	788	164	-	1,200	1,374	4,315	1,694
West Indies	11,311	2,947	69	-	1,671	5,658	6,435	2,174
South Seas	74	-	-	-	1,080	-	7,999	1,862
Northwest coast of America	79	125	-	-	-	867	2,739	84
Uncertain Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Dollars.	630,384	221,200	700,657	109,434	257,718	616,692	755,210	190,099

**Lumber, Naval Stores, &c., Exported, 1834. 365**

*Value of—I. Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Planks, and Scantling, and Hewn Timber; II. Other Lumber; III. Masts and Spars; IV. Oak Bark and Dye Wood; V. All Manufactures of Wood; VI. Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine; VII. Pot and Pearl Ashes; and VIII. Skins and Furs; the Produce, &c., of the United States, exported during the year ending 30th September, 1834; distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Staves, Heading	II. Other Lumber	III. Masts, Spars	IV. Oak Bark	V. Manufactured wood	VI. Naval Stores	VII. Pot Ashes	VIII. Skins & Furs
Russia								
Prussia								
Sweden and Norway		12						456
Swedish West Indies	3,007	552	903		552	219		
Denmark	1,891	375			139		510	
Danish West Indies	95,825	15,683	2,835		23,223	1,045		103
Belgium	330	78		2,417		1,559	142,217	
Netherlands	6,393			879	60	5,644	108,407	
Dutch East Indies	609	210	100		758	349		
Dutch West Indies	16,215	1,265			7,739	1,279		
Dutch Guiana	542	541			1,949	88		
England	10,757	6,037	54	14,839	5,284	447,040	1,854	559,688
Scotland	263			160		3,892	15,777	
Ireland	40				36	3,718		
Gibraltar	70,268				10	1,198		
Malta	12,911		156			1,511		
British East Indies	13,732		2,470		1,145	2,554	225	391
St. Helena					533			
British Guiana	1,927	3			100	503		
British West Indies	222,907	6,283	635		13,556	4,411		59
British American Colonies	303,582	7,977	610		49,429	14,012	19,870	11,702
Newfoundland								
Honduras	2,465	1,304			298	256		
Hanse Towns	441			10,510	213	4,304	14,824	48,239
France on the Atlantic	83,058	5,318	2,915	27,325	2,588	476	260,144	33,913
France on the Mediterranean	49,380	266		8,703		901		10
Bourbon	264		487		92	897		
French West Indies	176,519	15,597	1,141		17,864	2,389		
French Guiana	100							
Haiti	53,220	2,153	91		9,568	1,040		17,718
Spain on the Atlantic	85,999				98	163		
Spain on the Mediterranean	50,46							
Teneriffe and other Canaries	13,501	2			607	92		
Manilla and Philippine Is.								
Cuba	336,043	99,699	4,488	3,357	142,887	5,165		12,542
Other Spanish West Indies	63,470	8,194	88	91	21,749	433		223
Portugal	39,688	139			19			
Madeira	26,124				57	45		335
Fayal and other Azores	3,981	23	295			58		
Cape de Verde Islands	4,579	49	869		756	616		150
Italy	949	145				338		
Sicily	4,060							
Tiaste, &c.	200	21		2,456	129	3,412	90	
Turkey, Levant, &c.						662		3,798
China	4,311				90			3,383
Mexico	13,117	10,711			15,420	2,453	438	1,358
Central America	1,789	441			575	1,103	477	973
Colombia	3,986	179	217		3,001	986		1,044
Brazil	20,823	751	2,097		4,163	3,939	9,347	150
Argentine Republic	15,411	5,602	1,214		1,869	1,659		1,85
Chile	3,341	803			5,942	1,207		915
Peru								
South America, generally	315	150				16		
Europe	64,858							
Asia	1,979		308		85	230	420	
Africa	3,816	140	369		2,263	462		
West Indies		2,501	150		4,003	880		
South Seas	1,884		275		10,645	260		
Northwest coast of America	303		38		391	367		
Total, Dollars,	1,901,628	192,098	22,467	71,747	319,131	525,390	587,800	797,844

Value of—I. Hats; II. Leather and Boots, and Shoes; III. Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco; IV. Medical Drugs; V. Copper and Brass, and Copper Manufactured; VI. Combs and Buttons; VII. Iron in Pigs, Bars, Castings, and of all Manufactures of Iron, and of Iron and Steel; and VIII. all Manufactures of Cotton; the Produce, &c. of the United States, exported during the year ending 30th September, 1834; distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	I. Hats.	II. Leat'r, Boots.	III. Snuff, &c.	IV. Medic'l Drugs.	V. Copp'r &c.	VI. Combs, &c.	VII. Iron, &c.	VIII. Cotton Manuf'd
Russia	-	-	2,864	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	180	7,840	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies	21	698	898	230	-	1,710	147	557
Denmark	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	3,573	10,146	20,850	5,604	4,939	12,090	14,637	21,008
Belgium	-	-	40	893	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1,458	6,548	-	-	165	-
Dutch East Indies	360	-	1,398	190	-	1,166	664	55,568
Dutch West Indies	494	701	15,566	267	605	132	691	1,300
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	-	-	16,912	3,305	970	123	1,280	4,808
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	950	9,254	120	-	-	74	10,699
Malta	-	-	8,352	-	-	-	240	2,041
British East Indies	820	-	23,187	-	-	1,550	343	89,454
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	8,515
British Guiana	-	-	572	-	59,916	-	-	337
British West Indies	986	1,328	12,120	2,073	1,360	437	6,072	10,717
British American Colonies	4,959	47,895	124,532	11,148	1,633	3,377	35,803	15,398
Honduras	6	305	345	325	-	54	1,342	2,831
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	3,946	2,235	-	377	160	1,614
France on the Atlantic	1,165	-	6,328	1,596	6,155	160	570	-
France on Mediterranean	-	-	-	1,585	600	-	2,426	-
Bourbon	511	954	3,512	-	-	195	58	-
French West Indies	168	2,017	7,735	254	-	-	1,541	818
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	24,835	8,307	6,690	4,987	3,770	6,322	4,865	16,726
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	204	542	967	120	3,250	-
Spain on Mediterranean	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	58	-
Teneriffe and Canaries	510	722	10	-	150	30	456	-
Manilla and Phil. Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,662
Cuba	81,674	28,769	7,362	15,542	10,998	24,956	66,467	75,389
Other Spanish W. Indies	1,064	13,431	1,837	3,064	2,084	5,260	1,602	403
Portugal	-	-	-	56	-	-	1,985	-
Madeira	2,525	1,684	1,092	-	-	590	-	694
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	270	-	-	-	300	3,172
Cape de Verde Islands	684	4,112	1,996	-	-	10,658	5	13,072
Italy	-	-	315	-	-	-	294	200
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste, &c.	-	-	-	1,158	-	-	-	1,751
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	231	1,086	-	-	-	1,000	30,433
China	-	70	1,259	60	-	-	188	132,497
Mexico	34,648	15,510	6,221	20,569	5,978	11,802	34,653	582,924
Central America	1,200	887	482	74	110	2,330	3,081	28,653
Colombia	3,388	2,728	2,773	7,236	8,248	31,713	6,373	65,568
Brazil	9,470	15,451	4,885	10,923	50,559	37,342	7,016	234,721
Argentine Republic	315	7,032	10,510	2,240	3,860	8,508	1,305	266,916
Chile	6,303	5,852	865	12,300	23,512	6,127	4,545	324,673
Peru	140	566	135	-	8,811	-	822	-
South America, generally	-	51	80	-	-	-	-	90
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	506	-	-	1,650	30	9,889
Africa, generally	901	1,088	2,926	-	2,978	88	2,237	27,731
West Indies, generally	262	600	655	-	-	740	-	249
South Seas	-	2,669	1,615	-	-	-	6,619	4,430
Northwest Coast of Amer.	375	1,840	1,732	419	-	174	4,072	16,586
Total, Dollars, -	181,736	177,731	328,409	119,971	196,273	169,206	236,401	2,085,994

# Pork, Flour, &c., Exported, 1834.

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Value of—I. Pork, Hams and Bacon,\* Lard, and Hops; II. Wheat Flour; III. Indian Corn; IV. Indian Meal; V. Biscuit or Ship Bread; VI. Rice; VII. Sea Island, and other Cotton; and VIII. Tobacco;—the Growth, &c. of the United States, exported during the year ending September 30, 1834: distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	I. Pork, Lard, &c.	II. Wheat Flour.	III. Indian Corn.	IV. Indian Meal.	V. Biscuit &c.	VI. Rice.	VII. Cotton.	VIII. Tobacco
Russia	60	2,168	-	4	-	26,370	131,140	1,966
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	1,100
Sweden & Nor'y	-	25	-	-	18	31,235	75,692	138,279
Swedish W. Inds	9,481	34,937	618	4,191	828	2,932	-	3,926
Denmark	-	18	-	-	-	51,410	11,107	23,708
Danish W. Indies	89,999	246,104	4,789	158,166	7,962	27,973	-	34,526
Belgium	1,511	-	-	-	-	24,197	173,279	96,575
Netherlands	525	1,110	-	-	-	326,007	603,311	1,012,442
Dutch E. Indies	3,262	10,704	-	-	3,328	-	-	-
Dutch W. Indies	17,980	70,475	5,001	6,937	1,046	5,058	-	15,720
Dutch Guiana	2,068	5,557	-	-	64	1,063	-	1,759
England	498	95,534	-	-	54	247,173	33,762,334	2,937,020
Scotland	-	1,300	-	-	-	40,426	2,279,719	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,611	-
Gibraltar	1,702	125,155	-	-	3,622	2,928	8,089	178,711
Malta	-	648	-	-	-	502	-	3,006
British E. Indies	883	11,689	-	-	2,312	318	5,150	-
St. Helena	-	9,110	-	-	260	-	-	-
British Guiana	1,019	3,021	138	10,176	1,668	6,260	-	3,848
British W. Indies	37,868	500,399	50,446	163,266	72,018	105,326	-	51,117
British A. Colon	523,818	675,757	52,122	90,804	44,300	34,171	971	21,460
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, &c.	10,372	12,284	735	-	1,438	1,196	-	1,328
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	1,583	-	-	4	314,966	757,124	1,126,728
France on Atl'ic	1,043	9,821	87	-	6	217,901	10,086,585	613,952
France on Medit'n	3,910	4,224	-	-	-	9,066	882,048	9,126
Bourbon, &c.	1,905	2,789	-	-	485	85	-	2,116
French W. Indis	13,808	25,910	31,495	3,182	730	36,766	-	53,866
French Guiana	177	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	263,292	249,990	130	1,396	4,874	41,644	-	34,239
Spain on Atlantic	-	1,395	-	-	976	980	33,646	66,328
Spain on Medit'n	11,392	2,340	-	-	15,247	2,100	7,5270	-
Teneriffe, &c.	389	-	-	-	48	239	-	-
Manilla, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	654,604	530,616	1,728	3,510	11,035	336,765	5,081	39,094
Other Sp'ish W. I.	45,893	71,053	905	11,711	5,195	14,331	-	1,343
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	857	-	-
Madeira	600	27,011	22,643	-	701	1,787	-	2,388
Fayal, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-
Cape de Verde I.	1,488	13,201	1,916	1,516	1,520	602	-	5,673
Italy	384	400	-	-	-	815	21,879	26,106
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisbon, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	12,542	437,959	612
Turkey, Levant	-	262	-	-	26	-	-	275
China	4,891	4,147	-	20	1,256	433	-	-
Mexico	20,136	74,856	26,440	1,015	1,237	2,727	-	14,065
Central America	5,175	17,720	188	83	806	997	-	8,561
Colombia	10,012	105,226	2,960	901	2,772	4,730	-	1,240
Brazil	22,563	876,600	3,541	715	12,840	7,821	-	1,171
Argentine Rep'e	1,057	210,549	-	-	2,429	8,606	100	44
Chile	4,798	95,905	-	-	5,037	2,960	-	5,573
Peru	260	13,500	-	-	650	-	-	-
S. A. generally	-	306,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe generally	-	-	-	-	-	45,365	31,573	-
Asia, generally	252	3,209	-	-	964	280	-	-
Africa, generally	6,167	10,477	350	2,130	2,211	1,080	135	49,906
West Indies	12,738	53,238	7,813	36,187	3,080	119,691	-	12,583
South Seas	7,223	60	-	-	11,388	206	-	-
Northwest Coast	38	2,560	-	-	2,472	1,244	-	234
Total, Dollars,	1,796,001	4,520,781	203,573	491,910	231,708	2,122,272	49,448,402	6,595,306

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1833, and ending on the 31st day of September, 1834.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			Domestic Produce.			Foreign Produce.			Total of Domestic and Foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine	839,441	190,880	1,060,321	726,885	82,892	815,277	18,234	656	18,890	334,167
N. Hampshire	118,235	460	118,695	79,650	-	79,656	1,214	-	1,214	10,870
Vermont	322,806	-	322,806	334,372	-	334,372	-	-	-	334,372
Massachusetts	17,299,053	373,076	17,672,129	4,855,806	316,916	4,672,746	5,218,293	257,781	5,476,074	10,148,820
Rhode Island	426,549	435	427,024	405,997	14,918	420,885	80,741	-	80,741	301,626
Connecticut	381,235	4,435	385,723	421,415	-	421,419	997	-	997	422,416
New York	68,222,730	4,295,638	73,188,594	11,596,866	2,253,165	13,343,409	7,406,536	4,256,009	11,662,545	25,512,014
New Jersey	21	4,453	4,474	6,472	1,659	8,131	-	-	-	8,131
Pennsylvania	9,913,792	565,476	10,479,268	1,630,645	401,158	2,031,803	1,568,094	389,849	1,957,943	3,989,746
Delaware	175,735	10,208	185,943	51,945	-	51,945	-	-	-	51,945
Maryland	4,218,917	428,565	4,647,482	2,143,899	368,809	3,012,708	705,100	450,437	1,155,537	4,168,245
District of Col.	174,768	21,501	196,254	66,145	142,757	806,902	13,492	-	13,492	820,394
Virginia	734,223	103,162	837,323	47,000	719,237	5,429,240	10,372	3,486	13,858	5,483,698
N. Carolina	193,955	28,517	222,472	360,012	11,381	471,406	-	-	-	471,406
S. Carolina	879,673	907,592	1,787,265	7,255,231	3,864,234	11,119,565	35,974	52,239	88,213	11,207,778
Georgia	202,432	314,370	516,802	5,166,814	2,460,438	7,567,327	-	-	-	7,567,917
Alabama	293,616	101,723	395,361	4,141,786	1,522,251	5,064,047	6,750	-	6,750	5,670,797
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	8,969,941	4,311,265	13,781,809	16,838,562	6,921,045	23,759,607	1,341,386	1,456,532	2,797,917	26,537,524
Ohio	14,799	4,966	19,765	415,381	96,076	241,451	-	-	-	241,451
Florida Territory	111,957	23,841	135,798	175,218	14,967	190,185	160	38,480	38,640	228,825
Michigan Ter.	106,202	-	106,202	36,021	-	36,021	-	-	-	36,021
Total - \$	113,701,171	12,821,152	126,521,332	61,236,119	19,738,043	81,024,162	16,407,342	6,905,469	23,312,811	104,636,973

# Navigation of each State, 1834.

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Statement of the Navigation of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1833, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1834.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
	American vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total American and Foreign vessels.		American vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total American and Foreign vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Maine	265	51,768	1,485	99,513	1,750	151,281	368	62,859	1,483	99,674	1,851	162,533
N. Hampshire	29	8,773	1	78	30	8,851	26	4,330	1	78	27	4,408
Vermont	108	35,671			108	35,671	108	35,700			108	35,700
Massachusetts	1,073	221,010	316	29,178	1,389	250,188	939	183,631	326	31,299	1,265	214,930
Rhode Island	125	22,631	5	469	130	23,100	133	25,228	5	401	138	25,529
Connecticut	86	15,172			86	15,172	110	18,548	2	204	112	18,752
New York	2,331	451,259	1,177	243,633	3,494	694,892	1,935	361,605	1,203	238,686	3,138	600,256
New Jersey	1	298			1	298	5	790	1	236	6	1,026
Pennsylvania	332	64,347	109	19,457	441	83,804	262	46,411	97	16,236	359	63,647
Delaware	1	14			1	144						
Maryland	250	47,396	75	18,045	325	65,141	238	41,702	75	17,350	313	59,052
District of Col.	41	7,148	11	1,160	52	8,308	64	10,792	15	2,269	79	13,061
Virginia	83	15,447	76	13,589	159	29,036	232	49,868	88	17,097	320	66,965
North Carolina	167	19,502	35	4,660	202	24,162	298	36,041	53	4,488	331	40,529
South Carolina	39	18,251	138	36,008	227	54,259	215	60,347	133	40,495	368	100,842
Georgia	42	9,091	74	18,729	116	27,820	132	40,916	77	21,750	209	62,666
Alabama	32	8,685	35	10,308	87	18,993	120	29,272	36	10,614	156	39,886
Mississippi												
Louisiana	381	69,131	328	67,199	709	136,330	456	112,330	337	71,599	793	185,829
Ohio	6	1,018	47	3,784	53	4,802	29	2,999	45	3,756	74	6,755
Florida Territory	163	6,977	16	1,255	179	8,232	178	7,983	16	1,289	194	9,272
Michigan Ter'y	17	1,251	25	987	42	2,238	38	2,767	10	215	48	2,982
Total	5,628	1,074,670	3,953	568,082	9,581	1,642,722	5,886	1,134,020	4,003	577,700	9,889	1,711,720

Statement exhibiting the Number of Vessels and the Amount of Tonnage entered into each District of the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1834.

DISTRICTS.		American Vessels.		Foreign.		Total American and Foreign vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Panamaquoddy	Maine	30	3,334	1,470	97,947	1,500	101,181
Machias	do	1	127	1	27	2	154
Frenchman's Bay	do	1	171	1	42	2	213
Penobscot	do	7	1,400	1	89	8	1,589
Waldoborough	do	4	787	-	-	4	787
Wiscasset	do	5	1,312	-	-	5	1,312
Bath	do	37	8,990	-	-	37	8,990
Portland	do	156	31,968	11	1,366	167	33,334
Kennebunk	do	5	955	-	-	5	955
Saco	do	4	466	-	-	4	466
Belfast	do	15	2,288	1	42	16	2,330
Portsmouth	N. H.	29	8,773	1	78	30	8,851
Vermont	Vt.	108	35,671	-	-	108	35,671
Newburyport	Mass.	32	5,497	-	-	32	5,497
Gloucester	do	19	4,073	-	-	19	4,033
Salem	do	83	13,917	2	191	85	14,108
Marblehead	do	7	843	-	-	7	843
Boston	do	763	154,941	307	28,144	1,070	183,085
Plymouth	do	9	1,633	-	-	9	1,633
Dighton	do	21	4,375	3	437	24	4,812
New Bedford	do	79	23,916	2	277	81	23,193
Edgartown	do	60	12,839	1	83	61	12,922
Nantucket	do	-	-	1	46	1	46
Providence	R. I.	66	11,092	3	224	69	11,316
Newport	do	22	3,802	2	245	24	4,047
Bristol	do	37	7,737	-	-	37	7,737
New London	Conn.	25	5,861	-	-	25	5,861
New Haven	do	60	7,831	-	-	60	7,831
Middletown	do	7	1,012	-	-	7	1,012
Fairfield	do	4	468	-	-	4	468
New York	N. Y.	1,465	342,030	485	101,067	1,950	443,097
Cape Vincent	do	100	31,087	88	23,822	188	45,809
Champlain	do	239	33,497	-	-	239	33,497
Oswegatchie	do	187	15,879	189	27,831	376	43,710
Sackett's Harbor	do	117	16,878	-	-	117	16,878
Oswego	do	119	5,968	172	34,082	291	40,000
Genesee	do	38	2,183	107	16,510	145	18,693
Niagara	do	49	12,049	125	38,083	174	50,132
Buffalo	do	3	198	11	2,283	14	2,486
Perth Amboy	N. J.	1	298	-	-	1	298
Philadelphia	Penn.	332	64,347	109	19,457	441	83,804
Delaware	Del.	1	144	-	-	1	144
Baltimore	Md.	248	46,983	75	18,045	323	65,028
Snowhill	do	2	113	-	-	2	113
Georgetown	D. C.	3	346	-	-	3	346
Alexandria	do	38	6,802	11	1,160	49	7,962
Norfolk	Virg'a.	39	6,176	72	11,893	111	18,069
Richmond	do	12	2,725	4	1,596	16	4,321
Petersburg	do	12	4,925	-	-	12	4,925
Tappahannock	do	3	188	-	-	3	188
Folly Landing	do	4	313	-	-	4	313
Cherrystone	do	14	1,120	-	-	14	1,120
Wilmington	N. C.	74	10,980	27	4,054	101	15,034
Newbern	do	24	2,390	5	321	29	2,711
Camden	do	26	2,195	-	-	26	2,195
Edenton	do	15	1,329	-	-	15	1,329
Plymouth	do	9	733	-	-	9	733
Washington	do	18	1,780	-	-	18	1,780
Ocracoke	do	-	-	2	192	2	192
Beaufort	do	1	95	1	93	2	188
Charleston	S. C.	89	13,251	138	30,008	227	43,259
Savannah	Ga.	38	7,872	74	18,720	112	26,591
Brunswick	do	4	1,219	-	-	4	1,219
Key West	Flor.	152	5,464	15	1,133	167	6,597
Pennacola	do	11	1,513	1	122	12	1,635
Mobile	Alab.	52	8,685	35	10,308	87	18,993
Mississippi	Miss.	381	69,131	322	67,199	709	136,330
Cuyahoga	Ohio	5	953	42	5,385	47	4,338
Sandusky	do	1	65	5	390	6	454
Detroit	Mich.	17	1,251	25	987	42	2,238
Total	-	8,628	1,074,870	3,953	868,092	9,581	1,642,722



Statement exhibiting the Number of Vessels and the Amount of Tonnage cleared from each District of the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1834.

DISTRICTS.		American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total American and Foreign vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Passamaquoddy	Maine	30	3,916	1,407	97,863	1,407	101,778
Machias	do	3	248	1	27	3	275
Frenchman's Bay	do	5	708	1	82	6	790
Penobscot	do	12	1,841	1	89	13	1,930
Waldoborough	do	6	815	-	-	6	815
Wiscasset	do	7	1,113	-	-	7	1,113
Bath	do	51	8,099	-	-	51	8,099
Portland	do	217	40,313	13	1,572	229	41,885
Kennebunk	do	7	1,304	-	-	7	1,304
Saco	do	6	739	-	-	6	739
Belfast	do	23	3,763	1	43	25	3,805
Farmington	N. H.	26	4,330	1	78	27	4,408
Vermont	Vt.	108	35,769	-	-	108	35,769
Newburyport	Mass.	35	6,168	-	-	35	6,168
Gloucester	do	13	2,683	-	-	13	2,683
Salem	do	93	15,515	-	-	93	15,515
Marblehead	do	11	981	-	-	11	981
Boston	do	674	127,295	314	29,542	988	156,837
Plymouth	do	3	793	-	-	3	793
Dighton	do	10	1,552	2	268	12	1,820
New Bedford	do	80	21,861	8	1,339	88	23,200
Barnstable	do	7	2,417	-	-	7	2,417
Nantucket	do	-	-	1	46	1	46
Edgartown	do	13	4,306	3	104	14	4,500
Providence	R. I.	50	8,697	3	224	53	8,921
Newport	do	29	5,333	2	177	31	5,510
Bristol	do	54	11,198	-	-	54	11,198
New London	Con.	42	8,056	-	-	42	8,056
New Haven	do	57	8,917	3	204	60	9,121
Middletown	do	4	550	-	-	4	550
Fairfield	do	7	1,025	-	-	7	1,025
New York	N. Y.	1,011	232,934	474	96,151	1,485	329,085
Cape Vincent	do	100	21,987	88	23,822	188	45,809
Champlain	do	239	33,497	-	-	239	33,497
Oswegatchie	do	239	30,082	185	27,191	417	57,223
Sackett's Harbor	do	126	19,768	-	-	126	19,768
Oswego	do	120	6,197	172	34,213	292	40,410
Genesee	do	88	15,331	106	16,471	194	31,802
Niagara	do	16	1,062	109	36,514	125	40,176
Buffalo	do	3	198	11	2,288	14	2,486
Perth Amboy	N. J.	5	790	1	236	6	1,026
Philadelphia	Penn.	262	46,411	97	16,236	359	62,647
Baltimore	Md.	236	41,896	75	17,360	311	59,256
Snowhill	do	2	106	-	-	2	106
Georgetown	D. C.	8	1,289	-	-	8	1,289
Alexandria	do	56	9,503	15	2,369	71	11,772
Norfolk	Va.	109	16,651	76	13,385	185	30,036
Richmond	do	79	21,143	10	3,484	89	24,627
Petersburg	do	27	10,616	-	-	27	10,616
Tappahannock	do	3	298	2	228	5	526
East River	do	1	104	-	-	1	104
Folly Landing	do	2	163	-	-	2	163
Cherrystone	do	11	893	-	-	11	893
Wilmington	N. C.	148	22,065	29	4,093	176	26,158
Newbern	do	24	2,438	2	110	26	2,548
Camden	do	39	3,054	-	-	39	3,054
Edenton	do	23	2,088	-	-	23	2,088
Plymouth	do	23	2,017	-	-	23	2,017
Washington	do	32	3,325	-	-	32	3,325
Beaufort	do	2	263	1	93	3	346
Ocracoke	do	7	801	2	192	9	993
Charleston	S. C.	215	60,347	183	40,495	398	100,842
Savannah	Ge.	120	39,831	74	21,150	200	60,981
Brunswick	do	6	1,385	3	600	9	1,985
Key West	Fla.	100	5,838	14	1,025	114	6,863
Pensacola	do	18	2,145	2	264	20	2,409
Mobile	Alab.	120	29,378	36	10,614	156	39,992
Mississippi	Miss.	450	112,230	337	71,699	787	183,929
Cuyahoga	Ohio	28	2,934	40	3,357	68	6,291
Sandusky	do	1	65	5	399	6	464
Detroit	Mich.	38	2,767	10	215	48	2,982
Total	-	5,886	1,134,090	4,003	577,700	9,889	1,711,790

# 372 Vessels, &c., Entered from Foreign Countries, 1834.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Vessels and Amount of Tonnage entered into the United States from Foreign Countries, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1834.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.					
	American.		Foreign.		Total American and Foreign.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Russia	65	18,787	2	586	67	19,343
Prussia	1	164	-	-	1	164
Sweden and Norway	43	10,404	34	8,809	77	19,213
Swedish West Indies	11	990	-	-	11	990
Denmark	1	184	6	1,897	7	2,081
Danish West Indies	204	27,008	4	473	208	27,481
Belgium	32	6,210	1	394	33	6,604
Netherlands	66	17,374	9	1,787	75	19,161
Dutch East Indies	11	3,497	-	-	11	3,497
Dutch West Indies	97	10,484	1	195	98	10,679
England	486	200,685	326	109,665	812	310,350
Scotland	11	3,787	58	18,108	69	21,895
Ireland	6	2,190	33	10,114	39	12,313
Gibraltar	20	3,771	1	358	21	4,129
Malta	1	205	-	-	1	205
British East Indies	23	7,400	-	-	23	7,400
British West Indies	294	37,081	164	18,877	458	55,958
Newfoundland	3	263	9	993	12	1,256
British American Colonies	1,178	173,278	2,727	289,984	3,905	463,262
Honduras	23	2,933	11	1,719	33	4,652
Cape of Good Hope	1	201	-	-	1	201
Hanse Towns	56	14,946	97	26,888	143	41,834
France on the Atlantic	176	64,242	57	15,161	233	79,403
France on the Mediterranean	47	10,781	19	4,604	66	15,445
French West Indies	145	19,898	28	5,301	173	24,899
Haiti	278	34,101	1	134	279	34,235
Spain on the Atlantic	37	9,355	1	280	38	9,635
Spain on the Mediterranean	69	12,730	8	1,381	77	14,111
Teneriffe and other Canaries	16	2,481	1	134	17	2,615
Manilla & Philippine Islands	8	2,047	-	-	8	2,047
Cuba	859	123,274	238	31,739	1,097	155,003
Other Spanish West Indies	247	33,252	10	1,671	257	34,923
Portugal	73	19,796	9	2,874	82	22,670
Madeira	18	2,420	2	576	17	2,996
Fajal and other Azores	8	1,270	-	-	8	1,270
Cape de Verde Islands	7	1,307	-	-	7	1,307
Italy	40	8,860	1	175	41	9,035
Sicily	30	6,150	4	964	34	7,014
Trieste, &c	30	8,045	4	1,476	34	9,521
Turkey	25	4,768	1	107	26	4,875
Mexico	271	29,289	76	7,103	347	36,392
Central Republic of America	15	1,238	-	-	15	1,238
Colombia	137	18,278	6	1,048	143	19,326
Brazil	185	34,900	12	3,069	197	37,969
Argentine Republic	44	9,852	1	288	45	10,140
Cisplatine Republic	17	3,990	-	-	17	3,990
Chile	10	2,535	-	-	10	2,535
Peru	1	493	-	-	1	493
South America, generally	8	952	-	-	8	952
China	43	15,550	-	-	43	15,550
Europe, generally	6	1,367	-	-	6	1,367
Asia, generally	2	479	-	-	2	479
Africa, generally	37	8,850	2	207	39	9,057
West Indies, generally	1	62	2	143	3	205
South Seas	125	39,506	-	-	125	39,506
Uncertain Ports	4	387	-	-	4	387
Total	5,628	1,074,670	3,983	586,052	9,611	1,660,722

# Vessels, &c., Cleared to Foreign Countries.

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Statement exhibiting the Number of Vessels and the Amount of Tonnage cleared from the United States for Foreign Countries, during the year ending on the 30th Sept 1834.

COUNTRIES.	CLEARED.					
	American.		Foreign.		Total American and Foreign.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Russia	19	4,979	1	360	20	5,279
Prussia	-	-	1	299	1	299
Sweden and Norway	7	1,437	13	3,486	20	4,923
Swedish West Indies	24	2,619	1	236	25	2,855
Denmark	12	2,528	8	2,280	20	4,808
Danish West Indies	272	38,757	9	1,727	281	40,484
Belgium	46	11,321	18	4,716	64	16,037
Netherlands	101	22,819	29	7,171	130	32,990
Dutch East Indies	26	8,323	1	346	27	8,669
Dutch West Indies	76	11,266	2	181	78	11,447
England	315	216,256	263	89,836	778	306,092
Scotland	21	6,655	41	13,484	62	20,139
Ireland	8	2,620	1	245	9	2,865
Gibraltar	65	12,903	3	500	68	13,403
Malta	6	1,091	-	-	6	1,091
British East Indies	17	5,655	-	-	17	5,655
British West Indies	298	51,329	150	18,228	448	69,557
Newfoundland	3	397	32	4,416	35	4,813
British American Colonies	1,286	195,989	2,844	323,120	4,130	519,109
Honduras	26	4,041	6	807	42	4,848
Cape of Good Hope	5	1,500	-	-	5	1,500
Hanse Towns, &c.	67	16,719	92	27,127	159	43,846
France on the Atlantic	219	79,820	62	14,432	271	94,252
France on the Mediterranean	81	17,846	16	3,775	96	21,621
Bourbon, &c.	1	149	-	-	1	149
French West Indies	194	26,009	24	5,314	218	32,323
Hayti	266	32,682	3	517	269	33,199
Spain on the Atlantic	28	6,136	7	1,524	35	7,660
Spain on the Mediterranean	24	4,625	14	2,886	38	7,511
Teneriffe and other Canaries	43	1,826	3	352	46	2,178
Manilla and Philippine Islands	1	222	-	-	1	222
Cuba	850	129,524	220	29,954	1,076	159,478
Other Spanish West Indies	119	15,769	5	741	124	16,510
Portugal	11	2,928	3	586	14	3,514
Madeira	25	4,089	3	693	28	4,782
Fayal and other Azores	4	760	-	-	4	760
Cape de Verde Islands	17	3,391	-	-	17	3,391
Italy	24	4,482	2	426	26	4,908
Sicily	-	-	2	311	2	311
Trieste, &c.	32	7,530	11	3,397	43	10,927
Turkey	14	2,346	-	-	14	2,346
Mexico	243	25,504	68	6,032	321	31,536
Central America	17	1,975	-	-	17	1,975
Colombia	70	8,773	6	866	76	9,639
Brazil	194	37,092	19	1,977	204	39,069
Argentine Republic	28	6,379	1	285	29	6,664
Cisplatine Republic	21	4,774	-	-	21	4,774
Chile	30	8,880	2	641	32	9,521
Peru	3	688	-	-	3	688
South America, generally	6	601	-	-	6	601
China	22	8,123	-	-	22	8,123
Europe, generally	3	968	1	270	4	1,238
Asia, generally	10	2,593	-	-	10	2,593
Africa, generally	32	4,906	4	602	36	5,508
West Indies, generally	106	12,953	26	3,294	132	16,247
Northwest coast of America	1	280	-	-	1	280
South Seas	153	45,886	-	-	153	45,886
Uncertain Ports	4	650	-	-	4	650
Total	5,886	1,134,020	4,003	577,700	9,889	1,711,720

*Statement exhibiting the Number of Foreign Vessels, and the Amount of Tonnage, that entered into the United States, from Foreign Countries, and cleared from the United States to Foreign Countries, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1834.*

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.		COUNTRIES.	CLEARED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
British -	3,350	453,495	British -	3,377	452,067
French -	96	23,649	French -	96	24,537
Spanish -	241	32,056	Spanish -	295	37,804
Swedish -	52	13,392	Swedish -	57	14,954
Danish -	23	5,788	Danish -	21	5,068
Dutch -	9	2,011	Dutch -	13	2,599
Hanseatic -	84	25,265	Hanseatic -	81	25,513
Russian -	3	749	Russian -	4	962
Austrian -	5	1,802	Austrian -	7	2,453
Prussian -	4	934	Prussian -	4	1,071
Portuguese -	2	410	Portuguese -	2	511
Italian -	1	170	Italian -	-	-
Sicilian -	5	953	Sicilian -	4	751
Sardinian -	1	358	Sardinian -	2	428
Brazilian -	1	97	Brazilian -	4	597
Mexican -	69	5,980	Mexican -	29	2,450
Colombian -	5	765	Colombian -	6	865
Central Americ'n	2	173	Central Americ'n	1	80
Total -	3,953	568,052	Total -	4,003	577,700

*Statement showing the Number and Class of Vessels Built, and the Tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the year ending on the 31st Dec. 1833.*

STATES.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	Total Tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steam-boats.		Tons. 95chs.
Maine -	37	99	167	13	-	316	51,687 07
New Hampshire -	3	3	3	-	-	9	2,023 17
Massachusetts -	54	30	99	12	-	195	33,053 64
Rhode Island -	2	5	4	3	-	14	2,400 68
Connecticut -	3	7	23	22	1	56	5,980 76
New York -	26	7	41	43	7	127	23,188 34
New Jersey -	-	2	26	50	-	78	5,207 60
Pennsylvania -	7	3	3	5	25	43	7,037 22
Delaware -	-	-	6	17	-	23	1,485 70
Maryland -	8	10	152	7	4	181	16,456 08
District of Col. -	1	1	2	-	-	4	751 79
Virginia -	1	-	42	3	-	46	3,326 39
Ohio -	-	-	2	6	20	28	3,151 63
North Carolina -	1	-	38	-	-	39	3,012 11
South Carolina -	1	1	2	-	-	4	649 92
Georgia -	-	-	-	2	3	5	547 87
Tennessee -	-	-	-	-	1	1	172 53
Alabama -	-	-	2	-	-	2	65 29
Mississippi -	-	-	1	-	-	1	30 38
Michigan Territ'y -	-	1	3	-	4	8	1,024 61
Louisiana -	-	-	5	2	-	7	526 26
Florida -	-	-	1	-	-	1	46 77
Total -	144	169	625	185	65	1,188	161,626 36

*Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed Tonnage of the United States for the year ending on the 31st December, 1833.*

**REGISTERED TONNAGE.**

The registered vessels employed in foreign trade at the close of the year 1833 - - - - - *Tons. 96ths.*  
750,026 72

**ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.**

Enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade at the close of the year 1833, 717,422 52

Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade at the close of 1833, 26,776 08

744,198 60

**FISHING VESSELS.**

Enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery 58,569 18

Do do mackerel fishery 48,725 43

Do do whale fishery 478 39

Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the cod fishery - - - - - 4,151 52

111,924 57

1,606,149 94

Registered tonnage employed other than in the whale fishery during the year 1833 - - - - - 648,868 55

Registered tonnage employed in the whale fishery - - - - - 101,158 17

As above - - - - - 750,026 72

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1833, is stated at - - - - - 1,606,149 94

Whereof—Permanent registered tonnage 641,091 14

Temporary registered tonnage - - - - - 108,935 58

Total registered tonnage - - - - - 750,026 72

Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage 817,260 71

Temporary enrolled and licensed tonnage 7,934 81

Total enrolled and licensed, - - - - - 825,195 57

Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade - - - - - 26,776 08

Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the cod fishery - - - - - 4,151 52

Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons - - - - - 30,927 60

1,606,149 94

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were—

Employed in the coasting trade - - - - - 717,422 52

Employed in the cod fishery - - - - - 58,569 18

Employed in the mackerel fishery - - - - - 48,725 43

Employed in the whale fishery - - - - - 478 39

Tons, 825,195 57

Of the enrolled tonnage employed in the coasting trade, amounting, as above stated, to 825,195 57 tons, there were employed in the steam navigation 101,306 01 tons.

## Tonnage of each District, 1833.

Statement exhibiting the Total Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1833; and the quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage entered into, and departed from, each District, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1834.

DISTRICTS.	Total tonnage of each Dis- trict.	American.		Foreign.	
		Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
	Tons. 93chs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Passamaquoddy - Me.	15,920 14	3,234	3,916	97,947	97,862
Machias - do	7,243 18	127	248	27	27
Frenchman's Bay - do	9,081 02	171	708	42	32
Penobscot - do	26,764 13	1,500	1,841	89	89
Belfast - do	22,646 77	2,288	3,763	42	42
Waldoborough - do	30,111 36	757	815	-	-
Wiscasset - do	8,817 89	1,312	1,113	-	-
Bath - do	42,773 58	8,990	8,099	-	-
Portland - do	49,042 36	31,968	40,313	1,366	1,572
Saco - do	4,262 49	466	739	-	-
Kennebunk - do	7,713 61	955	1,304	-	-
York - do	1,012 79	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth N. Hamp.	18,809 51	8,773	4,330	78	78
Newburyport Mass.	21,535 02	5,497	6,168	-	-
Ipswich - do	1,339 44	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - do	14,528 11	4,033	2,683	-	-
Salem - do	31,877 70	13,917	13,515	191	-
Marblehead - do	8,005 02	843	951	-	-
Boston - do	189,394 21	151,941	127,293	28,141	29,512
Plymouth - do	19,694 13	1,633	793	-	-
Dighton - do	5,651 10	4,375	1,532	437	268
New Bedford - do	76,819 57	22,916	21,361	277	1,339
Barnstable - do	30,510 57	-	2,417	-	-
Edgartown - do	3,800 38	12,855	4,396	83	104
Nantucket - do	64,545 01	-	-	46	46
Providence R. I.	19,214 36	11,092	8,697	224	224
Bristol - do	16,350 00	7,737	11,198	-	-
Newport - do	9,369 05	3,802	5,353	243	177
Middletown Conn.	9,205 36	1,012	550	-	-
New London - do	27,369 72	5,861	8,056	-	-
New Haven - do	7,352 48	7,831	8,917	-	204
Fairfield - do	10,101 19	463	1,025	-	-
Vermont - Vt.	937 00	35,671	35,700	-	-
Champlain N. Y.	616 60	33,497	33,497	-	-
Sacketts Harbor - do	1,861 07	16,378	19,768	-	-
Oswego - do	1,535 40	5,368	5,197	34,032	31,213
Niagara - do	-	12,049	1,662	33,083	38,514
Genesee - do	641 41	2,183	15,331	16,510	16,471
Oswegatchie - do	716 32	15,679	30,032	27,831	27,191
Buffalo Creek - do	3,740 70	198	198	2,288	2,288
Sag Harbor - do	11,067 80	-	-	-	-
New York - do	323,733 85	342,630	232,984	101,067	96,131
Cape Vincent - do	859 43	21,937	21,987	23,822	23,822
Perth Amboy N. J.	8,176 06	298	790	-	236
Bridgetown - do	14,174 43	-	-	-	-
Burlington - do	2,726 66	-	-	-	-
Little Egg Harbor - do	2,785 44	-	-	-	-
Great Egg Harbor - do	9,004 78	-	-	-	-

**Tonnage of each District, 1833.**

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DISTRICTS.		Total tonnage of each Dis- trict.	American.		Foreign.	
			Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Philadelphia	Penn.	79,550 54	64,347	46,411	19,457	16,236
Presque Isle	do	980 66	-	-	-	-
Pittsburg	do	11,713 35	-	-	-	-
Wilmington	Del.	13,970 50	144	-	-	-
Baltimore	Md.	50,108 77	46,983	41,596	18,045	17,350
Oxford	do	11,320 77	-	-	-	-
Vienna	do	14,769 59	-	-	-	-
Snowhill	do	5,164 40	113	106	-	-
Annapolis	do	3,546 12	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's	do	2,522 02	-	-	-	-
Georgetown	D.C.	6,774 85	346	1,289	-	-
Alexandria	do	9,603 28	6,802	9,503	1,160	2,269
Norfolk	Va.	21,893 38	6,176	16,651	11,893	13,385
Petersburg	do	6,141 01	4,925	10,616	-	-
Richmond	do	3,966 70	2,725	21,143	1,696	3,484
Yorktown	do	1,094 08	-	-	-	-
East River	do	4,071 81	-	104	-	-
Tappanpork	do	4,211 58	188	298	-	228
Yeocomico	do	3,226 45	-	-	-	-
Folly Landing	do	3,482 30	313	163	-	-
Cherry Stone	do	2,316 42	1,120	893	-	-
Wilmington	N.C.	12,816 32	10,980	22,065	4,054	4,093
Newbern	do	2,872 71	2,390	2,438	321	110
Washington	do	3,614 36	1,780	3,325	-	-
Edenton	do	5,841 51	1,329	2,088	-	-
Camden	do	3,278 33	2,195	3,054	-	-
Beaufort	do	1,272 89	95	253	93	93
Plymouth	do	1,903 36	733	2,017	-	-
Ocracoke	do	1,635 81	-	801	192	192
Charleston	S.C.	12,231 01	18,231	60,347	36,008	40,495
Georgetown	do	1,827 73	-	-	-	-
Beaufort	do	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah	Ga.	7,538 89	7,872	39,531	18,729	21,150
Sunbury	do	-	-	-	-	-
Brunswick	do	1,297 03	1,219	1,385	-	600
Hardwick	do	-	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's	do	1,159 39	-	-	-	-
Cuyahoga	Ohio.	1,888 86	953	2,934	3,385	3,357
Cincinnati	do	6,562 37	-	-	-	-
Sandusky	do	974 93	65	65	399	399
Miami	do	-	-	-	-	-
St. Louis	Mo.	452 04	-	-	-	-
Nashville	Ten.	3,397 67	-	-	-	-
Detroit	Mich.	2,800 44	1,251	2,767	987	215
Michilimackinac	do	85 56	-	-	-	-
Mobile	Alab.	7,547 64	3,685	29,272	10,308	10,614
Appalachicola	Flor.	577 64	-	-	-	-
Pensacola	do	1,777 40	1,513	2,145	122	264
St. Augustine	do	569 68	-	-	-	-
St. Marks	do	-	-	-	-	-
Key West	do	863 75	5,464	5,838	1,133	1,025
Pearl River	Miss.	1,003 74	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	Lou.	60,903 77	69,131	112,236	67,199	71,599
Total,		1,606,149 94	1,074,670	1,134,020	568,052	577,700

Statement exhibiting—I. the Gross Amount of Duties on Imports; II. the Gross Amount of Revenue; III. the Expenses of Collection of Duties on Imports, Tonnage, &c.; IV. the Nett Amount of Revenue; V. and the Payments into the Treasury from the several Districts, of the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1834.

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of Duties on Merchandise.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Nett Amount of Revenue.	Payments into the Treasury.
Pasamaguddy	6,896 77	7,214 33	26,999 60	-	985 82
Machias	111 02	371 56	2,218 72	-	83 88
Frenchman's Bay,	258 50	481 32	1,514 25	-	-
Penobscot	9,598 32	9,921 34	8,419 50	2,178 50	-
Belfast	6,912 10	7,581 80	5,051 50	102 92	300 85
Waldoboro'gh	2,780 82	3,434 93	6,584 81	-	783 03
Wiscasset	8,109 90	8,326 57	2,632 47	-	1,060 11
Bath	21,120 62	21,675 33	7,010 05	14,137 35	384 54
Portland	182,832 73	184,100 57	27,949 98	140,484 78	112,492 46
Kennebunk	5,321 09	5,381 11	2,407 38	431 22	4,393 98
Saco	576 42	670 74	1,330 16	-	-
York	-	30 40	663 57	-	-
Portsmouth	37,860 61	38,436 10	15,352 33	13,038 14	13,261 81
Vermont	4,041 86	4,307 93	7,778 35	-	591 40
Newburyport	25,500 66	26,109 02	5,496 20	8,308 65	17,026 76
Ipswich	-	27 66	673 01	-	-
Gloucester	27,465 58	27,748 81	4,375 56	-	15,160 41
Salem	66,347 10	67,568 17	9,506 59	-	49,300 00
Boston	2,831,766 15	2,845,884 22	110,745 35	2,051,962 16	2,319,965 91
Marblehead	3,898 58	3,995 90	2,084 16	-	15,000 00
Plymouth	9,274 99	9,538 52	3,719 43	-	18,000 00
Dighton	26,276 18	26,549 88	3,694 35	22,855 53	16,227 33
New Bedford	25,505 71	26,096 56	18,636 16	6,355 25	27,856 49
Barnstable	14 00	1,073 58	2,002 91	-	678 91
Edgartown	-	664 34	1,971 15	-	-
Nantucket	1,228 96	1,514 71	1,043 28	236 93	191 83
Providence	83,522 21	84,260 60	9,733 60	65,744 27	63,965 27
Bristol	43,850 24	44,071 96	5,235 42	35,524 63	39,659 62
Newport	16,180 52	16,525 01	16,249 17	5,789 55	6,214 23
Middletown	16,272 95	16,717 62	3,511 63	13,049 70	3,977 55
New London	210 90	586 17	3,711 24	-	361 93
New Haven	63,255 77	63,901 21	14,311 93	49,181 39	47,541 97
Fairfield	3,703 39	4,081 17	967 67	2,716 10	3,937 88
Champlain	11,985 51	12,095 65	6,531 16	5,549 15	4,800 34
Oswegatchie	2,525 53	2,820 88	7,149 98	-	37 33
Sacketts Har	252 84	388 52	4,305 85	-	85 06
Oswego	1,603 29	1,747 62	6,631 68	-	49 84
Niagara	557 07	1,955 70	6,209 47	-	-
Genesee	1,107 88	1,890 12	4,210 15	-	-
Buffalo Creek	2,281 59	2,425 36	6,829 71	-	438 88
Sag Harbor	-	306 06	703 58	-	1,962 29
New York	10,204,572 09	10,234,399 57	365,592 50	8,035,556 38	9,287,176 56
Cape Vincent	991 34	1,004 14	5,011 60	-	-
Perth Amboy	530 70	1,106 23	3,521 00	-	2,600 00
Burlington	-	187 62	150 00	37 62	45 60
Little Egg har.	3,079 84	3,293 64	1,058 16	2,235 48	5,491 08
Great Egg har.	71 36	481 67	717 78	-	243 20
Bridgetown	130 48	727 75	424 50	303 25	149 69
Camden	-	102 24	492 45	-	-
New Ark	-	85 68	205 61	-	-
Presque Isle	-	87 66	6,231 16	-	-
Pittsburg	-	285 43	8 24	277 19	654 98
Philadelphia	2,111,837 35	2,118,123 37	84,639 25	1,311,539 34	1,956,927 49
Car'd for'd, &	15,872,221 52	15,942,366 06	844,037 41	11,787,595 48	14,040,301 32



## Statement Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of Duties on Merchandise.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Nett Amount of Revenue.	Payments into the Treasury.
<i>Bro't forward</i>	15,872,221 52	15,942,366 05	844,037 41	11,787,595 48	14,040,301 32
Delaware -	4,478 28	5,150 75	17,018 96	-	-
Baltimore -	673,024 43	673,227 66	62,657 59	519,831 23	603,118 33
Annapolis -	-	168 54	2,121 80	-	248 86
Oxford -	-	212 33	532 90	-	-
St. Mary's -	-	72 07	1,250 00	-	-
Snowhill -	116 70	302 56	194 22	108 34	631 00
Vienna -	-	448 12	200 12	248 00	272 75
Town Creek -	-	172 48	528 00	-	-
Havre de Grac -	-	33 88	-	33 88	-
Geo'town, D.C -	-	172 76	4,620 03	-	266 12
Alexandria -	28,508 00	29,543 12	7,546 79	22,071 75	33,513 35
Norfolk -	41,370 65	42,374 57	21,578 10	20,675 69	29,433 94
Petersburg -	54,739 74	54,988 67	6,018 86	47,441 34	46,127 57
Richmond -	66,037 76	66,336 22	6,023 44	59,732 36	65,317 15
Yorktown -	-	181 01	349 52	-	-
Yeocomico -	-	82 06	360 13	-	-
East River -	-	93 04	601 94	-	-
Tappahanno'k -	1,005 34	1,149 80	2,076 80	-	23 73
Folly Landing -	57 76	205 01	212 45	-	-
Cherry Stone -	675 53	356 88	285 63	571 25	900 00
Wilmington -	23,643 22	24,089 09	4,945 20	18,225 56	26,257 79
Newbern -	8,347 35	9,065 11	5,114 95	3,950 16	279 19
Edenton -	5,509 94	5,759 38	1,357 08	4,402 30	5,200 23
Beaufort, N.C -	345 92	401 69	387 57	162 19	72 97
Camden -	5,224 89	5,548 71	823 66	4,720 05	5,332 22
Washington -	3,599 63	3,838 40	666 86	3,171 54	3,554 86
Plymouth -	2,108 50	2,190 06	686 84	1,503 22	969 59
Ocracoke -	96 05	144 94	2,202 88	-	1,644 37
Charleston -	459,935 09	472,787 16	63,215 90	386,009 90	382,981 30
Beaufort, S. C -	-	6 98	250 50	-	-
Georgetown -	-	21 25	250 00	-	233 63
Savannah -	100,730 95	103,513 16	31,632 34	70,150 21	53,982 87
Hardwick -	-	-	513 00	-	-
Sunbury -	-	-	714 00	-	-
Brunswick -	2,208 91	2,283 10	535 06	1,718 04	1,192 30
St. Mary's -	413 97	459 44	2,294 61	-	560 44
Key West -	2,689 81	4,100 61	9,217 59	-	303 43
St. Augustine -	-	27 61	1,600 36	-	325 78
Apalachicola -	8,910 43	9,192 10	3,871 47	5,320 51	4,401 38
St. Marks -	194 26	220 80	6,104 57	-	591 01
St. Johns -	-	43 96	1,511 11	-	227 37
Pensacola -	1,719 31	1,872 05	3,480 70	-	39 90
Mobile -	57,493 29	58,400 89	34,635 24	22,662 02	35,272 09
Pearl River -	-	48 70	250 00	-	-
Mississippi -	1,554,018 13	1,602,545 53	94,076 61	787,118 23	837,127 29
Teche -	1 32	10 05	574 75	-	1,119 76
Miami -	102 60	102 60	906 35	-	-
Catahoga -	912 24	1,077 78	1,790 08	-	194 76
Sandusky -	533 91	333 91	1,394 60	-	28 94
Cincinnati -	704 14	1,182 62	371 25	811 37	2,156 77
Nashville -	675 41	804 41	370 66	433 75	16 16
St. Louis -	-	83 16	352 69	-	-
Detroit -	5,142 08	6,237 84	8,053 11	-	151 97
Michilimack'c -	45 16	50 79	2,009 08	-	2,760 65
<b>Total, \$</b>	<b>18,987,952 77</b>	<b>19,140,052 37</b>	<b>1,264,545 37</b>	<b>13,770,736 47</b>	<b>16,189,083 16</b>

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Wool, Cotton, Flax, Lace, Brass, Watches, and parts of Watches, Imported from GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, from 1st October, 1820, to 30th Sept. 1834.*

Years.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES OF—					
	Wool and Worsted.	Cotton.	Flax.	Lace.	Brass.	Gold & Silver Watches, and parts of.
1821	7,339,649	6,989,142	2,107,818	-	212,814	-
1822	12,229,579	8,289,004	2,981,844	-	314,167	-
1823	8,311,234	6,768,080	2,391,456	-	223,243	-
1824	8,318,827	7,650,922	1,794,643	10,983	262,235	5,895
1825	11,335,884	11,044,114	2,140,251	501,191	413,360	127,602
1826	7,780,272	6,603,199	1,837,765	231,654	272,179	129,138
1827	8,146,332	8,228,384	1,876,534	672,473	324,544	168,163
1828	8,025,577	9,018,895	1,916,252	531,393	319,878	263,321
1829	6,328,657	8,465,041	1,815,554	596,907	217,916	223,230
1830	5,218,283	6,295,586	1,915,733	698,425	206,509	199,999
1831	10,656,322	13,026,429	2,491,589	1,106,051	431,477	299,358
1832	9,434,176	8,114,464	2,729,949	674,639	534,997	467,932
1833	12,094,653	6,302,275	2,054,174	1,009,493	279,136	359,033
1834	6,940,029	8,192,028	502,079	846,758	235,634	414,617

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Manufactures of Iron, Earthen Ware, and Glass Ware, and the Quantity and Value of Salt, Imported from GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, from the 1st October, 1820 to the 30th of September, 1834.*

Years.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES OF—				SALT.	
	Iron.		Earthen Ware.	Glass.	Bushels.	Value.
	Paying advance duties.	Paying specific duty.				
1821	1,553,232	334,674	621,928	224,880	1,865,107	334,309
1822	2,678,237	665,274	1,101,143	283,182	1,780,661	323,518
1823	2,483,449	549,209	1,088,993	322,522	2,285,637	392,945
1824	2,364,469	511,169	848,443	209,748	1,855,766	339,512
1825	3,136,527	918,023	1,001,945	180,191	2,080,368	346,715
1826	3,634,951	661,184	1,223,141	203,654	2,445,215	441,879
1827	3,402,367	849,573	1,080,831	280,932	2,415,256	343,163
1828	3,414,089	1,193,125	1,477,592	214,003	1,957,662	264,612
1829	2,944,563	555,155	1,234,845	155,905	3,046,116	467,213
1830	3,164,537	539,536	1,160,574	115,218	3,141,700	581,530
1831	4,107,454	1,175,604	1,503,959	175,297	2,778,190	401,373
1832	4,359,815	1,590,277	1,840,541	192,163	2,514,593	337,453
1833	3,156,527	1,949,061	1,663,126	195,120	3,838,609	587,079
1834	3,780,253	2,037,798	1,365,383	187,530	3,512,591	576,674

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Rice, Tobacco, and Cotton, Exported to GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th September, 1834.*

Years.	RICE.		TOBACCO.		COTTON.	
	Tierces.	Value.	Hogheads.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1821	17,871	305,536	21,478	2,225,079	87,718,826	14,141,576
1822	24,103	434,166	28,742	2,691,292	114,464,146	18,752,286
1823	22,520	411,468	32,667	2,585,157	140,184,197	16,217,111
1824	40,621	614,374	20,319	1,729,860	101,210,666	15,300,432
1825	28,496	406,614	23,211	2,171,486	143,712,934	30,463,868
1826	20,521	266,095	26,134	2,774,443	133,878,851	15,829,651
1827	38,224	510,236	29,498	2,376,019	212,707,481	20,872,299
1828	59,577	430,246	26,719	1,720,571	146,832,855	15,626,901
1829	60,523	407,363	22,029	1,533,135	174,560,146	17,514,389
1830	17,608	265,479	20,291	1,583,971	209,830,421	20,678,633
1831	31,770	553,475	26,785	1,882,336	220,816,846	20,117,355
1832	23,345	423,127	36,393	2,345,450	229,007,272	22,429,850
1833	29,727	570,572	23,884	2,259,197	238,241,746	26,254,970
1834	16,775	287,699	30,652	2,937,020	284,723,803	36,107,664

*Statement exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Pot and Pearl Ashes, Flour, and Flaxseed, Exported to GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th September, 1834.*

Years.	ASHES—POT AND PEARL.		FLOUR.		FLAXSEED.	
	Tons.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
1821	3,182	355,879	94,541	345,789	261,482	416,205
1822	1,126	142,763	12,098	81,323	287,043	390,031
1823	1,741	266,942	4,252	29,539	223,765	251,240
1824	2,384	331,335	70,873	406,855	371,194	497,172
1825	2,309	279,342	27,272	108,142	225,942	311,595
1826	1,211	111,184	18,357	73,346	114,633	143,553
1827	1,185	119,632	53,129	260,313	124,068	188,323
1828	757	80,449	23,258	111,871	118,392	143,952
1829	37	4,310	211,176	1,635,174	67,225	110,840
1830	222	31,617	326,182	1,544,194	112,361	176,343
1831	2,218	137,931	879,430	1,931,951	115,883	210,175
1832	245	27,377	95,958	479,321	57,478	122,923
1833	1,057	43,134	22,207	121,169	115,006	223,328
1834	207	17,631	19,687	96,834	119,570	160,772

*Statement exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and the Value of Exports to, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, from the 1st of October, 1820 to the 30th of September, 1834.*

Years.	VALUE OF IMPORTS			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce in—			Foreign Produce in—			
				American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
1821	22,090,742	1,996,366	24,087,108	15,058,992	3,575,142	18,634,134	2,058,116	85,230	2,143,346	20,777,480
1822	30,706,433	4,099,854	34,806,287	18,686,138	4,771,998	23,458,136	901,236	138,975	1,040,211	24,498,347
1823	24,436,511	3,498,630	27,935,141	14,303,766	6,536,951	20,840,717	582,221	444,001	1,026,222	21,902,939
1824	25,654,806	2,433,511	28,088,317	14,849,622	5,478,970	20,328,592	647,376	644,211	1,291,587	21,620,179
1825	33,663,192	2,050,054	35,713,246	23,693,172	6,350,294	30,043,466	559,807	1,499,705	2,059,512	37,102,978
1826	23,529,197	1,602,772	26,131,969	15,971,023	4,442,193	20,413,216	965,098	613,561	1,578,659	21,991,875
1827	27,720,649	2,566,464	30,287,113	18,838,065	6,649,645	25,487,710	313,860	590,736	904,596	26,392,306
1828	28,693,118	4,128,092	32,811,210	12,829,817	7,261,854	20,091,671	2,370,533	598,465	2,968,998	23,060,669
1829	22,402,365	2,877,124	25,279,489	16,147,937	6,356,440	22,504,377	967,922	819,394	1,787,316	24,291,693
1830	21,502,162	3,017,052	24,519,214	19,602,659	5,897,259	25,499,918	273,743	555,691	829,434	26,329,352
1831	40,261,033	3,892,684	44,093,717	22,666,742	7,949,771	30,616,513	1,788,328	574,678	2,373,006	32,989,519
1832	32,343,935	4,577,330	36,921,265	18,185,169	9,725,710	27,910,879	1,902,385	997,731	2,900,116	30,810,995
1833	33,969,534	3,876,290	37,845,824	20,467,883	10,421,741	30,889,624	425,524	1,046,302	1,473,826	32,363,450
1834	42,457,326	4,785,481	47,242,807	29,115,849	12,092,544	41,208,393	1,369,546	1,634,158	3,003,704	44,212,097

*Statement of the Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in the trade with GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; from the 1st of October, 1820 to the 30th of September, 1834.*

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	American.	British.	All other Foreign Vessels.	American.	British.	All other Foreign Vessels.
1821	126,269	48,941	-	145,546	27,967	-
1822	135,075	59,553	243	171,390	37,364	-
1823	153,720	72,328	82	149,491	61,286	197
1824	150,147	54,404	297	163,841	49,907	-
1825	154,293	46,371	-	199,145	43,175	320
1826	192,382	49,755	251	164,741	45,952	-
1827	199,867	80,845	573	218,519	73,116	-
1828	154,339	99,642	191	142,408	87,324	-
1829	177,595	76,961	143	187,285	70,923	-
1830	211,280	80,756	108	204,221	68,866	-
1831	233,407	102,352	-	249,495	94,643	226
1832	186,828	141,165	401	193,302	104,851	1,174
1833	203,582	142,051	1,231	187,857	96,817	1,988
1834	206,641	137,887	-	225,531	102,852	713

*Statement of the Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in the trade with FRANCE, from 1st October, 1820 to 30th September, 1834.*

Year.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	American.	French.	All other Foreign Vessels.	American.	French.	All other Foreign Vessels.
1821	15,131	1,916	10,195	4,114	2,872	34,113
1822	19,486	582	10,035	4,471	738	27,500
1823	42,937	3,887	1,742	54,668	2,718	1,158
1824	52,778	3,890	782	67,072	4,610	-
1825	55,073	6,777	-	56,885	9,787	-
1826	60,877	7,514	-	87,438	11,270	-
1827	76,089	7,506	143	97,715	11,292	-
1828	69,106	9,045	-	75,583	8,703	-
1829	63,883	4,098	331	92,705	7,735	-
1830	94,865	3,459	807	101,488	6,314	774
1831	54,623	8,874	285	63,481	4,407	792
1832	84,887	13,572	228	95,816	15,659	748
1833	80,716	11,933	1,226	92,103	18,138	581
1834	75,023	17,503	2,322	97,666	17,623	784

# 384 *Imports and Exports, France, 1821—1834.*

*Statement exhibiting the Importations from FRANCE, of Silks, Fruits, Wines, and Spirits, from the 1st of October, 1820, to 30th September, 1834.*

Years.	Value of Silks.	Value of Fruits.	WINES.		SPIRITS.	
			Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1821	2,091,425	12,861	904,267	280,393	779,316	482,248
1822	2,704,442	14,772	809,060	290,890	1,352,497	955,833
1823	2,052,284	24,159	1,415,515	378,771	1,777,992	994,238
1824	3,575,314	21,768	854,450	250,912	1,614,691	755,891
1825	5,735,591	63,253	976,231	400,257	1,702,388	854,626
1826	4,118,477	33,874	1,662,583	622,076	860,017	449,517
1827	2,675,460	34,933	1,412,849	544,907	1,258,756	684,418
1828	4,008,036	53,271	1,075,735	433,163	2,211,391	1,044,849
1829	4,367,355	47,934	1,408,331	441,682	1,359,749	603,696
1830	3,551,300	62,670	1,853,341	635,158	420,578	200,899
1831	7,137,125	64,185	1,613,768	653,413	360,971	257,530
1832	5,090,697	93,515	2,292,120	891,841	932,628	618,358
1833	6,419,920	122,977	1,845,186	916,495	1,344,589	850,583
1834	624,025	197,510	2,236,738	1,061,870	1,150,923	719,187

*Statement exhibiting the Exportations to FRANCE, of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice, from the 1st day of October, 1820, to the 30th day of September, 1834.*

Years.	COTTON.		TOBACCO.		RICE.	
	Pounds.	Value	Hogsheads.	Value.	Tierces.	Value.
1821	27,439,008	4,531,861	3,478	381,048	6,773	118,056
1822	21,508,204	3,927,504	4,665	550,591	676	12,469
1823	249,934,69	3,267,461	7,661	992,829	12,877	241,187
1824	40,698,142	6,436,497	4,469	522,901	5,755	95,618
1825	36,004,157	5,915,639	6,096	838,966	7,455	152,091
1826	62,168,441	8,173,393	3,482	514,101	7,136	136,896
1827	70,423,772	7,349,304	8,963	1,057,577	9,832	194,069
1828	53,480,841	5,903,093	5,909	800,606	18,670	405,922
1829	67,203,817	6,830,755	6,835	930,737	15,156	316,881
1830	75,105,943	7,646,147	7,005	995,996	14,767	238,914
1831	46,128,387	4,261,839	1,673	151,080	10,827	194,915
1832	77,467,807	7,722,875	5,779	669,562	17,840	339,852
1833	76,833,149	8,845,359	4,782	692,416	22,352	453,628
1834	79,948,657	10,968,633	4,775	623,078	12,647	226,967

Statement exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and the Value of Exports to, FRANCE, from the 1st October 1820, to 30th September, 1834:

Year.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						Total of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce in—			Foreign Produce in—			
				American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.	
1821	4,513,641	476,299	4,989,940	74,801	5,093,897	5,168,698	6,073	353,788	359,861	5,528,559
1822	6,604,420	485,413	6,089,833	478,802	4,265,688	4,744,490	156,112	1,124,758	1,280,870	6,025,360
1823	5,340,270	326,460	5,666,730	4,775,077	226,698	5,001,775	3,657,062	42,492	3,699,554	8,701,329
1824	7,156,415	35,152	7,191,567	7,349,772	501,858	7,851,630	1,834,088	11,955	1,846,043	9,697,673
1825	10,868,786	95,396	10,964,182	6,271,814	1,254,121	7,525,935	3,320,439	32,028	3,352,467	10,878,402
1826	8,329,691	249,828	8,579,520	8,156,572	1,192,357	9,348,929	1,756,145	43,710	1,799,855	11,148,784
1827	8,380,921	146,311	8,527,232	8,370,803	816,755	9,187,558	3,215,607	121,338	3,336,945	12,524,503
1828	9,190,572	200,282	9,390,854	7,018,395	684,942	7,698,337	3,185,483	189,750	3,375,233	11,073,570
1829	8,678,097	160,881	8,838,978	8,330,209	564,836	8,895,045	2,765,107	89,243	2,854,350	11,749,395
1830	7,530,868	182,330	7,712,198	9,320,782	580,364	9,901,146	977,854	114,959	1,092,813	10,993,959
1831	13,728,600	337,143	14,065,743	5,442,585	192,839	5,635,424	3,411,600	117,778	3,549,378	9,164,802
1832	11,570,364	605,394	12,175,758	9,118,780	823,796	9,942,576	2,067,971	609,176	2,977,147	12,619,723
1833	12,772,530	659,148	13,431,678	9,861,716	944,867	10,806,583	1,451,434	1,514,204	2,965,638	13,772,221
1834	15,991,195	1,149,978	17,141,173	11,431,405	1,234,349	12,715,754	1,632,682	1,160,538	2,793,220	15,508,974

## Commerce of the United States with all parts of the World, from 1821 to 1834, inclusive.

Years.	Value of Imports.					Value of Exports of Foreign Produce.					Value of Exports of Domestic Produce.				
	Free of duty.	Paying duty ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Free of duty.	Paying duty ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
1821	10,082,313	30,894,917	21,608,494	59,025,890	4,559,825	63,585,724	10,764,757	4,595,090	5,042,641	30,710,700	591,788	21,302,488	34,465,372	9,206,622	43,671,894
1822	7,398,703	46,361,915	29,581,618	76,984,331	6,257,210	83,241,541	11,184,896	4,699,944	6,401,463	30,783,655	1,502,547	22,286,202	30,931,913	9,942,166	40,874,079
1823	9,048,288	40,621,552	27,909,427	71,511,541	6,007,720	77,579,267	7,696,749	8,602,329	11,344,544	30,241,004	1,502,618	27,543,622	30,074,562	8,080,846	47,155,408
1824	12,563,773	41,250,833	26,734,401	75,365,053	5,283,954	80,549,007	8,115,082	9,724,073	7,498,062	33,967,087	1,370,070	25,537,157	43,444,619	7,304,881	50,549,500
1825	10,947,510	55,923,959	29,468,606	91,902,512	4,437,563	96,340,075	9,885,840	12,554,408	10,150,395	30,483,654	2,106,089	32,590,643	58,316,095	8,028,650	66,044,745
1826	19,567,769	42,713,330	29,693,378	81,778,120	4,196,357	85,974,477	5,135,108	11,276,536	8,127,068	33,383,988	1,185,624	24,539,612	46,199,838	6,856,182	53,055,710
1827	11,855,104	41,966,121	25,672,843	74,065,496	4,518,572	79,484,068	7,785,150	8,139,271	7,479,715	21,987,165	1,415,071	23,403,136	50,105,379	8,916,312	59,021,691
1828	12,370,176	45,845,761	30,281,877	81,051,319	6,558,505	88,600,824	8,427,678	7,689,381	5,477,958	19,078,268	1,616,479	21,694,017	41,130,106	9,539,863	50,660,669
1829	11,805,501	37,846,298	24,840,728	69,325,552	5,166,975	74,492,527	5,231,077	5,631,309	5,796,002	15,114,887	1,543,591	16,658,478	46,974,554	8,725,039	55,700,193
1830	12,746,245	35,835,450	22,295,225	66,035,739	4,841,181	70,876,920	2,320,317	7,054,286	5,012,876	12,776,520	1,510,940	14,387,479	51,106,190	8,355,839	59,462,029
1831	13,456,025	61,434,966	28,199,433	93,621,110	9,229,014	103,191,124	7,599,043	8,233,946	4,200,537	15,874,942	4,158,564	20,033,506	49,671,359	11,665,818	61,277,057
1832	14,240,453	32,777,381	34,002,432	90,308,229	10,731,037	101,029,266	5,590,616	7,640,865	10,799,682	19,214,870	4,324,603	24,039,473	46,925,890	16,311,580	63,137,470
1833	32,447,950	40,354,340	26,316,012	98,066,772	10,087,539	108,118,311	7,410,766	8,260,581	4,151,688	15,072,785	7,449,940	19,522,725	52,985,446	17,332,352	70,317,898
1834	68,391,180	35,608,208	22,519,944	113,700,174	12,821,158	126,521,332	12,453,791	8,530,519	2,340,001	10,407,349	6,905,469	21,312,811	61,286,119	19,738,043	81,024,162



# Expenditures, 1817—1832.

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Statement exhibiting in detail the Expenditures of the Government, from January 1, 1817, to December 31, 1832, inclusive; distinguishing the Aggregate of each four consecutive years, during that period.

On what Account.	1817 to 1820, inclusive.	1821 to 1824 inclusive.	1825 to 1828, inclusive.	1829 to 1832, inclusive.
<i>Civil List.</i>				
Compensation to Senators, - &	258,000,000 00	275,536 20	319,904 80	363,836 00
Officers of the Senate,	45,000,000 00	45,181 86	49,300 00	49,778 98
Contingent expenses of Senate,	55,046 38	69,018 42	103,295 17	105,758 00
Compensation to Members of the House of Representatives, -	1,010,255 86	1,112,547 92	1,246,218 00	1,386,712 92
Officers of the House, -	64,433 00	66,061 74	69,551 48	72,033 82
Librarian to Congress, -	5,375 00	6,006 00	6,650 00	9,178 43
Contingent expenses of House,	135,500 00	171,635 47	284,235 13	405,500 00
Contingent expenses of Library,	2,612 86	3,071 00	3,828 14	5,400 00
Library for the purchase of books	4,000 00	9,000 00	12,000 00	25,000 00
President of the United States,	162,083 30	100,000 00	100,000 03	100,000 00
Vice President, -	18,750 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Printing of the Senate, a part of the contingent expenses above,	28,632 76	41,379 57	60,370 99	47,051 40
Printing for the House, a part of the contingent expenses above,	47,316 21	93,351 78	158,974 24	159,461 19
<i>Department of State.</i>				
Salaries, -	88,766 96	92,521 31	103,717 54	126,273 29
Contingencies, -	38,484 98	39,017 86	55,539 21	52,200 87
Biennial Register, -	989 00	-	-	1,000 00
Printing and advertising the laws, &c., -	59,848 13	43,425 91	67,213 79	96,570 84
Patent Office, contingent expen- ses, and fixtures, -	-	-	-	18,020 42
N. E. Executive Building, -	-	-	-	8,327 50
<i>Treasury Department.</i>				
Secretary's Office, Salaries	67,840 05	71,647 30	73 318 20	87,673 08
First Comptroller's Office, do.	83,832 37	88,507 75	89,977 67	90,490 00
Second Comptroller's Office, do.	54,713 34	54,199 52	53,800 00	53,565 49
First Auditor's Office, - do.	76,787 41	68,584 06	67,661 00	67,600 00
Second Auditor's Office, - do.	75,238 76	79,296 49	79,533 65	79,461 92
Third Auditor's Office, - do.	133,343 24	118,519 30	102,521 03	96,320 21
Fourth Auditor's Office, - do.	67,306 89	75,426 19	82,334 89	82,975 93
Fifth Auditor's Office, - do.	54,883 01	71,463 22	71,949 44	67,573 46
Treasurer United States, - do.	38,461 00	40,385 50	40,612 02	38,635 06
Commis'r of Land Office, do.	92,097 62	109,721 00	164,955 63	114,511 91
Commissioner of Revenue, do.	34,187 76	-	-	-
Register, -	98,280 98	105,987 80	107,326 64	106,820 72
Secretary to the Commissioners of Sinking Fund, -	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	907 31
Contingent expenses— Generally to the Department,	146,345 87	148,203 73	144,800 00	77,380 66
Secretary's Office, -	-	-	-	11,500 00
First Comptroller's Office, -	-	-	-	2,000 00
Second Comptroller's Office, -	1,200 00	-	-	2,000 00
First Auditor's Office, -	-	-	-	1,300 00
Second Auditor's Office, -	2,000 00	-	-	1,600 00
Third Auditor's Office, -	3,195 80	-	-	1,300 00
Fourth Auditor's Office, -	1,000 00	-	-	2,100 00
Fifth Auditor's Office, -	-	-	-	700 00
Treasurer's Office, -	-	-	-	1,400 00
Commissioner of the General Land Office, -	-	-	-	12,000 00
Register's Office -	-	-	-	5,200 00
Solicitor's Office—Salaries, -	-	-	-	17,300 15
Contingent Expenses, -	-	-	-	3,200 00
Superintendent and Watchmen, S. E. Executive Building, -	-	-	-	1,000 00
Contingent Expenses, -	-	-	-	14,500 26

On what Account.	1817 to 1820, inclusive.	1821 to 1824, inclusive.	1825 to 1828, inclusive.	1829 to 1832, inclusive.
<i>War Department.</i>				
Secretary's Office—Salaries, -	\$ 130,496 57	121,370 04	118,363 04	110,002 40
Contingent Expenses, -	19,500 00	9,513 22	13,994 00	12,000 00
Superintendent of Military Sup- plies—Salaries, -	3,227 84	-	-	3,250 00
Contingent Expenses, -	1,200 00	-	-	-
Accountants—Salaries, -	16,655 94	-	-	-
Contingent Expenses, -	4,200 00	-	-	-
Paymaster General—Salaries, -	51,648 11	29,140 55	18,333 34	18,392 99
Contingent Expenses, -	6,008 00	1,610 00	800 00	500 00
Commissary General—Salaries, -	23,567 76	23,325 00	15,262 50	16,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	-	2,095 00	3,320 00	2,436 00
Adjutant and Inspector Gene- ral—Salaries, -	8,250 00	8,600 00	10,358 33	11,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	1,200 00	3,000 00	3,744 27	4,600 00
Colonel of Ordnance—Salaries, -	7,770 00	11,800 00	11,800 00	11,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	1,630 00	3,205 00	2,020 00	3,200 00
Colonel of Engineers—Salaries, -	3,197 29	8,360 65	10,322 25	11,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	3,665 00	3,165 00	3,500 00	5,510 00
Surgeon General—Salaries, -	2,012 80	4,791 00	4,600 00	4,600 00
Contingent Expenses, -	879 00	1,315 00	839 00	1,105 00
Commissary General of Sub- sistence, -	4,120 82	8,600 00	9,959 98	11,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	2,700 00	4,370 00	9,050 00	9,300 00
Quarter Master General, -	-	400 00	3,420 50	3,600 00
Contingent Expenses, -	-	-	2,523 00	2,425 00
Superintendents of War and Navy Buildings, and expenses attending the occupancy of the additional Executive Offices, -	25,764 89	10,202 03	8,600 69	30,675 12
Lithographer in the War De- partment, -	-	-	-	1,500 00
Pension Bureau and temporary Clerks—Salaries, -	-	-	-	3,650 00
<i>Navy Department.</i>				
Secretary's Office—Salaries, -	53,077 34	63,500 75	66,750 00	68,790 17
Contingent Expenses, -	9,750 00	9,122 66	11,331 32	10,000 00
Commissioners of Navy—Salaries, -	72,463 83	80,580 31	77,798 30	83,800 00
Contingent Expenses, -	8,430 59	7,489 90	6,310 10	7,200 00
Accountant of Navy—Salaries, -	6,629 27	-	-	-
Contingent Expenses, -	1,000 00	-	-	-
<i>General Post Office.</i>				
Salaries, -	119,089 05	141,457 73	160,992 16	237,193 01
Contingent Expenses—Superin- tendent and Watch, -	13,200 00	16,000 00	20,000 00	33,420 00
Department of the Mint—Salaries, -	38,400 00	38,110 00	38,400 00	38,550 00
Surveyors Department—Salaries, -	49,396 06	55,370 74	81,345 17	87,726 82
Commissioner of Public Build- ings—Salary, -	8,000 00	6,553 08	6,875 00	8,060 00
Commissioners of Loans, -	32,718 10	-	-	-
<i>Government of Territories.</i>				
Alabama, -	13,122 73	-	-	-
Florida, -	-	24,338 88	62,589 70	94,030 20
Missouri, -	32,241 00	-	-	-
Mississippi, -	12,429 12	478 26	-	-
Indiana, -	1,604 97	-	-	-
Illinois, -	14,889 17	-	-	-
Arkansas, -	6,924 35	26,344 67	38,359 16	56,618 04
Michigan, -	28,931 23	31,315 41	58,896 09	63,164 57
Judiciary Department, -	737,081 65	822,609 41	915,411 01	1,113,019 65

# Expenditures, 1817—1832.

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On what Account.	1817 to 1820, inclusive.	1821 to 1824, inclusive.	1825 to 1828, inclusive.	1829 to 1832, inclusive.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Claims unprovided for,	\$ 7,068 82	24,958 26	43,423 99	22,770 63
Pensions, annuities and grants,	4,615 83	7,588 29	208,128 03	6,708 87
Military pensions paid at the Treasury,	888,094 33	-	405,084 51	915,985 27
Mint Establishment,	149,933 33	100,608 88	123,591 12	362,184 80
Surveys of Ports and Harbors,	25,000 00	-	-	-
Miscellaneous claims for the relief of sundry individuals,	531,056 38	374,702 73	350,817 02	667,581 19
Liquidating and paying Virginia Claims,	-	-	-	623,398 47
For the discharge of sundry judgments in the District Court of the United States,	-	-	-	200,933 34
Unclaimed Merchandise,	3,175 80	5,697 20	1,276 51	1,248 77
<i>Light Houses.</i>				
Maine,	1,919 41	45,359 83	27,621 67	47,311 16
New Hampshire,	2,655 46	24,171 61	4,230 25	7,360 66
Vermont,	-	-	880 18	2,007 91
Massachusetts,	147,138 90	76,698 68	80,733 86	80,368 12
Rhode Island,	20,397 78	7,910 96	10,536 20	15,229 58
Connecticut,	11,772 02	13,899 54	11,719 91	18,902 43
New York,	38,667 43	30,712 57	47,849 28	80,532 10
New Jersey,	495 05	270 24	468 01	1,664 29
Pennsylvania,	778 38	2,535 83	2,992 98	2,824 00
Delaware,	24,862 00	21,049 83	30,480 56	45,674 06
Maryland,	7,000 80	9,508 00	17,996 00	29,908 70
Virginia,	9,006 94	64,780 11	76,553 99	65,207 11
North Carolina,	29,111 95	18,544 01	40,747 33	61,428 26
South Carolina,	18,537 13	18,330 71	24,350 88	18,666 84
Georgia,	16,501 89	14,909 83	21,507 86	20,157 78
Louisiana,	8,983 95	11,776 05	7,533 19	11,515 85
Mississippi,	-	-	420 00	3,326 50
Florida,	-	5,437 19	23,328 04	35,968 11
Ohio,	-	-	1,085 16	3,298 24
Alabama,	-	324 41	1,668 48	5,238 84
Michigan,	-	-	1,266 00	3,890 00
Cost and charges for oil,	93,510 22	74,550 00	107,307 20	170,126 20
Building Light Houses,	133,066 88	212,797 30	417,848 40	383,844 79
Survey of Public Lands,	712,833 97	536,752 76	280,269 60	373,313 02
Survey of boundary line fixed by treaty with the Creek Indians,	2,319 82	-	-	-
Salaries of Receivers and Registrars in Land Offices,	6,284 00	1,206 06	9,500 10	6,166 21
Ascertaining Land titles in Louisiana,	48,356 71	-	-	-
Prize Money—	-	-	-	-
Navy Pension Fund,	173,893 50	634 20	-	-
Privateer Pension Fund,	48,024 11	3,185 16	-	-
Furniture for President's House,	40,790 58	839 24	14,000 00	10,000 00
Trading houses with the Indians,	78,534 00	28,320 60	-	-
Roads within the State of Ohio,	101,376 25	13,060 39	33,061 86	23,738 36
Illinois,	7,400 00	-	-	32,237 81
Indiana,	10,000 00	61,950 03	34,215 38	61,344 32
Mississippi,	5,000 00	5,000 00	-	15,243 42
Alabama,	-	34,719 01	17,886 80	41,268 48
Missouri,	-	8,011 93	40,904 23	20,470 00
Indian Territory,	-	7,920 00	-	-
Louisiana,	-	-	-	24,717 46
Roads and Canals,	-	19,344 00	727,334 93	968,800 00
Road from Cumberland,	1,219,174 24	99,514 36	543,687 36	955,760 68
Road from Reynoldsburg, Tennessee, to intersect Natchez Road,	4,000 00	-	-	-

On what Account.	1817 to 1830, inclusive.	1831 to 1834, inclusive.	1835 to 1838, inclusive.	1839 to 1832, inclusive.
Roads in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, -	\$ 10,000 00	10,000 00	-	-
Road from Ohio to Detroit, -	-	1,337 55	19,362 45	-
Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, -	-	15,000 00	16,636 48	4,300 72
Encouragement of learning in the State of Illinois, -	-	-	-	1,727 83
Marine Hospital Establishment,	340,304 00	190,917 99	254,572 52	287,951 09
<i>Public Buildings in Washington.</i>				
Repairing or rebuilding the President's House, Capitol, and Public Offices, -	1,313,080 25	464,971 26	427,094 76	117,940 06
Enclosing and improving the Public Squares and Grounds, -	38,658 00	9,894 45	11,271 97	32,750 00
Rent of building on Capitol hill, occupied by Congress from 8th Dec. 1816, to 7th Dec. 1817, -	1,450 00	-	-	-
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, and building bridge on the site thereof, -	-	-	-	82,000 00
<i>District of Columbia.—Build- ings, &amp;c.</i>				
Support and maintenance of the Penitentiary, -	-	-	24,087 13	81,300 00
Improving Pennsylvania Avenue, Refunding internal duties, -	23,045 87	-	-	60,000 00
Refunding duties on distilled spirits, -	4,904 73	230 20	-	-
Prohibition of the slave trade, Census, -	44,349 66	35,580 17	-	-
Bounty to the owners of private armed vessels, -	769 50	212,000 00	-	402,849 44
Survey of the Coast of the United States, -	725 00	-	4,297 55	-
Building Custom Houses, &c.	64,949 97	6,150 00	6,400 00	8,125 00
Payment to Georgia for Missis- sippi lands, -	411,391 81	14,818 26	-	43,058 31
For bringing Votes of President and Vice President of the United States to the Seat of Government, -	752,042 73	-	-	-
For the safe keeping and ac- commodation of Prisoners of War, -	2,046 25	3,193 50	9,823 25	2,706 30
Payment of Claims, for property lost, &c., while in the military service of the United States, -	56,209 89	4,574 44	-	-
Principal Assessors, on account of their own and Assistant's compensation, and contingent expenses of their several offices	300,729 67	155 00	1,096 00	-
Commissions to Agents for ob- taining loans, -	35,503 52	-	-	-
Buildings destroyed by the En- emy, -	253,364 46	-	-	-
<i>Intercourse with Foreign Na- tions.</i>				
Diplomatic Department, -	-	-	210,446 30	2,330 00
Contingent Expenses, -	412,264 58	439,966 44	571,776 03	674,983 78
Relief and protection of Ameri- can Seamen, -	193,075 63	98,041 75	99,143 62	304,032 57
	299,152 94	111,205 99	98,890 69	77,647 37

# Expenditures, 1817—1832.

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On what Account.	1817 to 1820, inclusive.	1821 to 1824, inclusive.	1825 to 1828, inclusive.	1829 to 1832, inclusive.
<b>Treaties with the Mediterranean Powers,</b>	\$ 112,505 78	34,509 37	89,430 29	103,419 71
<b>Prize causes,</b>	25,030 13	12,000 00	20,000 00	8,000 00
<b>Treaty of Ghent,</b>	204,216 50	94,137 32	73,254 97	-
<b>Seventh Article British Treaty,</b>	568 01	-	-	-
<b>Claims on France,</b>	20,496 91	-	-	-
<b>Treaty of Spain,</b>	-	124,989 31	12,876 85	598 00
<b>Claims on Spain,</b>	-	4,891,368 56	95,052 23	18,537 40
<b>Awards under the Treaty of Ghent,</b>	-	-	1,300,497 15	11,569 22
<b>Northeastern Boundary,</b>	-	-	-	26,780 14
<b>Military Establishment.</b>				
<b>For payment of balances due to certain States,</b>	1,198,877 28	299,681 06	463,282 87	1,046,550 46
<b>Pay of the Army,</b>	5,441,824 49	4,301,172 87	4,018,271 80	4,463,236 43
<b>Subsistence,</b>	4,401,930 24	933,373 55	1,009,695 03	1,094,377 21
<b>Forage,</b>	132,592 92	114,961 20	154,465 96	176,536 21
<b>Clothing,</b>	1,031,437 01	753,515 46	952,258 71	690,782 55
<b>Quartermaster's Department,</b>	2,508,224 84	1,333,391 02	1,326,821 72	1,597,788 20
<b>Fortifications,</b>	2,730,602 67	3,493,918 82	3,137,880 68	3,941,696 79
<b>Ordnance Department,</b>	521,922 19	374,675 29	213,368 79	279,319 42
<b>Contingencies,</b>	370,289 50	101,254 44	47,505 02	52,946 10
<b>Ransom of Captives,</b>	-	-	1,767 43	246 33
<b>Hospital Establishment,</b>	233,507 62	85,071 94	95,934 58	101,476 15
<b>Maps, Plans, Books, &amp;c., War Office,</b>	6,136 14	838 60	500 00	-
<b>Military Academy,</b>	182,224 42	62,974 06	113,368 53	102,386 75
<b>Volunteers and Militia,</b>	27,270 31	52,636 48	5,558 15	8,443 38
<b>Subsistence of Rangers,</b>	10,331 40	-	-	-
<b>Medals,</b>	-	11,545 00	806 00	-
<b>Maps, Plans, &amp;c.,</b>	1,053 50	-	-	-
<b>Sea Fencibles,</b>	2,409 20	-	-	-
<b>Gun Carriages,</b>	18,928 96	23,263 44	-	-
<b>Armories,</b>	1,394,394 59	1,294,438 73	1,443,193 13	1,479,942 68
<b>Cannon and shot,</b>	417,871 45	2,196 51	200 32	-
<b>Arsenals and Magazines,</b>	463,833 79	147,738 27	317,717 08	379,301 17
<b>Property lost, captured or destroyed,</b>	6,865 56	90 60	428 25	-
<b>Bounties, and premiums, and gratuities to discharged soldiers</b>	387,863 28	149,334 24	62,346 95	99,020 31
<b>Camp equipage,</b>	5,739 08	-	-	-
<b>For relief of sundry individuals,</b>	217,178 70	213,361 55	268,163 88	134,347 16
<b>Indian Department,</b>	919,783 58	827,422 57	861,349 02	1,407,824 42
<b>Indian Annuities,</b>	431, 28 84	877,103 82	876,407 65	884,225 07
<b>Arming and equipping Militia,</b>	828,938 87	978,179 14	769,618 16	785,877 54
<b>Treaties with Indian Tribes,</b>	818,919 71	177,216 54	1,185,506 72	1,186,682 99
<b>Amcarages,</b>	856,966 16	241,767 55	67,661 42	26,771 21
<b>Survey of the Coast,</b>	27,695 12	7,037 22	-	-
<b>Barracks and Officers Quarters,</b>	-	11,698 16	-	-
<b>Survey of certain Ports and Harbors, Breakwaters, and other improvements,</b>	7,907 72	2,761 00	204,054 05	2,603,417 56
<b>Pensions—Revoluty and other,</b>	4,794,374 06	5,029,381 18	4,624,237 07	4,667,979 32
<b>Surveying and improving water courses of the Mississippi,</b>	10,984 71	5,003 84	115,892 72	-
<b>Military Roads and internal improvements generally,</b>	10,218 43	3,824 01	313,433 64	356,502 89
<b>Naval Establishment.</b>				
<b>Pay and subsistence of the Navy,</b>	4,078,961 52	4,114,308 02	4,083,008 45	5,382,529 59
<b>Provisions,</b>	1,548,364 30	1,616,213 74	1,787,516 35	1,891,006 68
<b>Medicines, Hospital Stores, &amp;c.,</b>	113,727 65	90,905 43	360,878 62	218,982 06
<b>Repairs of Vessels,</b>	1,696,660 62	1,475,971 81	1,835,289 29	2,141,647 86
<b>Contingent Expenses,</b>	989,119 42	622,409 76	1,019,918 27	1,236,346 43

On what Account.	1817 to 1830, inclusive.	1831 to 1834, inclusive.	1835 to 1838, inclusive.	1839 to 1832, inclusive.
Ordnance and Small Arms, -	\$ 145,190 85	84,001 13	110,017 80	72,144 74
Navy Yards, &c., -	673,644 77	605,346 54	850,631 85	880,723 62
Timber, -	36,363 37	-	-	-
Saltpetre and sulphur, shot and shells, -	82,348 80	13,500 00	-	-
Swords, medals, and rewards, -	31,088 00	3,056 59	183 38	6,438 46
Experiments on the Steam En- gine, on Lakes Camplain and Ontario, -	175 50	-	-	-
Gradual increase and improve- ment of the Navy, -	3,710,012 79	2,023,186 45	2,407,781 80	1,889,132 60
Relief of sundry individuals, -	51,777 85	22,306 07	29,110 14	44,532 86
Pay and subsistence of Marine Corps, -	620,606 47	604,416 48	649,327 23	550,106 65
Clothing of Marine Corps, -	111,608 12	117,241 94	114,265 64	117,836 92
Military Stores, -	16,965 24	12,741 62	6,666 15	8,806 00
Quartermaster's and Barracks- master's stores, &c., -	47,628 14	9,631 81	30,811 92	21,367 74
Building Vessels of War, -	105,446 31	24,027 49	1,143,306 34	102,926 60
Completing surveys of Ports and Harbors, -	12,788 00	4,523 19	14,391 51	14,709 74
Contingent Expenses of Matine Corps, -	5,677 55	71,772 05	82,342 82	86,097 02
Surveying Coast, -	754 55	4,744 88	73 61	-
Building Hospitals, -	-	-	-	31,830 15
Salary of Agents and Surveyors of Public Land, -	1,622 02	-	-	-
Suppression of piracy, and pro- hibition of the slave trade, -	-	155,824 86	193,253 28	27,261 70
Medicines, -	-	2,369 71	9,477 42	7,702 39
Arrearages, -	-	101,652 18	98,217 81	104,419 85
Privateer Pension Fund, -	-	-	-	225 90
Navy Hospital Fund, -	-	-	-	7,515 56
Navy Pension Fund, -	-	-	-	160,047 05
<i>Public Debt.</i>				
Payment of the principal and interest, -	63,051,658 31	38,314,452 91	45,303,633 43	57,754,303 51
Aggregate, -	\$ 123,200,064 26	84,824,160 52	95,805,446 74	114,244,092 23
<i>Repayments.</i>				
On account of objects for which there are no expenditures in the year in which such repay- ments are made, -	-	-	-	-
Military Establishment, -	-	189,384 82	-	-
Naval Establishment, -	-	35,337 20	-	-
Building Vessels of War, -	-	-	-	12,692 24
Gradual Increase of the Navy, -	-	-	-	29,795 86
Navy Pension Fund, -	-	-	-	160,345 82
Privateer Pension Fund, -	-	-	-	1,377 09
Rewarding Officers, &c., -	-	-	-	3,180 44
Surveying Ports and Harbors, -	-	-	-	98 27
Navy Hospital Fund, -	-	-	-	5,018 38
-	-	224,722 02	-	219,308 10
<i>Recapitulation.</i>				
Civil List, -	\$ 4,457,537 60	4,665,640 74	5,371,570 87	6,076,187 90
Macellaneous, -	8,393,246 82	2,958,103 34	4,817,010 86	7,615,092 77
Foreign Intercourse, -	1,239,909 88	5,804,308 65	2,264,790 86	1,125,568 19
Military Establishment, -	31,340,317 41	21,719,319 38	22,681,713 38	20,967,064 30
Naval Establishment, -	14,787,465 24	11,127,718 48	18,490,867 34	14,485,727 46
Public Debt, -	63,051,658 31	38,314,452 91	45,303,633 43	57,754,303 51
Aggregate, -	\$ 123,200,064 26	84,824,160 52	95,805,446 74	114,244,092 23

## ARMY LIST—MARCH, 1836.

## Departments of the Army.

The Western Department comprises all West of a line drawn from the Southernmost point of East Florida, to the North West extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the Eastern Department all East of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The Head Quarters of the General-in-Chief are in the District of Columbia.

The Head Quarters of the Western Department are at Memphis, Tennessee.

The Head Quarters of the Eastern Department are in the City of New York.

Names and rank.	Date of commission	Brevets, staff appointments, & former commissions	Remarks
<b>GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.</b>			
1 Alexander Macomb, Maj Gen commanding the Army	24 May 28	- - - - -	[Washington HQrs of the army,
1 Edmund P. Gaines, Brig Gen commanding Western Dept	9 Mar 14	Major Genl 15 August 14	Memphis, Tenn
2 Winfield Scott, Brig General Command'g Eastern Dept	9 do 14	Major General 25 July 14	New York
<i>Adj't. General's Department.</i>			
1 Roger Jones, Colonel	7 do 25	Adjutant General, Brig. General, 7 June 22	Washington
<i>Insp General's Department.</i>			
1 John E. Wool, Colonel	20 April 16	Insp GI Br GI 29 April 26	
2 George Croghan, do	21 Dec 25	Inspector General	
<i>Quartermaster General's Department.</i>			
1 Thomas S. Jesup, Brig Gen	8 May 18	[General 8 May 23 Quartermaster Genl. Maj	Washington
1 Henry Stanton, Major	13 do 20	Quar'mr Lt Col 13 May 30	New York
2 Trueman Cross, do	22 do 26	Quartermaster	Washington
3 Joshua B. Brant, do	28 Dec 32	Quartermaster	St Louis
4 Henry Whiting, do	25 Sept 35	Major 17 Mar 24	
(20 Asst Quartermasters to be taken from the line.)			
<i>Subsistence Department.</i>			
1 George Gibson, Colonel	18 Apr 18	Com G Sub-B G 29 Apr 26	Washington
2 James H. Hook, Major	10 Mar 29	Commissary 20 May 23	Washington
Joseph P. Taylor, Captain	10 do 29	Commissary	Cincinnati
(For Assistant Commissaries, see Register, number not limited.)			
<i>Pay Department.</i>			
1 Nathan Towson, Paym't Gen	8 May 22	Brig. General 30 June 34	Washington
1 Benj. F. Larned, Paymaster	24 Nov 15	Captain 15 August 14	Detroit, Mich Ter
2 David S. Townsend, do	29 April 16	Major 27 July 14	Boston, Mass
3 Daniel Randall, do	21 July 18	- - - - -	New York
4 Charles H. Smith, do	24 Nov 19	- - - - -	Norfolk, Virginia
5 A. A. Massias, do	12 Dec 20	Captain 1 July 09	Jefferson Barracks
6 Timothy P. Andrews, do	22 May 22	- - - - -	Washington
7 Edmund Kirby, do	5 Aug 24	Captain 1 May 24	Brownville, N Y
8 L. G. De Russey, do	21 Sept 20	Captain 11 Dec 25	Natchitoches, Lon
9 Robert A. Forsyth, do	10 Sept 31	- - - - -	Detroit, Michigan
10 Adam D. Stewart, do	14 Jan 33	- - - - -	St. Louis, Mo
11 William S. Harney, do	1 May 33	Captain 14 May, 25	- - - - -
12 John S. Lytle, do	27 Feb 34	- - - - -	Charleston, S. C.
13 Charles Mapes, do	7 Jan 35	- - - - -	New Orleans
14 Peter Muhlenberg, do	2 Feb 35	Major 1 May 14	Augusta, Georgia
<i>Purchasing Department.</i>			
1 C. Irvine, Com Gen of Pur	8 Aug 12	- - - - -	Philadelphia
1 E. S. Fayssoux, Storkeeper	24 Aug 33	- - - - -	Philadelphia
2 - - - - -, do	- - - - -	- - - - -	Philadelphia

## Medical Department.

1 Joseph Lovell, Surgeon Genl	18-Apr 18				Washington
1 Thomas Lawson Surgeon	21 May 13				New Orleans
2 Thomas G. Mower do	30 June 14				New York
3 B. F. Harney do	17 Aug 14				Raton Rouge
4 W. V. Wheaton do	4 Sept 16				West Point
5 William Beaumont do	20 Nov 27				St. Louis
6 Lyman Foot do	5 Mar 31				Fort Winnebago
7 Clement A. Finlay do	13 July 32				Jefferson Barracks
8 Prestly H. Craig do	13 do 32				Fort Jessup
9 Richard S. Satterlee do	13 do 32				Fort Howard
10 Zina Pitcher do	15 do 32				Fort Monroe
11 Samuel G. L. DeCamp do	1 Dec 33				Fort Gibson
12 Edward Macomb do	1 Nov 34				Fort Leavenworth
1 James H. Sargent Asst Surg	1 June 21	P S 24	April 16		Fort Constitution
2 William Turner do	1 do 21	P S 24	April 16		Fort Wolcott
3 T. I. C. Monroe do	1 do 21	P S 29	do 16		Fort Wood, N. Y.
4 Sylvester Day do	1 do 21	P S 18	April 18		Alleghany Arsenal
5 Joseph Eaton do	1 do 21	P S 18	do 13		Fort Trumbull
6 Joseph P. Russell do	1 do 21	P S 10	August 18		Fort Columbus
7 Richard Weightman do	1 do 21	P S 31	do 18		Fort Marion
8 Benjamin King do	1 do 21	S M 14	October		Washington
9 John A. Brereton do	1 July 21				Fort Independence
10 Hamilton B. Hawkins do	23 Nov 24				Fort Severn
11 Alfred W. Elwes do	9 May 25				Fort Hamilton
12 Robert C. Wood do	28 do 25				Fort Crawford
13 Lawrence Sprague do	23 June 25				Hancock Barracks
14 Joel Martin do	15 Aug 25				Augusta Arsenal
15 Philip Minis do	12 Apr 26				Fort Preble
16 Henry A. Stunneke do	8 May 26				Fort Washington
17 Robert Archer do	5 Aug 26				Fort Monroe
18 Wm. L. Wharton do	1 Sept 28				Fort Johnston
19 Charles S. Tripler do	30 Oct 30				Fort Sullivan
20 William A. Berry do	25 Apr 31				Fort Moultrie
21 Edward Worrell do	24 Feb. 32				
22 Philip Maxwell do	13 July 32				Fort Dearborn
23 Henry L. Heiskell do	13 do 32				Fort Oglethorpe
24 Charles McDougall do	13 do 30				
25 S. Ewing Myers do	13 do 32				Fort Macon
26 Burton Randall do	24 Oct 33				New Orleans
27 Nathan S. Jarvis do	2 Mar 33				Fort Snelling
28 Richard Clark do	2 do 33				Fort Gratiot
29 Adam N. McLaren do	2 do 33				Fort Crawford
30 Benjamin F. Fellowes do	2 do 33				Fort Leavenworth
31 George F. Turner do	23 July 33				Castle Pinckney
32 Melanes C. Leavenworth do	1 Sept 33				Fort Jessup
33 J. J. B. Wright do	25 Oct 33				Fort Howard
34 Willison Hughey do	25 do 33				Jefferson Barracks
35 John B. Porter do	1 Dec 33				Fort Brady
36 John Emerson do	1 do 33				Fort Armstrong
37 Henry Holt do	1 do 33				Fort Gibson
38 Thomas Henderson do	1 do 33				Fort McHenry
39 John B. Wells do	1 Feb 34				Fort Towson
40 John M. Cuyler do	1 April 34				Fort Wood, La.
41 Madison M. Mills do	1 do 34				Fort Mitchell
42 William Hammond do	1 June 34				Fort Coffee
43 George R. Clarke do	1 Nov 34				Fort King
44 Joseph H. Bailey do	28 do 34				Fort Gibson
45 Leonard C. McPhail do	30 do 34				Dragoons
46 Lewis A. Birdall do	29 Dec 34				Fort Towson
47 Samuel P. Moore do	14 Mar 35				Fort Des Moines
48 Alexander F. Suter do	37 do 35				Fort Morgan
49 John C. Reynolds do	1 May 35				Fort Brooke
50 Charles M. Hitchcock do	17 Aug 35				Fort Cass
51 William W. Hoxton do	24 do 35				West Point
52 Erastus B. Wolcott do	1 Jan. 36				Fort Mackinac
53 B. F. Nourse do	1 do 36				Key West
54 William Maffit do	1 do 36				
55					



## No. Names, rank, and date of commission.

## Brevets, &amp; staff appointments.

## ENGINEER CORPS.

## Colonel.

1 Charles Gratiot, 24 May, 28

## Lieutenant Colonel.

1 Joseph G. Totten, 24 May, 28

## Majors.

1 Sylvanus Thayer, 24 May, 28

2 H. E. De Russy, 23 December 30

## Captains.

1 John L. Smith, 30 August, 29

2 William H. Chase, 1 January, 25

3 Richard Delafield, 24 May, 28

4 Andrew Talcott, 23 December 30

5 William A. Eliason, 5 March, 33

6 Cornelius A. Ogden, 15 May, 35

## First Lieutenants.

1 Thomas J. Leslie, 31 March, 19

2 Henry Brewerton, 1 January, 25

3 George Dutton, 23 December 30

4 J. K. F. Mansfield, 5 March, 33

5 Alexander M. Bowman, 21 January, 35

6 Thompson S. Brown, 15 May, 35

## Second Lieutenants.

1 William H. C. Bartlett, 1 July, 26

2 Robert E. Lee, 1 do, 29

3 Alexander J. Swift, 1 do, 30

4 Roswell Park, 1 do, 31

5 Frederick A. Smith, 21 January, 35

6 Jonathan G. Barnard, 15 May, 35

George W. Callum, 1 July, 33

Rufus King, 1 do, 33

William Smith, 1 do, 34

John Sanders, 1 do, 34

G. W. Morell, 1 do, 35

C. H. Bigelow, 1 do, 35

## TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

## Majors. (Bot.)

1 John J. Abert, 23 November, 14

2 James Kearney, 29 April, 16

3 Stephen H. Long, 29 do, 16

4 Hartman Bacha, 1 August, 32

5 W. G. McNeil, 28 January, 34

6 James D. Graham, 14 September, 34

## ASST. TOP. ENGINEERS.

## Captains. (Bot.)

1 William Turnbull, 30 August, 31

2 William H. Swift, 1 August, 32

3 William G. Williams, 28 January, 34

4 Augustus Canfield, 14 September, 34

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Colonel.

1 George Bomford, 30 May, 33

## Lieutenant Colonel.

1 George Talcott, 30 May, 33

## Majors.

1 Henry K. Craig, 30 May, 32

2 William J. Worth, do, 32

## Captains.

1 R. L. Baker, 30 May, 32

2 James W. Ripley, do, 33

3 John Symington, do, 32

4 William H. Bell, do, 32

5 Edward Harding, do, 32

6 Alfred Mordecai, do, 32

7 Benjamin Huger, do, 32

8 James A. J. Bradford, do, 32

9 G. D. Ramsay, 25 February, 35

10

Br Gen bt 24 May, 28, Chief Eng

Colonel brevet 11 September, 34

Lieutenant Col. brevet 3 Mar. 23  
Lieut Col. brevet 30 June 34 (Supt.  
of the Military Academy.

Major brevet 29 August 30

Brevet 1 October 30

Captain brevet 30 June 34

[Nov. 14, Mil. Academy.  
Capt-bvt 31 March 29, Paymaster 27Military Academy  
Engineer Office

Brevet 1 July 33

Brevet 1 July 33

Brevet Engineer Office

Brevet

Brevet

Brevet

Brevet

Brevet

Lieut. Colonel brevet 23 Nov. 24

Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26

Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26

Brevet 24 July 28

Brevet 27 January 33

Brevet 9 Feb. 25

Inspector of Armories and Armories

23 December 23, Insp. of small arms  
Lt. Col. 25 July, 24

Major brevet 21 May, 27

Captain 1 August 26

Brevet 17 May 30

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets, and former commissions.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets, and staff appointments.
<b>REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.</b>		<b>FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.</b>	
Henry Dodge 4 Mar 33		<i>Colonel.</i>	[Ga 30 June 34
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>		Abraham Eustis 17 Nov 34	Bvt Brigadier
Step. W. Kearny, 4 Mar 33		<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
<i>Major.</i>		J. B. Walbach 30 May 32	Col 1 May 25
		<i>Major.</i>	
		William Gates 30 May 33	3 Mar 23
		<i>Captains.</i>	
Rich. B. Mason 4 Mar 33	Bvt 31 July 29	Milo Mason 17 May 16	May 17 May 20
		T. Whiting 18 Sep 19	May 10 Sept 29
<i>Captains.</i>		H. Saunders 4 Nov 23	May 4 Nov 33
		R. M. Kirby 8 Aug 24	May 17 Sept 24
Clifton Wharton 4 Mar 33	25 April 30	Giles Porter 30 Sept 33	Bvt 1 Feb 33
Edwint V. Sumner 4 do 33		D. Van Ness 23 Oct 34	Bvt 4 Nov 33
Eustace Trenor 4 do 33		Justin Dimick 6 Apr 35	Bvt 1 May 34
David Hunter 4 do 33		Lemuel Gates 1 Oct 35	
Lemuel Ford 15 Aug 33		D. D. Tompkins 31 Dec 35	
Nathan Boone 15 do 33		<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
Jesse B Browne 15 do 33		Timy. Green 20 Apr 18	Capt 20 Apr 28 [A C S
Matthew Duncan 15 do 33		Chas. Dimmock 30 Feb 28	A Q M
David Perkins 4 Nov 33		E. R. Webster 30 May 32	
P. St. Geo. Cooke 31 May 35		George Nauman 30 do 32	A C S
		Francis Taylor 31 Jan. 33	A C S
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		A. D. Mackay 4 Feb 33	
		James R. Irwin 31 May 33	
Isaac P. Simonton 4 Mar 33		John McClellan 30 Sept 33	Ordinance
Abram Van Buren 4 do 33	Aid-de-camp to M G Macomb	John Williams 30 Sept 33	Ordinance
James F. Izard 4 do 33		John H. Winder 30 Nov 33	
James P. Lupton 4 do 33		Wm. S. Sibley 6 Mar 34	Engineer duty
Thomas Swords 19 do 33	A Q M	Wm. Maynadier 31 May 34	Ordinance
T. B. Wheelock 19 Sep 33		R. C. Tilghman 23 Oct 34	
Benj. D. Moore 19 do 33		Edm. French 25 Feb 35	
James Allen 31 May 35		Miner Knowlton 23 July 35	Mil Academy
J. H. K. Burgwin 30 Jun 35		John F. Kennedy 1 Oct 35	
J. S. Van Derveer 15 Aug 35		John W. Barry 31 Dec 35	A Q M
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	
Albert M. Lea 4 do 33	Bvt 1 July 31	James H. Prentiss 1 July 30	Adjutant
J. W. Shaumburg 19 Sept 33		Jno B. Magruder 1 do 30	A C S
Enoch Steen 19 do 33		Geo. W. Turner 1 do 31	A C S
Burdett A. Torrett 17 Nov 33		Jacob Aminen 1 do 31	M A
William Eustis 17 Mar 34	Bvt 1 July 30	J. W. Bailey 1 do 32	M A
L. B. Northrop 21 July 34	Bvt 1 July 31	Geore Watson 31 May 33	1 July, 32
G. P. Kingsbury 31 May 35	Bvt 1 July 32	Wm. H. Pettus 30 Sept 33	1 July, 32
Jas M. Bowman 30 June 35	Bvt 1 July 32	L. Sitgreaves 30 do 33	1 July, 32
Asbury Ury 30 do 35	Bvt 1 July 32	Francis H. Smith 30 Nov 33	1 July, 33
Henry Turner 15 Aug 35	Bvt 1 July 34	Erastus A. Caproni 31 May 34	1 July, 33
A. S. Macomb 1 July 35	Brevet	David E. Hale 23 Oct 34	Bvt 1 July 33
J. H. Hanly 1 do 35	Brevet	Thomas A. Morris 25 Feb 35	Bvt 1 July 34
A. R. Johnston 1 do 35	Brevet		Eng duty
P. R. Thompson 1 do 35	Brevet	Rob. T. P. Allen 6 Apr 35	Bvt 1 July 34
B. S. Roberts 1 do 35	Brevet		Top duty
William N. Grier 1 do 35	Brevet	John F. Lee 23 July 35	Bvt 1 July 34
		C. B. Chalmers 31 Aug 35	Bvt 1 July 34
		L. A. B. Walbach 1 Oct 35	Bvt Eng duty
		Alfred Herbert 1 Dec 35	Bvt 1 July 35
		A. V. Brumby 31 do 35	Bvt 1 July 35
		William H. Betts 1 July 35	Brevet
		C. G. Waggaman 1 do 35	Brevet

**SECOND REGIMENT  
ARTILLERY.***Colonel.*

William Lindsay 26 Apr 32 Col 12 Mar 23

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Ich. B. Crane 3 Nov 32 Lt Cl 13 Nov 23

*Major.*

J. F. Heileman 17 Nov 34 Maj 5 May 23

*Captains.*

Francis S. Belton 31 July 17 Maj 15 Aug 24

R. A. Zantzinger 12 Dec 18 Maj 11 Sept 24

J. Mountfort 11 Aug 19 Maj 13 May 30

Th. C. Legate 13 May 20 Maj 1 Apr 34

N. Baden 1 Apr 24 Commissary

Joseph P. Taylor 6 July 25 Capt 15 Nov 27

G. S. Drane 30 May 32 Capt 20 Apr 28

C. S. Merchant 17 Nov 34

*First Lieutenants.*

Charles Mellon 20 Apr 16 Capt 20 Apr 28

Allen Lowd 20 do 18 Capt 20 Apr 28

H. W. Fitzhugh 20 do 18 Capt 20 Apr 28

H. S. Mallory 31 May 19 Capt 31 May 29

Ordinance

S. M'Kenzie 20 Feb 25 Adjutant

James Green 31 May 26 Bvt 1 July 30

Win. C. DeHart 10 Oct 31 Aid-de-camp to B M Gen Scott

J. A. Chambers 28 Jan 32 Bvt 1 July 30

A C S

J. A. d'Lagnel 30 May 32 1 July 31 Ord

C. F. Smith 30 do 32 Mil Academy

F. L. Dancy 3 Nov 32 A C S

M. M. Clark 31 Dec 33 A Q M

John B. Grayson 30 Apr 34 A C S

Jos. L. Locke 17 Nov 34 A C S

Thos. B. Adams 1 Dec 34

John Mackay 31 Dec 34

John C. Casey 30 Apr 35

*Second Lieutenants.*

Thos. B. Linnard 1 July 30 Top Duty

R. H. K. Whitely 1 do 30 Ordinance

Rich. H. Peyton 1 do 31 A C S

A. A. Humphreys 1 do 31

Geo. W. Ward 1 do 32 Top duty

Robt. P. Smith 1 do 32 Mil Academy

W. B. Burnett 1 Apr 34 1 July 32

Edmund Schriver 31 July 34 1 July 33 Adj

Gen Office

H. Loughborough 10 Oct 34 Bvt 1 July 34

Eng duty

James Duncan 17 Nov 34 Bvt 1 July 34

Wm. T. Stockton 1 Dec 34 Bvt 1 July 34

J. E. Henderson 31 Dec 34 Bvt 1 July 34

Epaphr. Kibby 26 Jan 35 Bvt 1 July 34

A C S

Chas. A. Fuller 28 Feb 35 Bvt 1 July 34

T. P. Ridgeley 29 May 35

C. J. Whiting 10 Sept 35 Bvt 1 July 35

Geo. M. Legate 31 Oct 36 Bvt 1 July 35

Horace Brooks 1 July 35 Brevet

James M. Morgan 1 do 35 Brevet

**THIRD REGIMENT  
OF ARTILLERY.***Colonel.*

W. K. Armistead 12 Nov 18 B G 12 Nov 28

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Jas. Bankhead 26 Apr 32 15 Aug 23

*Major.*

Syl. Churchill 6 Apr 35 Bvt 15 Aug 23

*Captains.*

M. P. Lowmax 17 Nov 14 Maj 17 Nov 24

Felix Ansart 28 do 19 Maj 28 Nov 24

Aeneas Mackay 31 Dec 22 Maj 31 Dec 32

A Q M

W. L. M'Clintock 11 Aug 23 Maj 11 Aug 33

Thomas Childs 1 Oct 26

C. M. Thruston 17 Feb 27

Elijah Lyon 20 do 27 1 January 27

T. W. Lendrum 31 Dec 28

*First Lieutenants.*

J. R. Vinton 30 Sep 19 [A C S

R. B. Lee 31 Oct 19 Capt 30 Sept 29

Sam. Ringgold 8 May 22 Capt 31 Oct 29

W. S. Newton 31 Dec 22 Cpt 8 May 32

W. B. Davidson 1 Jan 25 Capt 31 Dec 32

D. H. Vinton 7 Apr 25 Ordinance

John L'Engle 11 Dec 25 A Q M

H. Garner 26 Feb 27 Adjutant

F. N. Barbarin 28 do 27 Ordinance

Martin Burk 1 May 28

R. D. A. Wade 10 Sep 28 A C S

Campbell Graham 11 Sep 28

W. S. Maitland 31 Dec 28

Geo. S. Greene 31 May 29

R. P. Parrott 27 Aug 31

J. W. Harris 30 June 33

Robert Anderson do 33 Mil Academy

Edw. B. White 1 Dec. 35 Top duty

*Second Lieutenants.*

Danl. S. Herring 1 July 26

Geo. Fetterman 1 do 27

Albt. E. Church 1 July 28 Mil Academy

Ro. E. Temple 1 do 28 Office E D

Joseph A. Smith 1 do 29

Wm. R. M'Kee 1 do 29 Engineer duty

Francis Vinton 1 do 30

Benjamin Foole 1 do 30

Edwin Rose 1 do 30 Top duty

Geo. H. Talcott 30 June 33 1 July 31

Eras D. Keyes 31 Aug 33 1 July 32 O E D

William Wall 30 Sept 33 1 July 32 ACS

Jas. H. Simpson 30 Nov 33 1 July 32

Roswell W. Lee 14 Sept 34 1 July 33 ACS

John A. Thomas 1 Dec 35 1 July 33 M A

John H. Allen 31 do 35 Bvt 1 July 33

Morris S. Miller 31 do 35 Bvt 1 July 34

Geo. G. Meade 1 do 35 Brevet

**FOURTH REGIMENT  
OF ARTILLERY.***Colonel.*

J. R. Fenwick 6 May 22 Br General 18

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

A. S. Brooks 6 Apr 35 March 23

*Major.*

A. C. W. Fanning 3 Nov 32 Lt Cl 15 Aug 34

*Captains.*

B. K. Peirce	1 Oct 13	Major 1 Oct 23
M. M. Payne	2 Mar 14	Major 3 Mar 24
John Erving	25 Apr 18	Maj 25 Apr 28
L. Whiting	21 May 22	Maj 21 May 32
J. L. Gardner	1 Nov 23	Maj 1 Nov 33
John Munroe	8 Mar 25	
Patrick H. Galt	15 May 29	Bvt 26 Sept 28
J. M. Washington	30 May 32	Bvt 23 May 30
Harvey Brown	10 Apr 35	Capt 23 Aug 31

*First Lieutenants.*

Samuel Cooper	6 July 21	Capt 6 July 31
Aid-de-camp to Major G		ten Macomb
Charles Ward	30 July 22	Capt 20 July 32
H. A. Thompson	31 Dec 22	Capt 31 Dec 32

W. W. Morris	11 Aug 23	A C S
S. B. Dusenbery	1 Mar 25	A Q M

Edward C. Ross	27 Nov 26	
John B. Scott	31 July 27	Ordnance

Horace Bliss	31 Dec 27	
John Pickell	28 May 31	

Alfred Beckley	31 July 31	
Frederick Seale	20 Aug 31	

F. L. Jones	31 Jan 32	
W. P. Bainbridge	30 May 32	

R. C. Smead	30 Sept 32	Engin'r duty
W. F. Hopkins	14 Sept 34	

W. A. Thornton	31 Jan 35	Odnance
Thomas J. Cram	10 Apr 35	Mil Academy

M. C. Ewing	31 Dec 35	Top duty
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D. H. Tufts	1 July 26	Ord'nce A C S
Chas. O. Collins	1 do 28	A C S

John F. Lane	1 do 28	
James Barnes	1 do 29	Mil Academy

J. E. Johnston	1 do 29	Top duty
Franklin E. Hunt	1 do 29	Eng'r duty

Thomas J. Lee	1 do 30	A C S
Simon H. Drum	1 do 30	A C S

Sam. C. Ridgely	1 do 31	Mil Academy
Wm. H. Emory	1 do 31	

Benj S. Ewell	1 do 32	Mil Academy
Jno. N. Macomb	30 Sep 33	1 July 32 T duty

Edward Deas	31 Oct 33	1 July 32
Alfred Brush	14 Sept 34	Bvt 1 July 32

John H. Miller	31 Jan 35	Engin'r duty
James L. Davis	10 Apr 35	Bvt 1 July 33

Alex. E. Shiras	6 Oct 35	Bvt 1 do 33
Robert H. Archer	31 Dec 35	Bvt 1 do 33

Wm. G. Freeman	1 July 35	Bvt 1 do 32
Joseph Roberts	1 do 35	Brevet

Robert M. Renick	1 do 35	Brevet
Jas. H. Stokes	1 do 35	Brevet

**FIRST INFANTRY.***Colonel.*

Zach. Taylor	4 Apr 32	Bvt 20 Apr 29
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*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Wm. Davtport	4 Apr 32	
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*Major.*

John Bliss	15 July 31	13 May 23
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*Captains.*

G. Loomis	7 Apr 19	Maj 7 Apr 29
T. F. Smith	25 do 19	Maj 25 Apr 29

E. A. Hitchcock	31 Dec 24	
Wm. R. Jonett	1 May 29	

Thomas Barker	31 do 29	
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Saml. Shannon	28 July 31	Bvt 26 Feb 30
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Samuel M'Ree	31 Dec 31	[A Q M]
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William Day	26 Oct 22	
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Th. P. Gwynne	4 Mar 23	
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W. M. Boyce	25 Oct 25	
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*First Lieutenants.*

J. J. Abercrombie	26 Sep 28	
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Alt. S. Miller	31 May 29	
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J. W. Kingsbury	1 Aug 30	A C S
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W. L. Harris	31 Dec 30	A C S
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Electus Backus	28 July 31	
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O. Cross	31 Dec 31	A Q M
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T. B. W. Stockton	4 Mar 33	Engineer duty
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Jos. H. Lamotte	11 July 33	
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J. K. Greenough	10 Dec 34	Engineer duty
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E. G. Mitchell	25 Oct 35	
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*Second Lieutenants.*

J. R. B. Gardener	1 July 28	
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Sidney Burbank	1 do 29	
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Seth Eastman	1 do 29	M Academy
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Lloyd J. Beall	1 do 30	Adjutant
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George Wilson	1 do 30	A C S
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Edm. A. Ogden	1 do 31	
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Ingham Wood	30 Sept 31	1 July, 31
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Thomas M. Hill	10 Dec 34	Bvt 1 July 32
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Wm. H. Storer	30 June 35	Bvt 1 do 32
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John Beach	25 Oct 35	Bvt 1 do 32
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Geo. H. Pegram	1 July 33	Brevet
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James McClure	1 do 33	Brevet
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Wm. H. Price	1 do 34	Brevet
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P. C. Gaillard	1 do 34	Brevet
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S. M. Plummer	1 do 35	Brevet
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John M. Scott	1 do 35	Brevet
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George W. Shaw	1 do 35	Brevet
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**SECOND INFANTRY.***Colonel.*

Hugh Brady	6 July 12	B Gl 6 July 22
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*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Alex. Cummings	26 Aug 28	
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*Major.*

N. S. Clarke	21 July 34	Maj 25 July 24
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*Captains.*

W. V. Cobbs	31 Mar 19	Maj 31 Mar 29
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W. Hoffman	1 May 19	Maj 1 May 29
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G. Dearborn	30 Sep 19	Maj 30 Sept 29
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T. Staniford	1 Mar 20	Maj 1 Mar 30
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B. A. Boynton	8 Jan 23	Maj 8 Jan 33
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Owen Ransom	25 Jan 23	Maj 25 Jan 33
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Seth Johnson	13 Sept 31	Bvt 1 May 29
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John Clitz	4 Apr 32	Bvt 31 Dec 29
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E. K. Barnum	28 Dec 32	Bvt 31 Dec 30
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John Bradley	21 July 34	Bvt 2 Oct 32
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*First Lieutenants.*

Saml. L. Russel	31 Dec 27	A C S
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C. A. Waite	1 May 28	A Q M
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J. S. Gallagher	2 Feb 30	
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T. Morris	26 May 30	
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J. J. B. Kingsbury	13 Sept 31	
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J. R. Smith	23 Mar 32	Adjutant
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Hannibal Day	4 Apr 32	
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W. Bloodgood	28 Dec 32	
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S. P. Heintzelman	4 Mar 33	
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Amos B. Eaton	21 July 34	
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*Second Lieutenants.*

Eliaz Copey	1 July 34	A C S
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Abner R. Hetsel	1 do 27	A Q M
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James W. Penrose	1 July 28	A C S
Edwin R. Long	1 do 29	
James M. Hill	1 do 30	A C S
J. H. Leavenworth	1 do 30	
Geo. W. Patten	1 do 30	
J. M. Clendenin	4 Mar 33	1 July 30
Jacob Brown	21 July 34	Bvt 1 July 32
James V. Bomford	Oct 34	Bvt 1 do 32
L. R. D. Burnett	1 July 33	Brevet A C S
H. W. Wessels	1 do 33	Brevet
Jas W. Anderson	1 do 33	Brevet
Thos. Johns	1 do 33	Brevet
Richard S. Smith	1 do 34	Bvt Top duty
Hy. L. Kendrick	1 do 35	Brevet M A
John W. Scott	1 do 35	Brevet
M. R. Patrick	1 do 35	Brevet

## THIRD INFANTRY.

## Colonel.

James B. Many	21 July 34	Bvt 1 June 31
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## Lieutenant Colonel.

Josiah H. Vose	23 Apr 30	
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## Major.

John Fowle	4 Mar 33	Bvt 10 June 24
		M Academy

## Captains.

J. Garland	7 May 17	Maj 7 May 27
		War Office
J. S. Nelson	13 Aug 19	Maj 13 Aug 20
W. G. Belknap	1 Feb 22	Maj 1 Feb 32
John B. Clark	18 Mar 26	
Andrew Lewis	6 Jun 27	
T. J. Harrison	23 Sep 27	
James Dean	4 Oct 27	
Benj. Walker	31 Aug 33	
L. N. Morris	31 Oct 33	
Otis Wheeler	31 Oct 35	

## First Lieutenants.

Hy. Bainbridge	6 Jun 27	
George Wright	23 Sep 27	Adjutant
J. W. Cotton	4 Oct 27	
E. B. Alexander	20 Dec 27	A Q M
E. B. Birdsall	17 Feb 29	
Joseph Bonnell	15 July 21	
W. R. Montgomery	31 Aug 33	
Edw. B. Babbitt	31 Mar 34	A Q M
Rich. W. Colcock	31 May 35	
Nath. C. Macrae	31 Oct 35	

## Second Lieutenants.

Jeff Van Horne	1 July 27	
Thomas Cutts	1 do 28	
A. G. Blanchard	31 Aug 33	1 July 29
Wm. O. Kello	11 Jan 34	1 July 32
H. Swartwout	31 Mar 34	Bvt 1 July 32
James F. Cooper	31 May 35	1 July 34 1 duty
George P. Field	25 July 35	Bvt 1 July 34
Cary H. Fry	31 Aug 35	Bvt 1 July 34
Thos. O. Barnwell	17 Oct 35	Bvt 1 July 34
Joseph L. Coburn	31 do 35	Bvt 1 July 34
Philip N. Barbour	1 July 34	Brevet
William S. Henry	1 do 35	Brevet
Jos. M. Eaton	1 do 35	Brevet
Larkin Smith	1 do 35	Brevet
Hugh McLeod	18 Sept 35	Brevet

## FOURTH INFANTRY.

## Colonel.

D. L. Clinch	20 Apr 19	B G 20 Apr 20
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## Lieutenant Colonel.

David E. Twigg	15 July 31	
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## Major.

Wm. S. Foster	7 July 30	L C 15 Aug 24
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## Captains.

J. S. McIntosh	8 Mar 17	Maj 8 Mar 27
J. M. Glassell	10 Feb 18	Maj 10 Feb 28
Henry Wilson	20 Apr 19	Maj 20 Apr 29
R. M. Sands	30 do 19	Maj 30 Apr 29
William W. Lear	1 May 24	Maj 1 May 34
G. W. Allen	25 Jan 20	1 January 29
John Page	30 Apr 31	1 January 29
W. M. Graham	6 July 32	11 Aug 39
A. W. Thornton	28 Nov 35	Capt 25 Apr 33

## First Lieutenants.

P. Morrison	26 Aug 26	A C S
Geo. A. McCall	25 Jan 29	
Aid-de-camp to bvt Maj		Gen Gaines
L. Thomas	17 Mar 29	A G Office
R. D. C. Collins	3 Nov 29	A Q M
Gouv. Morris	30 Apr 31	A C S
F. D. Newcomb	6 July 32	A Q M
Wash. Hood	31 Dec 35	Top Office

## Second Lieutenants.

Chileab S. Howe	1 July 29	
Rd. B. Screven	1 do 29	A C S
R. C. Buchanan	1 do 30	Adjutant
Chas. H. Larned	1 do 31	
B. R. Alden	15 Sept 33	1 July 31 M A
W. W. S. Bliss	31 Mar 34	1 July 33 M A
Benjamin Alvord	21 July 35	1 July 33 A C S
John L. Hooper	28 Nov 35	Bvt 1 July 33
John W. McCrabb	31 Dec 35	1 July 33 A C S
Abram C. Myers	31 do 35	Bvt 1 July 33
Henry L. Scott	1 July 33	Brevet
John Graham	1 do 34	Brevet
Al M. Mitchell	1 do 35	Brevet
I. V. D. Reeve	1 do 35	Brevet A C S
Henry Prince	18 Sept 35	Brevet
S. T. Tibbatts	1 July 35	Brevet

## FIFTH INFANTRY.

## Colonel.

Geo. M. Brooke	15 July 31	B G 17 Sept 24
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## Lieutenant Colonel.

Enos Cutler	28 Apr 26	
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## Major.

John Green	31 Oct 33	25 Sept 24
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## Captains.

T. F. Hunt	20 May 20	Maj 10 June 28
J. Plympton	1 Jun 21	Maj 1 June 31
D. Wilcox	1 Apr 22	Maj 1 Apr 32
Nathan Clarke	29 Jun 24	Maj 29 June 34
Thomas Hunt	27 Sep 24	Office C G S
Martin Scott	16 Aug 28	
Gideon Lowe	20 do 28	
J. B. F. Russell	23 Apr 30	
Jos. M. Baxley	4 Mar 33	
W. E. Cruger	1 Oct 33	

*First Lieutenants.*

W. Alexander 31 Oct 24  
 St Clair Denny 30 Nov 27  
 Alex. Johnson 23 Aug 28  
 L. T. Jamison 23 Apr 30 A C S  
 John M. Berrian 31 Dec 30 Top duty  
 Moses E. Merrill 4 Mar 33 A C S  
 Eph. K. Smith 4 do 33  
 Alex. S. Hope 1 Oct 33  
 Alex. J. Center 31 Dec 34 Top duty  
 Edgar M. Lacy 25 Nov 35 A C S

*Second Lieutenants.*

Isaac Lynde 1 July 27  
 Robert E. Clary 1 do 28  
 J. L. Thompson 1 do 28  
 Caleb Sibley 1 do 29  
 J. T. Collingsworth 1 do 30  
 C. C. Daviss 1 do 30  
 Wm. Chapinan, 4 Mar 31 1 July 31 Adj't  
 H. P. Vancelev 31 Dec 34 1 July 31  
 Thos. Stockton 31 Aug 35 Bvt 1 July 31  
 Engin'r duty  
 R. B. Marcy 25 Nov 35 Bvt 1 July 32  
 Daniel Ruggles 1 July 33 Brevet  
 J. Chester Reid 1 do 33 Brevet  
 Al. H. Tappen 1 do 35 Brevet  
 WMD McKissack 1 do 35 Brevet  
 Jos. H. Whipple 1 do 35 Brevet  
 R. A. Wainwright 1 do 35 Brevet

**SIXTH INFANTRY.***Colonel.*

Henry Atkinson 15 Apr 14 B G 13 May 20

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Daniel Baker 1 May 29 9 August 22

*Major.*

A. R. Thompson 4 Apr 32 1 May 24

*Captains.*

Bennet Riley 6 Aug 18 Maj 6 Aug 28  
 I. Clark, jr 27 do 23 Maj 27 Aug 32  
 Jacob Brown 7 Apr 25 A Q M  
 Z. C. Palmer 15 Feb 26  
 W. N. Wickliffe 15 do 26  
 Henry Smith 7 July 26 Engin'r duty  
 Thomas Noel 1 May 27  
 Jason Rogers 30 Aug 28  
 Geo. C. Hutter 12 May 29  
 G. W. Waters 4 Mar 33

*First Lieutenants.*

Levi M. Nute 7 July 26  
 M W Batman 20 Dec 26  
 Geo. Andrews 11 Feb 27  
 G. H. Crossman 30 Aug 28 A Q M  
 J. VanSwearengen 12 May 29  
 Joseph S. Worth 23 Apr 30  
 Hy. St. J. Linden 4 Mar 33  
 Gustavus Dorr 4 do 33  
 Jos. D. Searight 18 Apr 35 A C S  
 F. J. Brooke 6 May 35 Adjutant

*Second Lieutenants.*

Nathan J. Eaton 1 July 27 A C S  
 Robert Sevier 1 do 28

Thos. F Drayton 1 July 28 Top duty  
 Wm. Hoffman 1 do 29  
 Alber'e Cady 1 do 29  
 Jona. Freeman 1 do 29 Engineer duty  
 T. L. Alexander 1 do 30  
 Jas. S. Williams 31 May 34 Bvt 1 July 31  
 John Conrad 18 Apr 35 Bvt 1 July 31  
 Geo. H. Griffin 6 May 35 Bvt 1 July 32  
 Jacob E. Blake 1 July 31 Brevet M A  
 John P. Center 1 do 33 Brevet  
 Geo. H. Ringgold 1 do 33 Brevet  
 Jos. P. Harrison 1 do 33 Brevet  
 Wm. S. Ketchum 1 do 34 Brevet  
 Arch. Campbell 1 do 35 Brevet  
 W. H. DeForrest 1 do 35 Brevet  
 Thos. L. Brent 1 do 35 Brevet

**SEVENTH INFANTRY***Colonel.*

M. Arbuckle 16 Mar 20 B G 16 Mar 30

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

William Whistler 21 July 34

*Major.*

S. Burbank 20 Aug 28 L C 25 July 24

*Captains.*

George Birch 31 Aug 16 Maj 31 Aug 26  
 Nath. Young 1 Jan 19 Maj 1 Jan 29  
 John Stuart 30 Jun 28  
 E. S. Hawkins 10 Nov 29  
 Charles Thomas 30 Apr 33 A Q M  
 Francis Lee 31 May 34  
 J. R. Stephenson 31 Dec 34  
 Jos. A. Phillips 4 May 35  
 N. Tillinghast 1 Jun 35

*First Lieutenants.*

D. S. Miles 30 Apr 33  
 W. Seawell 12 July 33 A C S  
 L. F. Carter 15 Dec 33  
 Gabriel J. Rains 28 Jan 34  
 Stephen W. Moore 31 May 34 Adjutant  
 W. W. Mather 4 Dec 34  
 John P. Davis 31 Dec 34 A Q M  
 Theop. H. Holmes 26 Mar 35  
 Richard H. Moss 1 June 35

*Second Lieutenants.*

George W. Cass 4 Mar 33 [gincier duty  
 Dan. P. Whiting 15 Dec 33 Bvt 1 July 32  
 Roger S. Dix 28 Jan 34 1 July 32 T duty  
 Richard C Gatlin 31 May 34 Bvt 1 July 32  
 G. R. Paul 4 Dec 34 Bvt 1 July 34  
 S. G. Simmons 31 do 34 1 July 34 T duty  
 Henry McKavett 26 Mar 35 Bvt 1 July 34  
 James G. Reed 4 May 35 1 July 34 T duty  
 Arnold Harris 1 June 35 Bvt 1 July 34  
 Forbes Britton 1 July 34 Brevet  
 A. Montgotery 1 do 34 Brevet  
 W. K. Hanson 1 do 35 Brevet  
 W. H. Griffin 1 do 35 Brevet  
 Jas. M. Wells 1 do 35 Brevet  
 Thos. B. Arden 1 do 35 Brevet

## RELATIVE RANK.

No. and Names.	Date of Commission.	Regiment and Corps.	Brevets.
<b>Major General.</b>			
Alex. Macomb,	24 May, 23		
<b>Brigadier Generals.</b>			
Edmund P. Gaines,	9 March 14		Mj Gen bvt 15 Aug 14
Winfield Scott,	9 do 14		Mj Gen bvt 25 July 14
Thomas S. Jesup,	8 May, 18	Q Mas Gen	Mj Gen bvt 8 May 23
<b>Colonels.</b>			
1 Hugh Brady,	6 July, 19	2d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 6 July 23
2 Henry Atkinson,	15 April, 14	6th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 13 May 20
3 John E. Wool,	29 do 1	Inspee Genl	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 23
4 George Gibson,	18 do 1	C Genl Sub	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 23
5 W. A. Armstrong,	13 Nov 18	3d Artillery	Br Gen bvt 12 Nov 23
6 Duncan L. Clinch,	20 April, 19	4th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 20 Apr 29
7 Matthew Arbuckle,	16 Mar 20	7th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 16 Mar 30
8 John R. Fenwick,	8 May, 22	4th Artillery	Br Gen bvt 18 Mar 23
9 Roger Jones,	7 March, 25	Adj General	Br Gen bvt 7 June 32
10 George Croghan,	21 Dec 25	Inspee Genl	
11 Charles Gratiot,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Br Gen bvt 24 May 28
12 George M. Brooke,	15 July 31	5th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 17 Sept 24
13 Zachariah Taylor,	4 April 32	1st Infantry	Brevet 20 Apr 29
14 William Lindsay,	26 April, 32	2d Artillery	Brevet 12 Mar 23
15 George Bomford,	3 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 9 Feb'y 25
16 Henry Dodge,	4 March 33	Dragoons	
17 James B. Many,	21 July, 34	3d Infantry	Brevet 1 June 31
18 Abram Eustis,	17 Nov 34	1st Artillery	Br Gen bvt 30 June 34
<b>Lieutenant Colonels.</b>			
1 Enos Cutler,	28 April, 26	5th Infantry	Colonel bvt 11 Sept 24
2 Joseph G. Totten,	24 May, 28	Engineers	
3 Alexander Cummings,	20 Aug 28	2d Infantry	Brevet 9 August, 23
4 Daniel Baker,	1 May 29	6th Infantry	
5 Josiah H. Vose,	23 April, 30	3d Infantry	
6 David E. Twigg,	15 July 31	4th Infantry	
7 William Davenport,	4 April, 32	1st Infantry	Brevet 15 Aug 23
8 James Bankhead,	26 do 32	3d Artillery	Colonel bvt 1 May 25
9 John B. Walbach,	30 May, 32	1st Artillery	
10 George Talcott,	30 do 32	Ordnance	Brevet 13 Nov'r 23
11 I. B. Crane,	3 Nov 32	2d Artillery	
12 Stephen W. Kearny,	4 March 33	Dragoons	
13 William Whistler,	21 July 34	7th Infantry	Brevet 11 Septem'r 24
14 Alexander S. Brooks,	6 April, 35	4th Artillery	
<b>Majors.</b>			
1 John J. Abert,	22 Nov 14	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 22 Nov'r 24
2 James Kearney,	20 April, 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
3 Stephen H. Long,	29 do 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
4 Henry Stanton,	13 May 20	Quar Master	Lt Col bvt 13 May 30
5 Truman Cross,	22 May, 26	Quar Master	
6 W. S. Foster,	7 July, 26	4th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 15 Aug 24
7 Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Lt Col bvt 3 March 23
8 Sullivan Burbank,	20 Aug 28	7th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
9 James H. Hook,	10 March, 29	Commissary	Brevet 20 March 23
10 R. E. De Ruisey,	23 Dec. 30	Engineers	Lt Col bvt 30 June 34
11 John Bliss,	15 July 31	1st Infantry	Brevet 13 May 23
12 A. R. Thompson,	4 April, 32	6th Infantry	Brevet 1 May 24
13 Henry K. Craig,	30 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 33 Dec'r 23
14 W. J. Worth,	30 do 32	Ordnance	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
15 William Gatz,	30 May 32	1st Artillery	Brevet 3 March 23
16 Hartman Bache,	1 Aug 32	Top Eng	Brevet 24 July 28
17 A. C. W. Fanning,	3 Nov 32	4th Artillery	Lt Col bvt 15 Aug 24
18 Joshua B. Brant,	28 Dec 32	Qr Master	
19 J. Fowle,	4 March 33	3d Infantry	Brevet 10 June 14

20 R. B. Mason,	4 March 33	Dragoons	Brevet 31 July 29
21 John Green,	31 Oct. 33	5th Infantry	Brevet 25 Sept 34
22 W. G. McNeill,	22 Jan 34	Top Eng	Brevet 27 January 33
23 James D. Graham,	14 Sept 34	Top Eng	
24 Newman S. Clarke,	21 July, 34	2d Infantry	Brevet 28 July 24
25 J. F. Heileman,	17 Nov 34	2d Artillery	Brevet 5 May 23
26 Sylvester Churchill,	6 April, 35	3d Artillery	Brevet 5 May 23
27			
<i>Captains.</i>			
1 Benjamin K. Pearce,	1 Oct 13	4th Artillery	major bvt 1 October 23
2 M. M. Payne,	2 March, 14	4th Artillery	major bvt 2 March 24
3 M. P. Lomas,	17 Nov 14	3d Artillery	major bvt 17 Novem 24
4 Milo Mason,	17 May 16	1st Artillery	major bvt 17 May 26
5 George Birch,	31 Aug 16	7th Infantry	major bvt 31 Aug't 26
6 J. S. McIntosh,	2 March, 17	4th Infantry	major bvt 2 March 27
7 John Garland,	7 May 17	3d Infantry	major bvt 7 May 27
8 Francis S. Bolton,	31 July 17	2d Artillery	
9 James M. Glessell,	10 Feb 18	4th Infantry	major bvt 10 Feb 28
10 J. Erving,	24 April, 18	4th Artillery	major bvt 24 April 28
11 Bennet Riley,	6 Aug 18	6th Infantry	major bvt 6 Aug't 28
12 R. A. Zantlinger,	13 Dec 18	2d Artillery	major bvt 13 Aug 28
13 Nathaniel Young,	1 Jan 19	7th Infantry	major bvt 1 Jan 29
14 W. V. Cobbs,	31 March, 19	2d Infantry	major bvt 31 March 29
15 Gustavus Loomis,	7 April, 19	1st Infantry	major bvt 7 April 29
16 Henry Wilson,	20 do 19	4th Infantry	major bvt 20 April 29
17 Thomas F. Smith,	25 do 19	1st Infantry	major bvt 25 April 29
18 Richard M. Sledge,	30 do 19	4th Infantry	major bvt 30 April 29
19 William Hoffman,	1 May, 19	2d Infantry	major bvt 1 May 29
20 John Mountfort,	11 Aug 19	2d Artillery	major bvt 11 Sept 24
21 J. S. Nelson,	13 do 19	3d Infantry	major bvt 13 Aug 29
22 F. Whiting,	10 Sept 19	1st Artillery	major bvt 10 Sept 29
23 Greenleaf Dearborn,	30 do 19	2d Infantry	major bvt 30 Sept 29
24 Felix Ansart,	23 Nov 19	3d Artillery	major bvt 23 Nov 29
25 Thomas Staniford,	1 March, 20	2d Infantry	major bvt 1 March 30
26 Thomas C. Leg etc,	13 May, 20	2d Artillery	major bvt 13 May 30
27 Thomas F. Hunt,	20 do 20	5th Infantry	major bvt 16 June 28
28 J. L. Smith,	29 Aug 20	Engineers	major bvt 29 Aug 30
29 J. Plympton,	1 June 21	5th Infantry	major bvt 1 June 31
30 W. G. Belknap,	1 Feb 22	3d Infantry	major bvt 1 Feb 32
31 D. Wilcox,	1 April, 22	5th Infantry	major bvt 1 Apr 32
32 Levi Whiting,	21 May, 22	4th Artillery	major bvt 21 May 32
33 I. Clark, jr.	27 Aug 22	6th Infantry	major bvt 27 Aug 32
34 Aeneas Mackay,	31 Dec 22	3d Artillery	major bvt 31 Dec 32
35 Benjamin A. Hoynton	8 Jan 23	2d Infantry	major bvt 8 Jan 33
36 Owen Ransom,	25 do 23	2d Infantry	major bvt 25 Jan 33
37 W. L. McClintock,	11 Aug 23	3d Artillery	major bvt 11 Aug 33
38 J. L. Gardner,	1 Nov 23	4th Artillery	major bvt 1 Nov 33
39 Henry Saunders,	4 do 23	1st Artillery	major bvt 4 Nov 33
40 N. Baden,	1 April, 24	2d Artillery	major bvt 1 April 34
41 W. W. Lear	1 May, 24	4th Infantry	major bvt 1 May 34
42 Nath. Clark,	29 June, 24	5th Infantry	major bvt 29 June 34
43 R. M. Kirby,	5 Aug 24	1st Artillery	major bvt 17 Sept 24
44 Thomas Hunt,	27 Sept 24	5th Infantry	
45 Ethan A. Hitchcock,	31 Dec 24	1st Infantry	
46 W. H. Chase,	1 Jan 25	Engineers	
47 John Munroe,	2 March, 25	4th Artillery	
48 Jacob Brown,	7 April, 25	6th Infantry	
49 Joseph P. Taylor,	6 July, 25	2d Artillery	
50 Z. C. Palmer,	18 Feb 26	6th Infantry	
51 W. N. Wickliffe,	15 Feb 26	6th Infantry	
52 John B. Clark,	18 March, 26	2d Infantry	
53 Henry Smith,	7 July, 26	6th Infantry	
54 Thomas Childs,	1 Oct 26	3d Artillery	
55 Charles M. Thurston,	17 Feb 27	3d Artillery	
56 Elijah Lyon,	20 do 27	3d Artillery	
57 Thomas Noel,	1 May, 27	6th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 27
58 Andrew Lewis,	6 June, 27	3d Infantry	
59 Thomas J. Harrison,	23 Sept 27	3d Infantry	
60 James Dean,	4 Oct 27	3d Infantry	
61 Richard Dolefield,	24 do 28	Engineers	
62 John Stuart,	30 June, 28	7th Infantry	



63 Martin Scott,	16 Aug '28	5th Infantry	
64 Oideon Lowe,	20 do '28	5th Infantry	
65 Jason Rogers,	30 do '28	6th Infantry	
66 Thos. W. Lendrum,	31 Dec '28	3d Artillery	Brevet 1 January 29
67 George W. Allen,	25 Jan '29	4th Infantry	
68 William R. Jowett,	1 May '29	1st Infantry	
69 George C. Hutter,	12 do '29	6th Infantry	
70 Patrick H. Galt,	15 do '29	4th Artillery	Brevet 26 Septemb 28
71 Thomas Barker,	31 do '29	1st Infantry	
72 Edgar S. Hawkins,	10 Nov '29	7th Infantry	
73 J. B. F. Russell,	23 April '30	5th Infantry	
74 Andrew Talcott,	22 Dec. '30	Engineers	Brevet 1 October 30
75 John Page,	30 April, '31	4th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 29
76 Samuel Shannon,	28 July, '31	1st Infantry	Brevet 23 February 30
77 William Turnbull,	20 August '31	Asst Tp Eng	
78 Seth Johnson,	13 Sept '31	3d Infantry	Brevet 1 May 29
79 Samuel McRee,	31 Dec '31	1st Infantry	
80 William A. Eliason,	5 Mar. '32	Engineers	
81 John Clitz,	4 April, '32	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decembr 29
82 Rufus L. Baker,	30 May '32	Ordinance	Major bvt 21 May 27
83 James W. Ripley,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
84 John Symington,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
85 William H. Bell,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
86 Edward Harding,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
87 Alfred Mordecai,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
88 Benjamin Huger,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
89 Jas. A. J. Bradford,	30 do '32	Ordinance	
90 Gustavus S. Drane,	30 do '32	2d Artillery	Brevet 15 Novemb 27
91 John M. Washington,	30 do '32	4th Artillery	Brevet 23 May 30
92 W. M. Graham,	6 July '32	4th Infantry	Brevet 11 Aug 29
93 William H. Swift	1 Aug '32	Asst Tp Eng	
94 Wm. Day,	26 Oct '32	1st Infantry	
95 Ephraim K. Barnum,	28 Dec '33	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decembr 30
96 Clinton Wharton,	4 March '33	Dragoons	
97 Edwin V. Sumner	4 do '33	Dragoons	
98 Joseph M. Baxley	4 do '33	5th Infantry	
99 Thomas P. Gwynne	4 do '33	1st Infantry	
100 George W. Waters,	4 do '33	6th Infantry	
101 Eustace Trenor,	4 do '33	Dragoons	
102 David Hunter,	4 do '33	Dragoons	
103 Charles Thomas,	30 April '33	7th Infantry	
104 Samuel Ford,	15 Aug '33	Dragoons	
105 Nathan Boone,	15 do '33	Dragoons	
106 Jesse B. Browne,	15 do '33	Dragoons	
107 M. Dinnean,	15 do '33	Dragoons	
108 Benjamin Walker,	31 do '33	3d Infantry	
109 Giles Porter,	30 Sept '33	1st Artillery	Brevet 1 February 33
110 Wm. E. Cruger,	1 Oct '33	5th Infantry	
111 Lewis N. Morris,	21 Oct '33	3d Infantry	
112 David Perkins	4 Nov '33	Dragoons	
113 W. G. Williams,	28 Jan '34	Asst Tp Eng	
114 F. Lee,	31 May '34	7th Infantry	
115 John Bradley,	21 July '35	2d Infantry	Brevet 2 October 32
116 Augustus Canfield,	14 Sept '34	Asst Tp Eng	
117 David Van Ness	23 Oct '34	1st Artillery	Brevet 4 Novembr 33
118 J. R. Stephenson,	31 Dec '34	7th Infantry	
119 C. S. Merchant,	17 Nov '34	2d Artillery	Brevet 20 April 28
120 G. D. Ramsay,	25 Feb '35	Ordinance	
121 Justin Dimick,	6 April '35	1st Artillery	Brevet 1 May '34
122 Harvey Brown,	10 do '35	4th Artillery	Brevet 23 August 31
123 Jos. A. Phillips,	4 May '35	7th Infantry	
124 Cornelius A. Ogden,	15 do '35	Engineers	Brevet 30 June 34
125 Philip St. Geo. Cooke	31 do '35	Dragoons	
126 M. Tillinghast,	1 June '35	7th Infantry	
127 Lemuel Gates,	1 Oct '35	1st Artillery	
128 W. M. Boyce,	25 do '35	1st Infantry	
129 Ods Wheeler,	31 do '35	3d Infantry	
130 A. W. Thornton,	28 Nov '35	4th Infantry	
131 Daniel D. Tompkins	31 Dec '35	1st Artillery	
132			
133			

## PAY OF THE ARMY.

RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month.	No. of rations p. day	RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month.	No. of rations p. day
Major General	300 00	15	Assistant Professor of Engineering	40 00	4
Aide de Camp to Maj. Gen. in addition to his pay in the line	24 00	1	Chaplain and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics	50 00	4
Brigadier General	104 00	12	Teacher of the French Language	40 00	4
Aide de Camp to a Brigadier General, in addition to his pay in the line	30 00	-	Teacher of Drawing	40 00	4
Adjutant General	90 00	6	Master of the Sword	25 00	2
Inspector General	90 00	6	Dragoons.	-	-
Quartermaster General	104 00	12	Colonel	90 00	6
Quartermaster	60 00	4	Lieutenant Colonel	75 00	5
Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to his pay in the line	30 00	-	Major	60 00	4
Paymaster General of the Army, \$2500 per annum.	-	-	Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line	20 00	-
Paymaster	50 00	4	Captain	50 00	4
Commissary General of Purchases, \$3000 per annum.	-	-	Lieutenants	23 33	4
Commissary General of Subsistence	90 00	6	Sergeant Major	16 00	-
Commissary of Subsistence	60 00	4	Quartermaster Sergeant	16 00	-
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to his pay in the line	10 to 20	-	Chief Bugler	16 00	-
Military Storekeeper, salary to be regulated by the Secretary of War, not to exceed pay and emoluments of a Capt. of Infantry	-	-	First Sergeant	15 00	-
Topographical Engineer	60 00	4	Sergeant	12 00	-
Assistant Topographical Engineer	40 00	4	Corporal	10 00	-
Surgeon Gen. \$2500 pr an.	-	-	Bugler	9 00	-
Surgeon of ten years standing	50 00	8	Farrier and Blacksmith	10 00	-
Surgeon under ten years standing	50 00	4	Private	8 00	-
Assistant Surgeon of ten years standing	40 00	8	Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry.	-	-
Assistant Surgeon of five years standing	40 00	4	Colonel	75 00	6
Assistant Surgeon under five years standing	30 00	4	Lieutenant Colonel	60 00	5
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	60 00	5	Major	50 00	4
Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	40 00	4	Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line	10 00	-
Professor of Mathematics	50 00	4	Captain	40 00	4
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	40 00	4	First Lieutenant	30 00	4
Professor of Engineering	60 00	-	Second Lieutenant	25 00	4
			Cadet	15 00	2
			Sergeant Major	16 00	-
			Quartermaster Sergeant	16 00	-
			Principal Musician of Infantry	16 00	-
			First Sergeant	15 00	-
			Ordnance Sergeant, in addition to his pay in the line	5 00	-
			Sergeant	12 00	-
			Corporal	8 00	-
			Artificer of Artillery	10 00	-
			Musician	6 00	-
			Private	6 00	-
			Armorer (of Ordnance)	16 00	-
			Blacksmith (of Ordnance)	16 00	-
			Carrionmaker (of Ordnance)	16 00	-
			Artificer (of Ordnance)	13 00	-
			Laborer (of Ordnance)	9 00	-

*Note.*—The Dragoons, when mounted, receive the same pay and emoluments as allowed during the war; and when on foot, the pay and emoluments of Infantry.

In addition to his pay proper, the actual Commander of a company is entitled, by law, to ten dollars, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company. And *subaltern officers* who do not receive extra compensation for the performance of any staff duty, are each entitled to one additional ration.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. Gratiot, Chief Engineer,  
(ex-officio) Inspector of Military Academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Superintendent and Commandant.

Maj. R. E. DeRussy, Bt. Lt. Col. (Corps Eng.)

Professor of Mathematics.

Charles Davies, A. M.

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant A. E. Church, (3d Artillery.)

Lieutenant Benj. S. Ewell, (4th Artillery.)

Lieutenant Jacob Ammen, (1st Artillery.)

Lieutenant Wm. W. S. Bliss, (4th Infantry.)

Chaplain, and Professor of Rhetoric, Moral  
and Political Science.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

Professor of Engineering.

Dennis H. Mahan.

Assistant Professor.

Lieutenant Sam. C. Ridgely, (4th Artillery.)

Professor of Natural and Experimental  
Philosophy.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett, (Corps of Eng'rs.)

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant T. Jefferson Cram, (4th Artillery.)

Lieutenant Robert P. Smith, (2d Artillery.)

Instructor of Tactics, and Commandant of  
Cadets.

Major John Fowle, (3d Infantry.)

Assistant Instructors.

Lieutenant James Barnes, (4th Artillery.)

Lieutenant John A. Thomas, (3d Artillery.)

Instructor of Artillery.

Lieutenant Robert Anderson, (3d Artillery.)

Teachers of the French Language.

Claudius Berard, first teacher.

Julian Molinard, second teacher.

Assistant Teachers.

Lieutenant Miner Knowlton, (1st Artillery.)

Lieutenant Bradford R. Alden, (4th Infantry.)

Teacher of Drawing.

Kobert W. Weir.

Assistant Teacher.

Lieutenant Seth Eastman, (1st Infantry.)

Assistant Professors of Chemistry, Minera-  
logy, and Geology.

Lieutenant Jacob W. Bailey, (1st Artillery.)

Brevet Lieut. Henry L. Kendrick, (2d Inf.)

Sword Master.

Albert Jumel.

MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant—Lieut. Chas. F. Smith, (2d Art'y.)

Quartermaster.—Brevet Lieut. J. E. Blake,  
(6th Infantry.)

Paymaster and Treasurer.—Lieut. Thomas  
J. Leslie, (Corps of Engineers.)

Surgeon.—Walter V. Wheaton.

Assistant Surgeon.—William W. Hoxton.

Military Storekeeper.—R. Alden.

DISTINGUISHED CADETS REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN  
JUNE, 1835.

The following list of Cadets is attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

FIRST CLASS.

George W. Morell, Engineering, Rhetoric,  
and Moral and Political Science, Chemis-  
try, and Mineralogy, Tactics, Artillery,  
Natural and Experimental Philosophy,  
Mathematics, and French.

Charles H. Bigelow, Engineering, Rhetoric,  
and Moral and Political Science, Chemis-  
try and Mineralogy, Tactics, Artillery,  
Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and  
Mathematics, and French.

John H. Martindale, Engineering, Rhetoric,  
and Moral and Political Science, Chemis-  
try and Mineralogy, Tactics, Artillery,  
Natural and Experimental Philosophy,  
and Mathematics.

Charles J. Whiting, Engineering, Rhetoric,  
and Moral and Political Science, Tactics,  
Artillery, Natural and Experimental Phi-  
losophy, Drawing and Mathematics.

George M. Legate, Engineering, Rhetoric,  
and Moral and Political Science, Chemis-  
try and Mineralogy, Tactics, Artillery,  
Natural and Experimental Philosophy,  
Mathematics, and French.

SECOND CLASS.

Montgomery C. Meigs, Natural and Experi-  
mental Philosophy, Chemistry and Draw-  
ing.

Alex. Hamilton, Natural and Experimental  
Philosophy, Chemistry, and Drawing.

George L. Welcker, Natural and Experi-  
mental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

James L. Mason, Natural and Experimental  
Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Fisher A. Lewis, Natural and Experimental  
Philosophy, and Chemistry, and Drawing.

THIRD CLASS.

Edwin W. Morgan, Mathematics, French,  
and Drawing.

Henry W. Benham, Mathematics, & French.

Alexander B. Dyer, Mathematics.

John W. Gunnison, Mathematics, & French.

John Bratt, Mathematics.

FOURTH CLASS.

Wm. H. Wright, Mathematics and French.

Alex. H. Dearborn, Mathematics and French.

S. H. Campbell, Mathematics and French.

P. G. T. Beauregard, Mathematics and French.

John T. Metcalfe, Mathematics and French.

## MILITARY ACADEMY—LIST OF CADETS, MARCH 1, 1836.

*First Class.*

Mont'g'y C. Meigs, Pennsylvania.  
 George L. Welcker, Tennessee.  
 James L. Mason, Virginia.  
 Fisher A. Lewis, Maine.  
 Danville Leadbetter, New York.  
 Barnabas Conkling, N. Hampshire.  
 D. P. Woodbury, Kentucky.  
 Alex. P. Crittenden, Virginia.  
 Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.  
 Samuel J. Bransford, New York.  
 William H. Warner, New York.  
 Augustus P. Allen, Pennsylvania.  
 John P. J. O'Brien, Maryland.  
 James L. Donaldson, New York.  
 David P. Dewitt, New Jersey.  
 William B. Wallace, Massachusetts.  
 Marl'h Churchill, Rhode Island.  
 Christ. A. Greene, New York.  
 Charles B. Sing, Vermont.  
 John W. Phelps, Pennsylvania.  
 John F. Roland, Pennsylvania.  
 Roland A. Luther, Delaware.  
 H. H. Lockwood, New York.  
 Martin J. Burke, New York.  
 Arthur B. Lansing, Virginia.  
 Christ. Q. Tompkins, Virginia.  
 M. L. Shackelford, Rhode Island.  
 Thomas W. Sherman, N. Hampshire.  
 William B. Arvin, Pennsylvania.  
 William Frazer, New York.  
 John S. Hathaway, D. Columbia.  
 Peter V. Hagner, N. Carolina.  
 William Mock, New Jersey.  
 Israel C. Woodruff, New Jersey.  
 George C. Thomas, S. Carolina.  
 Charles Hoskins, Kentucky.  
 Collinson R. Gates, Maryland.  
 Richard G. Stockton, N. Hampshire.  
 Lloyd Tilghman, Connecticut.  
 Charles B. Daniels, Indiana.  
 John W. Judson, Rhode Island.  
 Robert Allen, New York.  
 Samuel Whitehorne, Maine.  
 Robert F. Baker, S. Carolina.  
 Thomas M'Crate, New York.  
 Thomas P. Chiffelle, New York.  
 Chas. H. E. Spoor, S. Carolina.  
 M. C. M. Hammond, S. Carolina.  
 H. M. Moorhead, Pennsylvania.

*Second Class.*

E. W. Morgan, Pennsylvania.  
 Henry W. Benham, Connecticut.  
 Alexander B. Dyer, Missouri.

J. W. Gunnison, N. Hampshire.  
 John Bratt, New York.  
 Wm. W. Chapman, Massachusetts.  
 Lewis G. Arnold, New Jersey.  
 Jubal A. Early, Virginia.  
 E. P. Scammon, Maine.  
 Bennet H. Hill, D. Columbia.  
 Braxton Bragg, N. Carolina.  
 William W. Mackall, Maryland.  
 Thomas Williams, Michigan.  
 Edmund Bradford, Pennsylvania.  
 Robert T. Jones, Virginia.  
 Wm. H. French, D. Columbia.  
 Jno. C. Pemberton, Pennsylvania.  
 George Taylor, Georgia.  
 Israel Vogdes, Pennsylvania.  
 A. Park Gregory, Pennsylvania.  
 John M. Harvie, Virginia.  
 Arnold E. Jones, Maryland.  
 Francis Woodbridge, Virginia.  
 Charles F. Wooster, New York.  
 Henry C. Pratt, Massachusetts.  
 George C. Rodney, Delaware.  
 Edward D. Townsend, Massachusetts.  
 Charles Southgate, Virginia.  
 Rowley S. Jennings, Tennessee.  
 Arthur M. Rutledge, Tennessee.  
 Joseph Hooker, Massachusetts.  
 William H. Fowler, D. Columbia.  
 William F. Beach, N. Carolina.  
 Samuel Woods, Indiana.  
 Francis O. Wyse, Maryland.  
 Edward J. Steptoe, Virginia.  
 John Sedgwick, Connecticut.  
 Joshua H. Bates, Massachusetts.  
 William Armstrong, Indiana.  
 Isaac H. Adams, Massachusetts.  
 William Hulbert, New York.  
 John B. S. Todd, Illinois.  
 Robert S. Moore, N. Carolina.  
 Franklin Saunders, N. Carolina.  
 Robert M. McLane, Delaware.  
 Levi P. Dividsen, New York.  
 Walter Sherwood, New Jersey.  
 Robert H. Chilton, Virginia.  
 Nevil Hopson, Kentucky.  
 Henry H. Sibley, Louisiana.  
 Alex. W. Reynolds, Virginia.  
 William Hardia, Virginia.  
 James R. Soley, Massachusetts.  
 W. G. Grandin, New York.  
 Richard M. Bland, Virginia.  
 Randolph Ridgely, Maryland.  
 William T. Martin, New Jersey.  
 Samuel D. Moore, Alabama.  
 Wm. H. T. Walker, Georgia.

*Third Class.*

William H. Wright, N. Carolina.  
 Alex. H. Dearborn, New York.  
 Stephen H. Campbell, Vermont.  
 P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana.  
 John T. Metcalfe, Mississippi.  
 William B. Blair, Virginia.  
 Isaac S. K. Reeves, S. Carolina.  
 James A. Trapier, S. Carolina.  
 Thomas Casey, Alabama.  
 James M. Ketchum, Illinois.  
 Jerem. M. Scarritt, S. Carolina.  
 William F. Graham, New York.  
 Leslie Chase, Georgia.  
 Henry C. Wayne, New York.  
 William F. Barry, Maryland.  
 Charles J. Hughes, Kentucky.  
 Buckner Board, Tennessee.  
 Owen P. Ransom, Vermont.  
 Milton A. Haynes, Pennsylvania.  
 Lucius Pitkin, D. Columbia.  
 William A. Nichols, New York.  
 Thos. L. Ringgold, Kentucky.  
 John Dickson, Maryland.  
 Richard H. Graham, New York.  
 Constant Freeman, New York.  
 Henry Eckford, Kentucky.  
 Ferd. S. Mumford, Pennsylvania.  
 Leonidas Johnson, Ohio.  
 John C. Fletcher, Mississippi.  
 Irvin McDowell, Alabama.  
 Ripley A. Arnold, Georgia.  
 John W. Percy, Pennsylvania.  
 William J. Hardee, Pennsylvania.  
 Charles F. Ruff, Delaware.  
 Robert M. Cochran, Ohio.  
 William H. Shover, Alabama.  
 Egbert M. Clark, Virginia.  
 Zebulon M. P. Inge, Kentucky.  
 C. L. Stevenson, New York.  
 William Boswell, New York.  
 T. M. V. Kennedy, Pennsylvania.  
 George W. Mitchell, Indiana.  
 H. W. Merrill, Connecticut.  
 John H. Matthews, Michigan.  
 Andrew J. Smith, Connecticut.  
 Thomas J. Throop, Kentucky.  
 William A. Brown, Ohio.  
 Justus McKinstry, Virginia.  
 D. A. Thatcher, Maine.  
 Edward Johnson, Ohio.  
 R. S. Granger, Ohio.  
 J. R. C. Garland, Virginia.  
 Langdon C. Easton, Maine.  
 C. G. Forshey, Ohio.

*Fourth Class.*

Lucius H. Allen, New York.

John D. Bacon, Maine.  
 Garritt Barry, Maryland.  
 James M. S. Bell, Indiana.  
 Henry J. Biddle, Pennsylvania.  
 Joseph B. Boyd, Tennessee.  
 Thaddeus R. Brooks, New York.  
 Henry L. Burton, Vermont.  
 John W. Butler, Pennsylvania.  
 Robert J. Butler, Virginia.  
 F. D. Callender, New York.  
 Edward R. S. Canby, Indiana.  
 M. S. Culbertson, Pennsylvania.  
 A. W. Davidson, N. Carolina.  
 Samuel K. Dawson, Pennsylvania.  
 Wilson Defandoff, Tennessee.  
 Gustavus DeRussy, New York.  
 R. D. Frothingham, Kentucky.  
 Edgar B. Gaither, Maine.  
 A. A. Gibson, N. Carolina.  
 Jeremy F. Gilmer, Tennessee.  
 John D. Goneke, Massachusetts.  
 Henry D. Grafton, New York.  
 Edward B. Green, New York.  
 Thomas B. Green, New York.  
 Henry W. Halleck, New York.  
 Joseph A. Haskin, Pennsylvania.  
 John H. Hill, Massachusetts.  
 Charles H. Humber, Ohio.  
 Henry J. Hunt, Kentucky.  
 Thomas Hunton, Ohio.  
 William Irwin, D. Columbia.  
 Thomas B. Johns, Connecticut.  
 Henry J. Judd, Pennsylvania.  
 W. K. Korn, S. Carolina.  
 Alex. R. Lawton, Ohio.  
 Pinkney Lugenbeel, New York.  
 Gregory O'Maher, New York.  
 James Molyneux, Tennessee.  
 John P. McCoun, Tennessee.  
 Thomas Norfleet, D. Columbia.  
 Edward C. Ord, Ohio.  
 Elias Paine, Pennsylvania.  
 Andrew J. Porter, Pennsylvania.  
 James L. Rankin, New Jersey.  
 James B. Ricketts, New York.  
 John C. Robinson, Tennessee.  
 Thomas Robertson, New York.  
 Mason Seely, Maine.  
 Henry L. Smith, Louisiana.  
 John B. Smith, New York.  
 William S. Smith, Massachusetts.  
 Isaac J. Stevens, N. Hampshire.  
 George Thom, Virginia.  
 G. W. Washington, D. Columbia.  
 R. H. Weightman, S. Carolina.  
 Thomas H. Wesner, Kentucky.  
 Charles Wickliffe, D. Columbia.  
 Charles G. Wilcox, D. Columbia.

## RESIGNATIONS, &amp;c., SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF VOL. XIII.

## RESIGNATIONS.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*—1.

Roger Jones, 4th Artillery, 6 April, 1835.

*Captains.*—8.

Jesse Bean, Dragoons, 31 May, 1835.

Bvt. Maj. H. Whiting, 1st Art. 1 Oct'r, 1835.

Joshua Howard, do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Henry H. Loring, 3d Inf'ty, 31 Oct'r, 1835.

Trueaman Cross, 7th Inf'ty, 4 May, 1835.

Nat. G. Wilkinson, do. 1 June, 1835.

James L. Dawson, do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Seth Johnson, 2d do. 30 Sept'r, 1835.

*First Lieutenants.*—14.

Jefferson Davis, Dragoons, 30 June, 1835.

C. F. M. Noland, do. 1 March, 1836.

John Farley, 1st Art'ly, 29 Feb'y, 1836.

R. C. Tilghman, do. 31 March, 1836.

Hugh W. Mercer, 2d do. 30 April, 1835.

Z. J. D. Kinsley, 3d do. 1 Dec'r, 1835.

George S. Green, 3d do. 30 June, 1836.

George W. Long, 4th do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Horatio A. Wilson, 4th do. 31 Jan'y, 1835.

J. S. Gallagher, 2d Inf'ty, 30 Sept'r, 1836.

Nath. S. Harris, 3d do. 31 May, 1835.

William Martin, 4th do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Elias Phillip, 4th do. 31 Jan'y, 1836.

Anthony Drane, 5th do. 25 Nov'r, 1835.

*Second Lieutenants.*—14.

John L. Watson, Dragoons, 30 June, 1835.

David B. Harris, 1st Art'ly, 31 Aug't, 1835.

Henry E. Prentiss, 2d do. 10 Sept'r, 1835.

Joseph E. Vance, 2d Art'ly, 31 Oct'r, 1835.

T. F. J. Wilkinson, 2d do. 28 Febr'y, 1835.

Bvt. Capt. H. N. Fitzhugh, } 31 Oct'r, 1836.

William Bryant, 3d do. 31 Aug't, 1835.

John Child, 3d do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

N. B. Buford, 3d do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

George Fetterman, 3d do. 31 May, 1836.

Edw. R. Williams, 1st Inf'ty, 30 June, 1835.

Stephen B. Legate, 3d do. 31 Aug't, 1835.

Fred. Wilkinson, 4th do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Moses Scott, 5th do. 31 Aug't, 1835.

*Brevet Second Lieutenants.*—11.

A. G. Edwards, Dragoons, 2 May, 1835.

Jones M. Withers, do. 6 Dec'r, 1835.

James N. Ellis, 1st Art'ly, 19 Oct'r, 1835.

Rich. Henderson, 2d do. 30 Nov'r, 1835.

Montg'y Blair, 2d do. 10 Oct'r, 1835.

William S. Brown, 3d do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Herman Haupt, 3d Inf'ty, 30 Sept'r, 1835.

Eustace Robinson, 4th do. 11 June, 1835.

Goode Bryan, 5th do. 30 April, 1835.

Henry M. Naglee, 5th do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Lucius Bradbury, 7th do. 1 Oct'r, 1835.

*Staff.*—5.

Thos. S. Bryant, Asst. Surg. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

James R. Sullivan, do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

Benjamin R. Hogan, do. 30 April, 1835.

Lucius O'Brien, do. 31 Dec'r, 1835.

S. E. Myers, do. 31 March, 1836.

## DEATHS.

*Captains.*—9.

John Hills, Ordnance, 25 Feb'y, 1834.

Richard Bache, do. 13 Jan'y, 1836.

Brevet Major George Blaney, of Engineers, 15 May, 1835.

\*G. W. Gardner, 2d Art'ly, 28 Dec'r, 1835.

\*Upton S. Fraser, 3d Art'ly, 28 Dec'r, 1835.

Jacob Schmueck, 4th Art'ly, 10 April, 1835.

Jefferson Vail, 1st Inf'ty, 25 Oct'r, 1835.

Brevet Major Philip Wager, 4th Infantry, 28 November, 1835.

\*Brevet Major F. L. Dade, 4th Infantry, 28 December, 1835.

*First Lieutenants.*—6.

Stephen Tuttle, Engineers, 21 Jan'y, 1835.

William Palmer, 1st Art'ly, 23 July, 1835.

\*Constant Smith, 2d do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

Am Richardson, 6th do. 18 April, 1835.

John E. Newell, 7th Inf'ty, 26 March, 1835.

Samuel Kinney, 7th do. 3 Dec'r, 1835.

*Second Lieutenants.*—11.

Henry G. Sill, 1st Art'ly, 1 Dec'r, 1835.

W. S. Chandler, 2d do. 25 Jan'y, 1835.

\*W. E. Basinger, 2d do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

\*R. Henderson, 2d do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

\*R. R. Mudge, 3d do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

\*John L. Keais, 3d do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

Charles Petigru, 4th do. 6 Oct'r, 1835.

Alex. G. Baldwin, 3d Inf'ty, 25 July, 1835.

James H. Taylor, 3d do. 17 Oct'r, 1835.

D. A. Manning, 4th do. 21 July, 1835.

Augustine Sexton, 7th do. 18 Nov'r, 1835.

*Staff.*—6.

Brevet Lieuten't Colonel William Linnard,

Quartermaster, 20 September, 1835.

Foster Swift, Asst. Surg. 18 Aug't, 1835.

Robert French, do. 13 Aug't, 1835.

Ephraim M. Blane, do. 13 March, 1835.

Samuel W. Hales, do. 30 Jan'y, 1835.

\*John S. Gatlin, do. 28 Dec'r, 1835.

\* Killed by the Seminoles.

## DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant John Nichols, 6th Infantry, - - - - - 6 May, 1835.

## CASHIERED.

First Lieutenant James W. Hamilton, Dragoons, - - - - - 15 August, 1835.

## REGISTER

*Of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States, including Officers of the Marine Corps.*

Name and date of commission.	Where Stationed.	Name and date of commission.	Where Stationed.
<i>Captains...40.</i>		<i>Lieutenants...253.</i>	
John Rodgers, 5 Mar 99	Pr. Navy Board	P. F. Voorhees, 24 Apr 28	Waiting orders
James Barron, 22 May do	C't N Yd Phil'a	Benj'n Cooper, do do	Waiting orders
Chas. Stewart, 22 Apr 00	Waiting orders	D. Geisinger, 11 Mar 29	Waiting orders
Isane Hull, 23 do do	On leave	R. F. Stockton, 27 May 30	Furlough
I. Chauncey, 24 do do	Com'r N. Board	Isaac McKeever, do do	Rendz's Balt'e
Jacob Jones, 3 Mar 13	C'g Baltimore	J. P. Zantinger, 3 Mar 31	N Yd Norfolk
Charles Morris, 5 do do	Com'r N. Board	W. M. Salter, do do	Com'g Ontario
L. Warrington, 22 Nov 14	C't N Y Norfolk	C. S. McCauley, do do	Waiting orders
Wm. M. Crane, 24 do do	C't N Y Ports'h	Thos. M. Newell, do do	Und'r suspens'n
James Biddle, 28 Feb 15	Waiting orders	E. A. F. Valette, do do	Waiting orders
C. G. Ridgely, do do	C't N Y N. York	Wm. A. Spencer, do do	Furlough
D. T. Patterson, do do	C't N Y Wash'n	Thos. T. Webb, do do	Vandalia
M. T. Woolsey, 27 Apr 16	Waiting orders	John Percival, do do	On leave
J. O. Creighton, do do	Waiting orders	John H. Aulick, do do	C'g Vincennes
John Downes, 5 Mar 17	C't N Y Boston	Wm. V. Taylor, do do	C'g Warren
Jesse D. Elliott, 27 Mar 18	C'g Med. Squad	Mervine P. Mix, do do	Com'g Concord
Stephen Cassin, 3 do 25	Waiting orders	Bladen Dulany, do do	Waiting orders
James Renshaw, do do	C'g Braz. Squad	S. H. Stringham, do do	C'g John Adams
A. S. Wadsworth, do do	C'g Pac. Squad	Isaac Mayo, 20 Dec 32	Waiting orders
Geo. C. Read, do do	Under suspens'n	Wm. K. Latimer, 2 Mar 33	Pensacola Yard
Henry E. Ballard, do do	Waiting orders	Wm Mervine, 12 June 34	Waiting orders
David Deacon, 24 Jan 26	Cg Brandy wine	Thomas Crabb, 3 Mar 35	Waiting orders
St. Woodhouse, 3 Mar 27	Waiting orders	Edw. B. Babbitt, do do	Waiting orders
Jos. J. Nicholson, do do	C'g Fr Potomac	James Armstrong, do do	Rec'g ship Boston
E. P. Kennedy, 24 Apr 28	C'g Naval F E I	Joseph Smoot, do do	Washington Yd
Alex. J. Dallas, do do	C'g W. I. Squad	Sam. L. Breese, 22 Dec 35	Waiting orders
J. B. Nicolson, do do	On leave	Benjamin Page, jr, do do	Waiting orders
Jesse Wilkinson, 11 Mar 29	Waiting orders		
T. Ap C. Jones, do do	Waiting orders	<i>Lieutenants...253.</i>	
W. C. Bolton, 21 Feb 31	N Yd Penacola	Jas. P. Oellers, 24 July 13	Ordinary Phil'a
Wm. B. Shubrick, do do	Ins. ord' & am'n	1814.	
Alex Claxton, do do	On leave	Chas. E. Crowley, 9 Dec. 14	Waiting orders
Chas. W. Morgan, do do	Waiting orders	W. A. C. Farragut, do do	Pascagoula, sick
L. Kearney, 20 Dec 32	On leave	Steph. Champlin, do do	Invalid
Foxhall A. Parker, 3 Mar 35	Waiting orders	1815.	
Edw. R. McCall, do do	Waiting orders	Thos. Paine, 1 Dec 15	On leave
Daniel Turner, do do	Waiting orders	1816.	
David Connor, do do	On leave	John Gwinn, 27 Apr 16	Waiting orders
John Gallagher, 22 Dec 35	Washington Yd	Th. W. Wyman, do do	On leave
T. H. Stevens, 27 Jan 36	Waiting orders	Andrew Fitzhugh, do do	R'g ship, Norfolk
		A. S. Ten Eick, do do	Waiting orders
		John White, do do	On leave
		Hiram Paulding, do do	On leave
		J. D. Williamson, do do	Waiting orders
		1817.	
		Uriah P. Levy, 5 Mar 17	Waiting orders
		Chas. Boardman, do do	C'g Grampus
		French Forrest, do do	Waiting orders
		W. E. McKenney, do do	Rendz N York
		William J. Belt, do do	Washington Yd
		Wm. Jamesson, do do	On leave
		Wm. Boerum, do do	C'g Sch'r Shark
		C. L. Williamson, do do	Waiting orders
		Charles Gauntt, do do	Waiting orders
		Wm. Ramsay, do do	Rec'g ship, Balt
		Ralph Voorhees, do do	R'g ship N York
<i>Masters Comm'dt...40.</i>			
George Budd, 28 Mar 20	Boston Yard		
Wm. M. Hunter, 21 do 26	Philadelphia Yd		
John D. Sloat, do do	Rendz N. York		
M. C. Perry, do do	New York Yard		
C. W. Skinner, 3 do 27	Waiting orders		
John T. Newton, do do	Rendz Phil'a		
Joseph Smith, do do	Waiting orders		
L. Rousseau, 24 Apr 28	Com'g St Louis		
Geo. W. Storer, do do	Portsmouth Yd		
Beverly Kennon, do do	Waiting orders		
E. R. Shubrick, do do	Waiting orders		
F. H. Gregory, do do	Waiting orders		
John H. Claek, do do	Rendz Norfolk		

Henry Henry, 5 Mar 17 Waiting orders  
 St. W. Downing, do do Waiting orders  
 Henry W. Ogden, do do Waiting orders  
 Eb'r Ridgeway, do do On leave  
 Thos. A. Conover, do do Furlough  
 Arch. S. Campbell, do do C/g Enterprise  
 John C. Long, do do Waiting orders  
 John H. Graham, do do Waiting orders

1818.  
 Jas. M. McIntosh, 1 Apr 18 N Yd Pensacola  
 Josiah Tattall, do do Waiting orders  
 Hugh N. Page, do do Com'g Boxer  
 William Inman, do do Brandywine  
 Joel Abbot, do do Waiting orders  
 Lewis E. Simonds, do do On leave  
 John M. Dale, do do Waiting orders  
 H. H. Cocke, do do On leave  
 Wm. J. McCluney, do do Waiting orders  
 James Goodrum, do do Waiting orders  
 J. B. Montgomery, do do Waiting orders  
 Horace B. Sawyer, do do Waiting orders  
 C. K. Stribling, do do Sloop Peacock  
 Joshua R. Sands, do do Rendz. N. York

1820.  
 John J. Young, 28 Mar 20 N. Hosp. Norfolk  
 Charles H. Bell, do do Pacific Squad'n  
 Abra'm Bigelow, do do On leave  
 Frank Ellery, do do Waiting orders  
 Fredk. Varnum, do do Waiting orders  
 Joseph R. Jarvis, do do Portsmouth Yd  
 Thos. W. Freelon, do do Waiting orders  
 James Williams, do do Waiting orders  
 S. W. Le Compte, do do Waiting orders  
 Chas. T. Platt, do do Waiting orders

1821.  
 W. M. Armstrong, 3 Mar 21 Waiting orders  
 Wm. F. Shields, do do Waiting orders  
 G. J. Pendergraft, do do Philadelp'a Yd  
 Wm C. Nicholson, do do Waiting orders

1822.  
 Jas. B. Cooper, 22 Apr 22 Asylum Phil'a

1823.  
 E. W. Carpenter, 13 Jan 25 N. Yard, Boston  
 J. L. Saunders, do do Rendz. Norfolk  
 Joseph B. Hull, do do Potomac  
 John Stone Paine, do do Waiting orders  
 John E. Prentiss, do do N. Yard Boston  
 Jos. Moorehead, do do Waiting orders  
 Thos. Pettigru, do do On leave  
 J. S. Chauncey, do do On leave  
 Irvine Shubrick, do do Waiting orders  
 John Kelly, do do Waiting orders  
 Edmund Byrne, do do Constellation  
 Edw. S. Johnson, do do On leave  
 Wm. H. Gardner, do do John Adams  
 D. G. Farragut, do do Waiting orders  
 R. S. Pinckney, do do Waiting orders  
 Stephen B. Wilson, do do Waiting orders  
 E. C. Rutledge, do do On leave  
 Wm. S. Harris, do do Waiting orders  
 Thos. A. Dornin, do do R'g ship Philad  
 R. B. Cunningham, do do N Yard Norfolk  
 James Glynn, do do Waiting orders  
 Joseph Myers, do do Waiting orders  
 W. C. Wetmore, do do Waiting orders  
 Thos. R. Gedney, do do Survey of coast  
 John Bubier, do do R'g ship Boston  
 V. M. Randolph, do do Furlough  
 J. Crowninshield, do do Potomac  
 Frederick Engle, do do Rendz. Philad  
 Alex. J. Dallas, do do R'g ship Boston

John H. Smith, 13 Jan 25 Furlough  
 John Rudd, do do Waiting orders  
 Robert Ritchie, do do On leave  
 W. W. McKean, do do On leave  
 F. Buchanan, do do Waiting orders  
 H. H. Hobbs, do do Brandywine  
 Samuel Mercer, do do Waiting orders  
 Chas. Lowndes, do do On leave  
 L. M. Goldsborough, do do Waiting orders  
 Geo. N. Hollins, do do Peacock  
 D. N. Ingraham, do do St. Louis  
 John Marston, jr., do do Waiting orders  
 Henry Bruce, do do Brandywine  
 W. D. Newman, do do Waiting orders  
 Henry A. Adams, do do Concord  
 Alex. B. Pinkham, do do On leave  
 James D. Knight, do do Waiting orders  
 Joseph Mattison, do do Waiting orders  
 Wm. S. Walker, do do Rendz's Boston  
 Alexander Shiddell, do do On leave  
 George F. Pearson, do do Constitution

1826.  
 James T. Gerry, 28 Apr 26 Ordinary Bost'n  
 John S. Nicholas, do do New York Yard  
 Samuel F. Dupont, do do Warren  
 William L. Hudson, do do Ordinary, N Y  
 Wm. H. Campbell, do do Waiting orders  
 James P. Wilson, do do On leave  
 G. A. Magruder, do do Waiting orders  
 John Pope, do do On leave  
 Levin M. Powell, do do Vandalia  
 Charles Wilkes, jr., do do In charge of  
 chronom'ts, &c

Elisha Peck, do do On leave  
 John A. Carr, do do Vincennes  
 Th. a. J. Manning, do do R'g ship N York  
 William Pearson, do do On leave  
 Wm. L. Howard, do do Concord  
 Wm P. Piercy, do do Ordinary Wash  
 Richard A. Jones, do do Potomac  
 Thomas J. Leib, do do Concord  
 Wm. G. Woolsey, do do Ordinary N. Y.  
 Wm. H. Kennon, do do Waiting orders  
 Arthur Lewis, do do Waiting orders

1827.  
 John W. West, 3 Mar 27 Ontario  
 T. O. Selfridge, do do R'g ship Boston  
 R. R. Pinkham, do do Waiting orders  
 Henry Eagle, jr., do do Erie  
 Andrew K. Long, do do Waiting orders  
 G. J. Van Brunt, do do Brandywine  
 Henry Pinckney, do do Potomac  
 Wm. M. Glendy, do do Ren. Baltimore  
 John H. Little, do do Waiting orders  
 George P. Upshur, do do On leave  
 Geo. S. Blake, do do Survey of Coast  
 Zach. F. Johnson, do do Waiting orders  
 William Green, do do Peacock  
 Samuel Barron, do do Rendz Norfolk  
 T. G. Benham, do do Waiting orders  
 Robert W. Jones, do do Potomac  
 A. G. Gordon, do do Waiting orders  
 A. G. Slaughter, do do R'g ship Norfolk  
 A. E. Downes, do do On leave  
 Oscar Bullus, do do Mediter'n Squ'n  
 John Marshall, do do Waiting orders  
 C. H. Jackson, do do Sehr Boxer  
 A. A. Harwood, do do Shark  
 Theo. Bailey, jr., do do Vincennes  
 H. Y. Purviance, 3 Mar 27 Rendz. Balt'm  
 George Adams, do do On leave



1828.

C. Ringgold, 17 May 28 John Adams  
 John Graham, do do On leave  
 Wm. F. Lynch, do do On leave  
 Henry W. Morris, do do On leave  
 Isaac S. Sterett, do do John Adams  
 Francis B. Ellison, do do Concord  
 Edw. B. Boutwell, do do Waiting orders  
 James T. Romans, do do Waiting orders  
 John E. Bispham, do do Rec'g ship, N Y  
 Sydney S. Lee, do do Waiting orders  
 Wm. C. Whittle, do do Waiting orders  
 John H. Marshall, do do On leave  
 Richard H. Morris, do do On leave  
 T. D. Shaw, do do Rendez. Philad  
 R. D. Thorburn, do do On leave  
 Samuel Lockwood, do do On leave  
 Lloyd B. Newell, do do On leave  
 John Cassin, do do Grampus  
 Hillary H. Rhodes, do do Waiting orders  
 William S. Ogden, do do On leave  
 Fred'k A. Neville, do do Constitution  
 John W. Mooers, do do Waiting orders  
 E. M. Russell, do do On leave  
 Hampton Wescott, do do Waiting orders  
 Charles C. Turner, do do Peacock  
 Joseph Stallings, do do Grampus  
 John Manning, do do Grampus  
 James L. Lardner, do do On leave

1830.

Robt. G. Robb, 27 May 30 Waiting orders  
 Edward M. Vail, do do John Adams  
 Fitz Allen Deas, do do On leave  
 Sam. W. Stockton, do do Waiting orders  
 John Colhoun, do do Constitution  
 C. W. Chauncey, do do John Adams  
 Law Pennington, do do Ontario  
 Thos. T. Craven, do do R'g ship, N. Y.  
 And'w H. Foot, do do On leave  
 John L. Ball, do do Constellation  
 Wm. W. Hunter, do do On leave

1831.

N. C. Lawrence, 3 Mar 31 St. Louis  
 Amasa Paine, do do Boston Yard  
 Nat. W. Duke, do do Waiting orders  
 Edward G. Tilton, do do On leave  
 James H. Ward, do do St. Louis  
 Henry Hoff, do do Waiting orders  
 Jonathan Ingersoll, do do Furlough  
 Grey Skipwith, do do Constellation  
 Murray Mason, do do Peacock  
 Charles H. Davis, do do Rendez. Boston  
 Stephen Johnston, do do Constellation  
 Jonathan W. Swift, do do On leave  
 C. M. Armstrong, do do R'g ship, N Y  
 Ebenezer Farrand, do do Warren  
 Henry H. Bell, do do St. Louis  
 William Smith, do do W. I. Squadron  
 Ch. H. M'Blair, 12 July 31 Warren  
 J. M. Watson, 30 Dec do Constitution

1832.

John W. Turk, 21 June 32 R'g ship, N Y  
 Junius J. Boyle, do do On leave  
 William E. Hunt, do do On leave  
 Gordon C. Ashton, do do Constellation  
 R. L. Browning, do do Vincennes  
 Jona. Ferris, 13 July do On leave  
 Arch. B. Fairfax, do do On leave  
 Neil M. Howison, do do Grampus  
 William B. Lyne, do do Vandalia  
 Peter Turner, 20 Dec. do Boxer

1833.

John A. Davis, 27 Feb 33 Constitution  
 H. K. Thatcher, 28 do do On leave.  
 Jas H. Rowap, 31 Dec do Erie.  
 Samuel E. Munn, do do Warren  
 Wm. H. Noland, do do On leave  
 Wm. D. Porter, do do On leave  
 Chas. H. Duryee, do do Waiting orders  
 Wm. McBlair, do do St. Louis  
 George M. Hooe, do do On leave  
 John S. Misroon, do do Vincennes  
 James Noble, do do On leave

1834.

R. L. Page, 26 Mar 34 Enterprise  
 Fred. Chatard, 29 do do Grampus  
 G. B. Williamson, do do Warren  
 Benj. J. Totten, do do Shark  
 Owen Burns, 8 Apr do On leave  
 Harry Ingersoll, do do Waiting orders  
 A. H. Marbury, 23 June do Ontario  
 H. M. Houston, 24 do do Boxer  
 Chas. G. Hunter, do do Waiting orders

1835.

Arthur Sinclair, 3 Mar 35 On leave  
 Edwin W. Moore, do do Waiting orders  
 Robt. B. Hitchcock, do do On leave  
 C. H. A. H. Kenady, do do Constellation  
 Thomas W. Brent, do do Shark  
 George M. Bache, do do Constellation  
 Ezra T. Doughty, do do Vandalia  
 Joseph Lannan, do do Vincennes  
 John M. Cox, do do Grampus

Surgeons--44.

Jon'n Cowdery, 27 Nov 04 Waiting orders  
 W. P. C. Barton, 28 Jun 09 Philadelphia Yd  
 Thomas Harris, 6 July 12 Waiting orders  
 William Turk, 24 do 13 On leave  
 John A. Kearney, do do Marine B Wash  
 Bailey Washington, do do Waiting orders  
 William Swift, 15 Apr 14 Hospital N York  
 Thos. B. Salter, 22 May 15 Portsmouth Yd  
 Peter Christie, 27 Apr 16 Rendez'v's N. Y.  
 Sam'l Jackson, 27 Mar 18 N Y & hos Wash  
 A. B. Cooke, do do Fl. Surg Pacific  
 Leonard Osborne, do do F. Surg W. Ind  
 Thos. Williamson, do do Hosp'l Norfolk  
 Geo. S. Sproston, do do Baltimore sta'n  
 B. Ticknor, 10 July 24 Boston Yard  
 Mordecai Morgan, do do Waiting orders  
 Thomas J. Boyd, do do Fl Surg Med't'n  
 James Cornick, 5 Mar 25 Norfolk Yard  
 Charles Chase, 3 May do Fl Surg Brazil  
 D. S. Edwards, 5 do do Pensacola Yard  
 Isaac Hulse, 6 do do Hosp. Pensacola  
 John S. Wiley, 9 do do Rendez's Boston  
 George Ferrill, 22 do 26 On leave  
 John Haslett, 23 do do New York Yard  
 Waters Smith, 3 Jan 28 Hospital, Phil'a  
 Benj'n F. Bache, do do On leave  
 A. A. Adee, do do Vincennes  
 Thomas Dillard, do do Waiting orders  
 Steph. Rapale, 4 Dec do Waiting orders  
 Jas. M. Greene, do do Waiting orders  
 J. R. Chandler, do do Rend's Norfolk  
 Benj. R. Finslar, do do John Adams  
 Wm. Plumstead, do do Vandalia  
 Geo. W. Codwise, do do Ontario  
 G. R. B. Horner, 4 Apr 31 Rendez Philad'a  
 W. S. W. Ruschenberger, do do Fl. Surg. East I.

Sam. W. Ruff, 4 Dec 28 St. Louis  
 William Johnson, do do Waiting orders  
 Samuel Mosely, do do On leave  
 Robert J. Dodd, do do Potomac  
 Wm. F. Patton, do do On leave  
 Hy. S. Coulter, 4 Nov 34 On leave  
 John F. Brooke, do do Warren  
 Mifflin Coulter, 23 Dec 32 Concord

*Passed Ast. Surgeons..14*

Geo. W. Palmer, 18 Aug 26 Norfolk Yard  
 William Whelan, 3 Jan 28 R'g ship Boston  
 S. Harrington, do do Hospital Phil'a.  
 Thomas L. Smith, do do Boxer  
 George Blacknall, do do On leave  
 H. N. Glentworth, 11 Mar 29 N Yd New York  
 Lewis B. Hunter, 3 Jan 28 On leave  
 L. Brinkerhoff, 1 July 29 Hosp'l Norfolk  
 Wm. M. Wood, 16 May do On leave  
 John V. Smith, 27 June do Boston Yard  
 J. W. Plummer, 30 do do Warren  
 G. B. McKnight, 16 May do M. B. Washing  
 Solo'n Sharpe, 18 Sep do Hospital, N Y  
 Daniel Egbert, 22 Aug do Shark

*Assistant Surgeons..36*

W. A. W. Spotswood, 2 Dec 28 On leave  
 Jno. C. Spencer, 16 do do Philadelphia Yd  
 John B. Elliot, 20 do do Rendz Baltim'e  
 A. G. Gambrell, 20 Jun do Waiting orders  
 George Clymer, 1 July do Rec'g ship N.Y  
 Jona. M. Foltz, 4 Apr 31 Washington Yd  
 Hugh Morsou, do do On leave  
 Wm. L. Vanhorn, do do R'g ship Norfolk  
 John C. Mercer, 8 Feb 32 Hosp Norfolk  
 Sam C. Lawson, do do Constellation  
 Wm. J. Powell, do do On leave  
 Edw. Gilchrist, 26 Jan 32 Boston Yard  
 J. A. Lockwood, 8 Feb. do Waiting orders  
 Daniel C. McLeod, do do On leave  
 Lewis W. Minor, do do On leave  
 Robert M. Baltzer, do do On leave  
 Lewis Wolfley, 21 June do On leave  
 J. Fred. Siekels, 26 Feb 33 Brandywine  
 Nap'n C. Barrabino, do do On leave  
 M. G. Delaney, do do On leave  
 Henry S. Reynolds, do do On leave  
 W. F. McClenahan, do do Enterprise  
 Dan. S. Green, 18 Oct do Ontario  
 Jas. C. Palmer, 26 Mar 34 Vincennes  
 Ninian Pinkney, do do Erie  
 Robert T. Barry, do do Potomac  
 G. W. Pecto, 2 May do St. Louis  
 G. W. Evans, 20 June do Grampus  
 T. A. Parsons, 4 Nov do Concord  
 Chas. A. Hassler, do do Vandalia  
 Jno. R. Peckworth, do do Pensacola Yard  
 R. Woodworth, 21 Feb 34 Constitution  
 Wm. W. Valk, do do Constellation  
 David Harlan, do do Peacock  
 Victor L. Gordon, do do Constitution  
 A. J. Wedderburn, 22 Dec do Waiting orders

*Purser..41*

Clem. S. Hunt, 25 Apr 12 Philadelphia Yd  
 Sam'l Hambleton, do do Waiting orders  
 F. A. Thornton, do do On leave  
 James M. Halsey, do do N. Y. Yd  
 Edw. Fitzgerald, 25 Apr 12 R'g ship North

Sam. P. Todd, 1 Mar 13 On leave  
 James H. Clark, 24 July do Not in readiness

for orders  
 Portsmouth Yd  
 Joseph Wilson, do do Waiting orders  
 Wm. Sinclair, 26 Mar 14 Boston Yard  
 John N. Todd, 1 do 15 Brandywine  
 Joseph H. Terry, 6 Jun do Waiting orders  
 Thomas Breese, 8 July do Constellation  
 John De Bree, 29 Dec 17 Rec'g ship, N Y  
 Chas. O. Handy, do do Furlough  
 Silas Butler, do do Agent in Pacific  
 Edward N. Cox, 2 Mar 20 Constitution  
 J. N. Hambleton, 26 May 24 Waiting orders  
 Wm. McMurtrie, do do Potomac  
 Garret R. Barry 3 Mar 25 John Adams  
 D. M. F. Thornton, do do Waiting orders  
 Josiah Colston, 28 May do Norfolk Yard  
 Dudley Walker, 21 Aug 26 Pensacola Yard  
 M. K. Buchanan, do do Baltimore stat'n  
 Henry Etting, 7 Nov do Vandalia  
 James Brooks, 7 Jan 28 Washington Yd  
 G. C. Cooper, 11 Mar 29 St. Louis  
 Francis B. Stockton, do do On leave  
 F. G. McCauley, 27 May do On leave  
 Wm. A. Slacum, 8 Jun do On leave  
 Nath'l Wilson, 6 Oct do Concord  
 B. J. Cahoon, 12 Nov 30 Ontario  
 Sterret Ramsey 18 do On leave  
 Edw. T. Dunn, 21 Feb 31 Vincennes  
 John A. Bates, 2 Mar do On leave  
 And. J. Watson, 1 May do Warren  
 P. A. Southall, 23 Mar 32 On leave  
 A. M. D. Jackson, 23 May do On leave  
 W. P. Zantlinger, 25 June do Waiting orders  
 W. A. Bloodgood, 2 May 34 Erie  
 D. Fannitroy, 7 July do Shark  
 T. M. Taylor, 3 Nov do Grampus

*Chaplains..9*

James Everett, 28 Dec 18 Potomac  
 Addison Seale, 27 Apr 20 Erie  
 John W. Grier, 3 Mar 25 Philad. station  
 Chas. S. Stewart, 1 Nov do New York Yard  
 Wm. Ryland, 23 May 22 Washington Yd  
 T. J. Harrison, 2 Oct do Norfolk Yard  
 Walter Colton, 6 Nov 30 Boston Yard  
 George Jones, 20 Apr 33 On leave  
 T. R. Lambert, 31 Dec do On leave

*Passed Midshipmen..198*

1831  
 John K. Mitchell, 4 June 31 On leave  
 Thomas Turner, do do Off duty  
 Henry Moor, do do On leave  
 Charles H. Poor, do do Rendz. Norfolk  
 Jas. F. Schenck, do do Waiting orders  
 John B. Cutting, do do On leave  
 T. M. Washington, do do Waiting orders  
 Lewis G. Keith, do do On leave  
 Mathew F. Maury, do do On leave  
 Timothy A. Hunt, do do Waiting orders  
 Sylvanus W. Goddard, do do Peacock  
 James S. Palmer, do do On leave  
 William Radford, do do On leave  
 Samuel F. Hazard, do do Brandywine  
 John M. Berrien, do do Waiting orders  
 Geo. A. Perntiss, do do Dolphin  
 John C. Sharpe, do do Enterprise  
 John C. Carter, do do On leave  
 George Hunt, do do Waiting orders

Alfred Taylor, 4 Jun 31	Erie	Wm. B. Ludlow, 10 Jun 33	Brandywine
Samuel Phillips Lee, do do	Vincennes	Luther Stoddard, do do	Brandywine
John P. Gilliss, do do	R'g ship Philad	John R. Tucker, do do	Erie
Joseph W. Jarvis, do do	On leave	Wm. M. Walker, do do	Vandalia
Simon B. Bissell, do do	On leave	Francis Bartlett, do do	Concord
Sam. Swartwout, do do	St. Louis	George R. Gray, do do	On leave
John J. Glasson, do do	Readev'z N Y	John Weems, do do	Peacock
Jas. F. Duncan, do do	Norfolk Yard	Chas. S. Ridgely, do do	On leave
1832		Robt. E. Johnston, do do	On leave
Sam T. Gillet, 23 Apr 32	On leave	G. M. McCreery, do do	On leave
Raph'l Semmes, jr do do	Constellation	John A. Winslow, do do	Coast of Brazil
James F. Miller, do do	Warren	Benj. M. Dove, do do	Potomac
Jas. B. McKinstry, do do	Concord (acting master)	James R. Sully, do do	On leave
William A. Wurts, do do	On leave	Ber'd J. Moeller, do do	Survey of Coast
Henry A. Steele, do do	Constitution	Ferdinand Piper, do do	Delaware.. 74
John M. Gardner, do do	On leave	Henry Walke, do do	Philadelphia Yd
Spencer C. Gist, do do	Pensacola Yard	John J. White, do do	Brandywine
Charles Heywood, do do	Shark	1834.	
Alex. C. Maury, do do	On leave	T. A. Jenkins, 14 June 34	Survey of Coast
Oliver S. Glisson, do do	Grampus	Joseph C. Walsh, do do	On leave
John A. Dahlgren, do do	Survey of Coast	Chas. H. Cotton, do do	Furlough
Stephen C. Kowan, do do	Vandalia	A. W. Prevost, do do	Boxer
E. R. Thompson, do do	Waiting orders	Franklin Clinton, do do	Kendz Baltim'e
J. T. McDonough, do do	Shark	James K. Bowie, do do	Constellation
Gert Gansevoort, do do	Waiting orders	John Rodgers, do do	On leave
William Lambert, do do	On leave	J. B. Marchand, do do	John Adams
Harry P. T. Wood, do do	Shark	Wm. R. Taylor, do do	Peacock
William Ward, do do	As't in charge of chronom'rs	H. J. Hartstene, do do	On leave
Robert Handy, do do	Brandywine	Lloyd J. Bryan, do do	Concord
Henry Darcantel, do do	Constitution	Benj. F. Sands, do do	Survey of Coast
Burritt Shepard, do do	Waiting orders	Henry French, do do	On leave
Charles Green, do do	Brandywine	William Leigh, do do	Peacock
Edward L. Handy, do do	On leave	Sam. Larkin, jr, do do	R'g ship Boston
Melancton Smith, do do	New York Yard	H. S. Stelliwagen, do do	Waiting orders
Fias. Hugcr, do do	Waiting orders	J. L. Henderson, do do	Norfolk Yard
William C. Chaplin, do do	Furlough	D. B. Ridgely, do do	Warren
Cicero Price, do do	Boxer	John L. King, do do	On leave
Alberto Griffith, do do	Waiting orders	Henry J. Paal, do do	New York Yard
Jno R Goldsborough, do do	Erie	Robert E. Hooe, do do	Waiting orders
Chas. S. Boggs, do do	Kendz N. York	James M. Lockert, do do	On leave
Augustus H. Kilty, do do	Waiting orders	Wm. T. Muse, do do	Constitution
Thomas A. Mull, do do	Philadelphia Yd	W. H. Brown, do do	Waiting orders
Geo. N. Hawkins, do do	Furlough	Charles Steedman, do do	Constitution
John A. Russ, do do	R'g ship Norfolk	Wm. L. Herndon, do do	Waiting orders
Theodore P. Green, do do	Vincennes	John P. Parker, do do	Kendz's Boston
1833.		John F. Borden, do do	Constellation
Thos J. Page, 10 June, 33	Survey of Coast	James Alden, jr, do do	On leave
George Minor, do do	Potomac	Augustus L. Case, do do	On leave
Percival Drayton, do do	Constitution	Roger Perry, do do	Constellation
Wm. C. Griffin, do do	John Adams	Wm. S. Ringgold, do do	Constitution
Oliver Tod, do do	Survey of Coast	John T. Williams, do do	On leave
Robt. F. Pluekney, do do	R'g ship Balti'e	Joseph W. Revere, do do	Constitution
Thos. R. Rootes, do do	Enterprise	Alex. M. Pennoek, do do	Potomac
Edward M. Yard, do do	Brandywine	B. S. B. Darlington, do do	Peacock
J. T. McLaughlin, do do	On leave	Geo. F. Emmons, do do	On leave
James M. Gilliss, do do	John Adams	E. Middleton, do do	Constitution
Alex. Gibson, do do	Ontario	Montgo'y Lewis, do do	Constitution
William S. Young, do do	On leave	George M. White, do do	Concord
Wm. W. Bleecker, do do	Waiting orders	C. E. L. Griffin, do do	Rec'g ship, N Y
Joseph F. Green, do do	Potomac	Wm. S. Swann, do do	Warren
Algernon S. Worth, do do	Norfolk Yard	Thos. T. Hunter, do do	On leave
Zach. Holland, do do	On leave	Albt A. Holcomb, do do	On leave
John De Camp, do do	On leave	G. H. Scott, do do	On leave
Bushrod W. Hunter, do do	Constitution	Richard Forrest, do do	St. Louis
Wm. C. Spencer, do do	On leave	Levin Handy, do do	Survey of Coast
M. G. L. Claiborne, do do	On leave	David McDougal, do do	R'g ship N Y
W. J. H. Robertson, do do	On leave	Ch. F. McIntosh, do do	R'g ship Norfolk
C. W. Pickering, do do	Boston Yard	James W. Cook, do do	Constitution
Overton Carr, do do	On leave	C. F. M. Spottswood, do do	Grampus
		H. C. Flagg, jr, do do	On leave
		J. Moorehead, do do	Philadelphia Yd

Daniel F. Dulany, 14 Jun 34 Waiting orders  
 George L. Selden, do do John Adams  
 William H. Ball, do do Waiting orders  
 Elie W. Stull, do do Waiting orders  
 John F. Mercer, do do New York Yard  
 S. W. Wilkinson, do do Waiting orders  
 James E. Brown, do do John Adams  
 Hend'k Norvell, do do Enterprise  
 Chas. C. Barton, do do Constitution  
 J. J. B. Walbach, do do On leave  
 Jos. R. Brown, do do R'g ship N Y  
 R. W. Meade, do do On leave

1835.

Oliver H. Perry, 3 July 35 On leave  
 Charles W. Morris, do do Waiting orders  
 J. Humphreys, do do On leave  
 Rich. Bache, jr. do do Rendz Philad'a  
 Francis E. Barry, do do R'g ship Philad  
 Jos. A. Underwood, do do New York Yard  
 John B. Dale, do do On leave  
 Stephen Decatur, do do Boston Yard  
 Wm. Lewis Maury, do do On leave  
 David D. Porter, do do On leave  
 Edward C. Bowers, do do Concord  
 Montfort S. Stokes, do do Waiting orders  
 Nathaniel G. Bay, do do Rendz Philad'a  
 Thomas A. Budd, do do Survey of Coast  
 Andrew F. V. Gray, do do Grampus  
 George J. Wyche, do do Waiting orders  
 Octavius Fairfax, do do On leave  
 T. A. M. Craven, do do Survey of Coast  
 Domin'k Lynch, jr. do do R'g ship N. Y.  
 Fran. B. Renshaw, do do On leave  
 A. R. Taliaferro, do do On leave  
 Horace N. Harrison, do do On leave  
 James H. North, do do Waiting orders  
 Robert B. Pegram, do do On leave  
 Edward C. Ward, do do New York Yard  
 Richard C. Cogdell, do do Norfolk Yard  
 Matthew S. Pitcher, do do R'g ship N Y  
 James Anderson, do do On leave  
 Charles Thomas, do do On leave

## Midshipmen...256.

John J. Almy, 2 Feb 29 On leave  
 John P. B. Adams, do do On leave  
 Jno. G. Anthony, 1 July 30 On leave  
 B. F. Anderson, 3 Mar 31 Ontario  
 W. M. E. Adams, 7 Jun do St. Louis  
 Jos. H. Adams, 8 Dec do On leave  
 Chas. A. Auzé, 13 do do On leave  
 L. B. Avery, 19 do do Pacific sq'dron  
 J. F. Armstrong, 7 Mar 32 On leave  
 Wm. H. Adams, 27 Apr do St. Louis  
 E. C. Anderson, 25 Nov do Constitution  
 Fran. Alexander, 25 May 3. Vandalia  
 John Q. Adams, 3 July do Potomac  
 Aug. S. Baldwin, 3 Feb 29 Constellation  
 O. H. Berryman, 27 Apr do Norfolk school  
 John S. Booth, 27 May do Constellation  
 Eugene Boyle, 10 May 31 Potomac  
 Th. M. Brasher, 6 Jun do On leave  
 Simon F. Blunt, 7 Sep do John Adams  
 W. P. Bradburn, 31 Dec do Concord  
 Theo B. Barrett, 8 May 32 Concord  
 Fred. A. Bacon, 25 do do Shark  
 Wm. B. Beverly, 9 June do Constellation  
 Francis E. Baker, 17 July do On leave  
 W. A. Bartlett, 22 Jan 33 Brandywine  
 W. G. Benham, 26 Feb do Enterprise

John W. Bryce, 2 Mar 33 Potomac  
 Jos. W. Brackett, 14 do do On leave  
 Robert Burts, 21 May do Ontario  
 Geo. Butterfield, 8 Oct do Vincennes  
 James S. Biddle, 18 do do Vincennes  
 Wm. L. Blanton, 2 Jan 34 Boxer  
 R. L. Browning, 8 Feb do Ontario  
 N. Barnes, jr. 23 do do Erie  
 J. M. Bankhead, 28 do do Potomac  
 I. N. Brown, 15 Mar 34 Vandalia  
 R. M. Bowland, do do On leave  
 Sam. C. Barney, 27 Jun 35 Waiting orders  
 Jos. N. Barney, 30 do do Potomac  
 James L. Blair, 8 Jan 36 Waiting orders  
 Wm. E. Boudinot, 1 Feb 36 Grampus  
 Geo. R. Carroll, 2 Feb 29 On leave  
 Wm. T. Cooke, 25 Apr 31 Norfolk school  
 D. H. Crawford, 9 Dec do On leave  
 John Carroll, 13 do do Vincennes  
 Wm. Crane, 11 Jan 32 Waiting orders  
 H. L. Chipman, 14 do do Potomac  
 G. Colvocoressis, 21 Feb do Potomac  
 Albert G. Clary, 8 May do Vincennes  
 T. W. Cumming, 19 do do W. I. Squadron  
 G. W. Chapman, 20 Sep do Peacock  
 John Contee, 27 Oct do Peacock  
 H. Cadwallader, 13 Dec 33 Enterprise  
 Wm. H. Carna, 31 do do Waiting orders  
 J. B. Carter, 31 do do John Adams  
 Napoleon Collins, 2 Jan 34 On leave  
 C. M. Collier, 25 Nov do On leave  
 W. N. Callender, 20 Dec do  
 Alex. H. Cass, 21 July 35 Waiting orders  
 F. S. Claxton, 30 do do Waiting orders  
 W. M. Caldwell, 10 Oct do Concord  
 L. L. Creecy, 10 Nov do Waiting orders  
 G. M. Conneys, 27 Feb 36 Waiting orders  
 Towns'd Dade, 1 May 28 On leave  
 Thos. F. Davis, 2 Feb 29 On leave  
 Stephen Dod, do do Constellation  
 E. J. De Haven, 2 Oct do R'g ship N Y  
 A. B. Davis, 25 Apr 31 Concord  
 Jas. A. Doyle, 4 Jan 32 Constellation  
 Wm. S. Drayton, 16 July do Peacock  
 Geo. W. Doty, 4 Jan 33 Dolphin  
 Jesse E. Duncan, 9 July do Potomac  
 E. A. Drake, 26 Jun 34 Vandalia  
 Edw. Donaldson, 21 July 35 Warren  
 Charles Deas, 15 Oct do Waiting orders  
 Henry Eld, jr. 1 Jan 32 John Adams  
 James M. Frailey, 1 May do Constellation  
 John W. D. Ford, 2 Feb 29 Constellation  
 James I. Forbes, 30 Aug 31 Enterprise  
 C. E. Fleming, 15 Jan 32 Constitution  
 W. R. Gardner, 29 Dec 31 Enterprise  
 H. Gansevoort, 8 May do Vincennes  
 T. O. Glascock, 17 July do On leave  
 Wash. Gwathmey, 21 do do Vincennes  
 Wm. P. Gamble, 10 Oct do Pacific Squad'n  
 G. W. Grant, 30 May 33 Norfolk school  
 J. J. Guthrie, 26 Feb 34 John Adams  
 B. S. Gantt, 16 Jun do St. Louis  
 Wm. D. Hurst, 2 Feb 29 On leave  
 P. W. Humphreys, do do Constellation  
 James L. Heap, 5 Jun 30 On leave  
 Rd. M. Harvey, 24 July do Norfolk school  
 Charles Hunter, 25 Apr 31 On leave  
 Fr. P. Hoban, 28 do do Constellation  
 John Hall, 11 Jan 32 Vincennes  
 M. Hunt, jr. 17 do do R'g ship N York  
 G. W. Harrison, 20 do do St. Louis

Francis Hagerty, 17 Feb 32 Constitution  
 Edw. S. Hutter, 24 do do Peacock  
 Daniel D. Henrie, 4 Jan 33 Dolphin  
 John C. Henry, 6 Mar 34 Vincennes  
 J. L. Hannegan, 2 Jan 34 Vincennes  
 Abram Harrell, 4 do do On leave  
 C. R. Howard, 28 May 34 John Adams  
 Thos. B. Huger, 5 Mar 35 Waiting orders  
 B. F. B. Hunter, 20 Aug do Warren  
 Edw. Higgins, 23 Jan 36 Waiting orders  
 R. D. Izard, 7 Nov 34 Peacock  
 Edna. Jenkins, 2 Feb 29 On leave  
 Wm. A. Jones, 13 July 31 Vincennes  
 W. H. B. Johnson, 16 Feb 32 Mediterranean  
 Jas. D. Johnston, 30 June do Norfolk school  
 A. H. Jenkins, 25 Nov 34 Constitution  
 E. C. Kennedy, 17 Sep 30 Norfolk school  
 Daniel M. Key, 28 Nov 33 On leave  
 Levi Lincoln, jr., 1 Feb 28 Warren  
 Henry H. Lewis, 1 May do Warren  
 Rich. Lee Love, 7 Sep 31 On leave  
 Jas. B. Lewis, 31 Mar do On leave  
 R. H. Lowndes, 25 Jun do Constellation  
 Edm. Lanier, 9 July do St. Louis  
 Francis Lowry, 3 Aug do Brandywine  
 Wm. E. Leroy, 11 Jan 32 On leave  
 Robt P. Lovell, 1 May 33 On leave  
 Sam. B. Lee, 28 Jan 35 Peacock  
 Jno. M. Mason, 31 Mar 31 On leave  
 Allen M. Lanc, 25 Apr do Rendz Baltim'e  
 William May, 2 May do Constellation  
 P. U. Murphy, 12 do do Delaware...74  
 John Mooney, 13 Dec do Warren  
 Jas. M'Cormick, 24 do do St. Louis  
 Mathias Marine, 3 Jan 32 John Adams  
 Thomas M. Mix, 6 do do Concord  
 J. R. M. Mullany, 7 do do On leave  
 L. Maynard, 4 Feb do Vandalia  
 Wm. F. McArthur, 11 do do Pacific Squad'n  
 John N. Maffit, 25 do do Constitution  
 J. D. Morrison, 8 Mar do On leave  
 W. R. McKinney, 20 Mar 34 St. Louis  
 J. F. Marrast, 29 do do St. Louis  
 W. H. Macomb, 10 Apr do Potomac  
 Louis McLane, 5 Mar 35 Peacock  
 Louis E. Musson, 11 do do Vandalia  
 C. S. McDonough, 8 Apr 35 Waiting orders  
 Alex. Murray, 22 Aug do Waiting orders  
 Henj. Morgan, 2 Nov do Waiting orders  
 John S. Neville, 2 do 32 On leave  
 W. E. Newton, 24 Sep do N. York school  
 Benj. R. Nichols, 8 July 33 Brandywine  
 Joseph Norvell, 13 Jan 34 Brandywine  
 C. St. G. Noland, 16 June do Boxer  
 Fred. Oakes, 8 May 32 R'g ship N Y  
 Jas O'Shannessy, 9 July 33 Concord  
 Robert Patton, jr do do Waiting orders  
 William Pope, do do On leave  
 C. P. Patterson, 2 Sep 30 On leave  
 Jas. L. Parker, 6 June 31 Brandywine  
 C. B. Poundexter, 16 Nov do On leave  
 E. G. Parrot, 10 Dec do On leave  
 Wm. R. Postell, 31 do do Grampus  
 Ferdin'd Pepin, 13 Apr 32 John Adams  
 Wm. A. Parker, 3 July do Vincennes  
 W. L. Parkinson, 29 Sep do On leave  
 Samuel Pearce, 30 Mar 33 Brandywine  
 J. S. Patterson, 18 Apr do Brandywine  
 Chas. H. Piper, 7 Nov do Brandywine  
 T. K. Perlee, 12 Feb 34 St. Louis  
 W. C. B. S. Porter, 29 Jun 35 John Adams

Mat. C. Perry, 1 July 35 Potomac  
 Geo. H. Preble, 10 Oct do Waiting orders  
 Nath'l Reeder, 1 Nov 28 Waiting orders  
 Alex'r R. Rose, 26 Sep 30 On leave  
 G. W. Randolph, 31 Mar 31 Constitution  
 J. W. E. Reid, 26 Sep do Vandalia  
 Wm. Reynolds, 17 Nov do On leave  
 W. B. Renshaw, 22 Dec do On leave  
 Washington Reid, do do Warren  
 W. Ronckendorff, 17 Feb 32 Constitution  
 Chas. Robinson, 1 May do Brandywine  
 Chas. Richardson, 19 do do Peacock  
 H. P. Robertson, 28 June do Shark  
 Jas. W. Read, 30 May, 33 Brandywine  
 Jas. Riddle, jr. 31 do do On leave  
 J. B. Randolph, 11 Jun do John Adams  
 C. R. P. Rodgers, 5 Oct do Vincennes  
 E. E. Rogers, 25 Nov 34 Constitution  
 John Rutledge, 9 Apr 35 Waiting orders  
 Robert B. Riel, 2 Sept do Brandywine  
 Jas. S. Ridgely, 11 do do Vincennes  
 James H. Strong, 2 Feb 29 Constellation  
 Lewis E. Sartori, do do Constellation  
 E. T. Shubrick, 22 Jun do Constellation  
 J. H. Sherburne, 5 Oct do Norfolk school  
 Charles Sperry, 23 Feb 30 On leave  
 Geo. T. Sinclair, 23 Apr 31 Constitution  
 Wm. S. Smith, 25 do do On leave  
 Hy. Skipwith, 25 June do On leave  
 Benj. F. Shattuck, do do R'g ship, Boston  
 Fabius Stanley, 20 Dec do Concord  
 W. S. Schenck, 30 do do On leave  
 Jos P. Sanford, 11 Feb 32 Ontario  
 R. N. Stempel, 27 Mar do Vandalia  
 Wm. T. Smith, 17 July do Grampus  
 Sam. J. Shipley, 14 Jan 34 Erie  
 J. H. H. Sands, 19 Apr do On leave  
 B. H. Sheppard, 13 May do Waiting orders  
 Sam. Smith, 16 Jun do John Adams  
 Chas. R. Smith, 2 Sept 35 Brandy wine  
 Wilmer Shields, 19 Oct do Waiting orders  
 Camillus Saunde, 3 Jan 36 Waiting orders  
 John G. Tod, 1 Apr do Warren  
 John W. Taylor, do do Constellation  
 T. M. Taylor, do do Furlough  
 Samuel A. Turner, 2 Feb 29 Constellation  
 John J. Thruston, do do Waiting orders  
 R. L. Tilghman, 27 Oct 30 N. York school  
 Geo. M. Totten, 5 May 31 Grampus  
 Wm P. Taylor, 13 Jun do On leave  
 Rd. S. Trapiar, 21 Dec do Warren  
 S. B. Thompson, 13 Apr 32 On leave  
 R. M. Tillotson, 29 May 33 On leave  
 S. D. Trenchard, 23 Oct 34 Concord  
 Joshua D. Todd, 26 Jun 35 Waiting orders  
 H. Tillotson, 2 Sept do N. York school  
 Cor's Vanalstine, 27 Feb 33 Brandywine  
 P. C. Van Wyck, 4 Dec 34 Warren  
 S. D. Vallette, 8 Dec 35 Waiting orders  
 Wm. B. Whiting, 2 Feb 29 Constellation  
 John G. Wilson, do do Constellation  
 Wm. S. Williamson, do do Constellation  
 Rd. Wainwright, 11 May 31 On leave  
 L. M. Wilkins, 13 Jun do Waiting orders  
 MDEW. Watson, 26 Oct do On leave  
 Hy. T. Wingate, 13 Dec do Concord  
 John B. Weed, do do Concord  
 A. H. Wells, 14 Dec do Potomac  
 Geo. Wickham, 5 Jan 32 Constellation  
 J. C. Williamson, 7 do do Ontario  
 Max. Woodhull, 4 June do On leave

V. A. Walker, 7 July 29 On leave  
 A. B. Venable, 24 Sept 28 On leave  
 Henry Wadell, 20 do do On leave  
 W. A. Wayne, 27 Aug 23 Potomac  
 Peter Wadell, 3 July 28 Erie  
 A. S. Wheeler, 10 do do Waiting orders  
 W. A. Wilson, 13 Dec 28 Ontario  
 George W. W. 18 Dec 28 Erie  
 David W. W. 10 Jan 28 Ontario  
 John L. W. 10 do do Erie  
 Henry S. W. 20 Feb 28 Erie  
 A. S. W. 5 Apr 28 Potomac  
 W. C. W. 13 Aug 28 Vandalia  
 H. P. W. 15 Oct 28 Boston  
 W. A. W. 20 Dec 28  
 Charles Wager, 2 April 28 Constitution  
 James K. W. 2 July 28 Potomac

## Sailing Masters—27.

John A. Cabell, 24 Aug 28 Washington Yd  
 Augustus F. 24 Mar 28 On leave  
 A. B. Bonaparte, 24 Jan 28 V. Park station  
 Robert R. 20 July 28 Ord'n'y Boston  
 James R. 24 do do do Casper Yard  
 W. A. Vaughan, 22 Aug 28 Waiting orders  
 Marine Dove, 20 do do Washington Yd  
 C. A. Bennett, 3 Dec 28 Erie ship Boston  
 Chas. W. W. 10 Mar 28 Boston Yard  
 John Clough, 3 July 28 On leave  
 F. H. Elliott, 10 do do N. York Yard  
 Francis G. 10 do do do Baker's Head  
 Sam. C. H. 20 Apr 28 Boston Yard  
 John Ferguson, 27 May 28 New York Yard  
 Robt. S. 21 July 28 Philadelphia Yd  
 William Miller, 23 Jan 28 Philad's station  
 Nathan Warren, 6 Feb 28 On leave  
 H. Worthington, 2 May 28 Erie ship Norfolk  
 John G. 4 July 28 Philad. Asylum  
 A. Cunningham, 18 Nov 28 On leave  
 John Robinson, 27 do do On leave  
 Jas. F. 24 Dec 28 Philad. station  
 John G. 1 Nov 28 Potomac Yard  
 R. A. Venable, 22 Jan 28 Boston Yard  
 Jacob M. 5 Aug 28 Potomac Yd  
 P. W. W. 10 May 28 Erie ship N Y  
 H. A. F. Young, 16 May 28 Norfolk Yard

## Boilermakers—19.

David Eaton, 8 Aug 11 Washington Yd  
 James Banks, 21 July 17 Ord'n'y Norfolk  
 John Smith, 7 Dec 28 Erie ship N Y  
 E. Crocker, 16 Jan 28 Erie  
 John Morris, 28 Oct 28 Vincennes  
 Thos. King, 28 Oct 28  
 L. Gallagher, 18 Nov 28 N. York station  
 J. Freeman, 10 May 28 Norfolk Yard  
 R. H. O'Neal, 13 June 31 New York Yard  
 W. Brown, 30 Aug 28 Philad's Yard  
 William Hart, 3 Dec 28 Waiting orders  
 John Patterson, 8 April 32 Furlough  
 John McNelly, 9 April 33 N. York, Boston  
 James Springer, 13 Aug 28 Ontario  
 R. Whitaker, 21 Dec 34 Constitution  
 Chas. Matthews, 40 do do Constitution  
 J. Knight, (act'g) 24 Feb 38 Peacock  
 William Black, 30 Mar 28 Potomac Yd  
 Wm. Waters, 8 Dec 28 Warren

## Gunners—30.

Geo. Marshall, 18 July 69 Norfolk Yard  
 John Blight, 6 May 31 New York Yard

L. R. Covington, 1 May 28 Erie ship Boston  
 Ann Curtis, 1 Mar 28 On leave  
 Wm B. Brown, 1 Dec 28 Potomac  
 T. W. Ryley, 29 Jan 28 Constitution  
 Thomas Barry, 27 Dec 28 Philadelphia Yd  
 B. Towner, 7 Feb 28 Hump Norfolk  
 J. M. Green, 28 Nov 28 Potomac Yard  
 H. Keating, 27 Aug 28 On leave  
 Lewis Parker, 13 Feb 28 Ord'n'y Norfolk  
 Alex. Stephenson, 3 Jan 28 Washington Yd  
 Charles Cobb, 18 Jan 28 Vincennes  
 S. Daggett, 26 Feb 28 Vandalia  
 D. Daggett, 18 Jan 28 John Adams  
 C. Wade, 27 Sep 28 St. Louis  
 Alex. Russell, 19 Dec 28 Shark  
 A. L. Lewis, 27 Dec 28 Peacock  
 T. Robinson, 18 Nov 28 Warren  
 W. M. Kelly, (act'g) 28 Dec 28 Concord

## Carpenters—10.

Rich'd Thomas, 28 Jan 28 Waiting orders  
 John Snider, 1 do 28 Potomac Yard  
 Sam. Phillips, 24 May 28 New York, Yd.  
 T. Armstrong, 17 Jun 28 Ord'n'y Norfolk  
 John Fisher, 28 Mar 28 On leave  
 J. A. Dickason, 13 Dec 28 On leave  
 J. Southwick, 21 Dec 28 Boston Yard  
 W. B. Sheffield, 7 Nov 28 Erie ship N. York  
 John Williston, 17 do do do Norfolk Yard  
 Alonzo Jones, 18 do do Ontario  
 Patrick Dee, 4 May 28 Portsmouth Yd  
 John Green, 21 Jan 28 On leave  
 Chas. Bodman, 21 Aug 28 Sandy wine  
 W. L. Matthews, 19 Apr 28 Potomac  
 Joseph Cox, 20 May 28 Vandalia  
 Francis Sage, 13 Apr 28 Constitution  
 Wm. Peterson, 21 Jan 28 Warren  
 David Harple, 28 Aug 28 Erie  
 S. Dibble, (act'g) 18 Dec 28 Concord

## Sail Makers—19.

Jas. K. Childs, 8 Jun 28 Sandy wine  
 Nat. R. Feels, 23 Oct 28 Erie  
 Benj. Crow, 5 May 28 Constitution  
 S. B. Banner, 17 July 28 Boston Yard  
 William Ryan, 18 Sept 27 On leave  
 James Davis, 4 Nov 28 Delaware—74  
 J. G. Gallagher, 27 Nov 28 Warren  
 John Beggs, 20 Aug 28 Concord  
 John Hecker, 9 Nov 31 Ontario  
 Henry Bacon, 26 Feb 33 Vincennes  
 Wm. Bennett, 23 Aug 28 Potomac Yard  
 Thos. J. Boyer, 12 Oct 28 On leave  
 R. Van Voorhis, 8 Feb 34 New York Yard  
 S. V. Hawkins, 18 Mar 28 Portsmouth Yd  
 William Ward, 14 Aug 28 Potomac  
 Mad. Whedon, 19 do do Vandalia  
 Geo. Thomas, 19 Feb 28  
 N. C. L. Hemme, John Adams  
 dies, (act'g) 16 Feb 35 Constitution  
 J. Ferguson, (act'g) 24 do do Peacock

## Teachers of Naval Schools.

P. J. Rodriguez, Mathematics, Norfolk.  
 L. A. Bianchini, Languages, Norfolk.  
 Edw. C. Ward, Mathematics, New York.  
 T. Morel, Languages, New York.  
 Duncan Bradford, Mathematics, Boston.  
 John D. Mendenhall, do. Peacock.  
 Truman B. Ransom, do. W. L. Squad.  
 Martin Roche, do. Waiting orders.

Pay and Emoluments of each grade of Officers in the Navy of the United States.

GRADE.	Pay per annum.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	GRADE.	Pay per annum.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
<b>Captains.—</b>				<b>Assistant Surgeons.—</b>			
Senior, in service	4500	.	.	Waiting orders	650	.	.
Do. on leave, &c.	3500	.	.	At sea	950	.	.
Of squadrons	4000	.	.	After passing, &c.	850	.	.
Do. on other duty	3500	.	.	At sea, after passing	1200	.	.
Do. off duty	2500	.	.	At navy yards, &c.	940	.	.
				Do. after passing	1150	.	.
<b>Masters Commandant.—</b>				<b>Pursers</b>	*480	.	.
In sea service	2500	.	.	<b>Chaplains.—</b>			
At navy yards, or other duty	2100	.	.	In sea service	1200	.	.
On leave, &c.	1800	.	.	On leave, &c.	800	.	.
<b>Lieutenants.—</b>				<b>Passed Midshipmen.—</b>			
Commanding	1800	.	.	On duty	750	.	.
On other duty	1500	.	.	Waiting orders	600	.	.
Waiting orders	1200	.	.	<b>Midshipmen.—</b>			
<b>Surgeons.—</b>				In sea service	400	.	.
First five years after date of commission	1000	.	.	On other duty	350	.	.
Do. at navy yards, &c.	1250	.	.	On leave, &c.	300	.	.
Do. in sea service	1333½	.	.	<b>Sailingmasters.—</b>			
Do. of the fleet	1500	.	.	Of a ship of the line, at sea	1100	.	.
Second five years	1800	.	.	On other duty	1000	.	.
Do. at navy yards, &c.	1500	.	.	On leave, &c.	750	.	.
Do. in sea service	1600	.	.	<b>Professors of Mathematics</b>	.	.	.
Do. of the fleet	1800	.	.	<b>Teachers at Naval Schools</b>	.	.	.
Third five years	1400	.	.	<b>Professors, &amp;c.</b>	1200	.	.
Do. at navy yards	1750	.	.	<b>Teachers, &amp;c.</b>	*480	.	.
Do. in sea service	1866½	.	.	<b>Boatswains</b>	.	.	.
Do. of the fleet	2100	.	.	<b>Gunners</b>	.	.	.
Fourth five years	1600	.	.	<b>Carpenters</b>	.	.	.
Do. at navy yards	2000	.	.	<b>Sail Makers.—</b>			
Do. in sea service	2133½	.	.	Of a ship of the line	750	.	.
Do. of the fleet	2400	.	.	Of a frigate	600	.	.
Twenty years, and upwards	1800	.	.	On other duty	500	.	.
Do. at navy yards	2250	.	.	On leave, &c.	350	.	.
Do. in sea service	2400	.	.				
Do. of the fleet	2700	.	.				

Note.—One ration per day only, is allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of 3d March, 1835, regulating the pay of the Navy.

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\* Pursers and Teachers receive, in addition, two rations per day, at twenty cents each.

Pay of Officers, &c. not named in the Register.

GRADE.	Pay per ann.	Pay per mon.	R's per day.	GRADE.	Pay per mon.	R's per day.
<b>Secretaries to Commanders of Squadrons.—</b>				<b>Armorsers</b>	18	1
Commanding in chief	1000	.	.	<b>Stewards</b>	18	1
Not commanding in chief	900	.	.	<b>Coopers</b>	18	1
<b>Warranted Masters' Mates.—</b>				<b>Cooks</b>	19	1
At sea or navy yards	450	.	.	<b>Quarter Masters</b>	16	1
On leave, &c.	300	.	.	<b>Quarter Gunners</b>	15	1
Clerk of yard, or of comdt of yard	900	.	.	<b>Yeoman</b>	15	1
Do. 2d to a commandant of a yard	750	.	.	<b>First Captain, Fore-castle</b>	15	1
Do. 1st to commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels	500	.	.	<b>First Captain, Fore-top</b>	15	1
<b>Boatswains' Mates</b>	.	19	1	<b>First Captain, Main-top</b>	15	1
<b>Carpenters' Mates</b>	.	19	1	<b>Armorer's Mate</b>	15	1
<b>Coxswains</b>	.	18	1	<b>Second Captain Fore-castle</b>	14	1
<b>Master at Arms</b>	.	18	1	<b>Second Captain, Fore-top</b>	14	1
				<b>Second Captain, Main-top</b>	14	1
				<b>Captain of Mizen-top</b>	14	1
				<b>Ship's Corporal</b>	14	1

## Statement of the Annual Allowances made to the several Navy Agents.

NAMES.	Date of Commission	Stations.	Office rent	Clerk hire.	Stationery	Fuel and candles.	A porter.	Total.
<i>Permanent.</i>								
James K. Paulding	8 Jan 1832	*New York	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
Henry Toland	3 Mar 1833	*Philadelphia	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
John Thomas	11 Oct 1833	*Baltimore	150	1800	150	50	240	2400
Nash Legrand	27 Apr 1834	*Norfolk	150	1800	150	60	24	2400
John P. Henry	3 Mar 1833	*Savannah	-	-	-	-	-	1375
Byrd C. Willis	22 Oct 1832	*Pensacola	150	600	50	25	-	825
Daniel D. Brodhead	27 May 1834	*Boston	-	-	-	-	-	500
John Loughton	27 Apr 1834	*Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	-	-	-	500
John T. Robertson	3 Mar 1833	*Charleston, S. Car.	-	-	-	-	-	350
Elias Kane	14 July 1832	*Washington City	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Temporary.</i>								
Fitch, Brothers, & Co	7 Dec 1833	†Marseilles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baring, Brothers, & Co		‡London	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wm. P. Furniss & Co.		§St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* 1 per cent. on expenditures, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.

† Agent for the Mediterranean, is allowed 2 1-2 per cent on his disbursements—commissions not to exceed \$5,000 per annum. This is intended to cover all the expenses of the Agency. The Agent is to pay out of this per cent all his office expenses.

‡ 2 1-2 per cent. on all disbursements.

## Statement of the Annual Allowances made to the Naval Store-Keepers.

NAMES.	Date Commission.	Stations.	Salaries.
Richard H. Ayer	1 May 1829	Portsmouth, N. H.	\$1400
George Bates	1 Dec 1818	Boston	1700
Tunis Craven	15 Mar 1813	New York	1700
Robert Kennedy	-	Philadelphia	1850
Gabriel Galt	14 Nov 1822	Norfolk	1700
Cary Selden	30 May 1826	Washington	1700
Robert Joyner	30 May 1829	Pensacola	1700
Obadiah Rich	-	Port Mahon	1300
Thomas R. Hunter	-	Rio de Janeiro	1600

## Naval Constructors.

<i>Chief Naval Constructor.</i>			
Samuel Humphreys	35 Nov 1826	Washington	\$3000

## Naval Constructors.

John Floyd		Portsmouth, N. H.	900
Josiah Barker		Boston	2300
Samuel Hartt		New York	2300
William Doughty		Washington	2300
Francis Grice	7 May 1817	Norfolk	2300

## PAY OF MARINE CORPS.

RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
Colonel Commandant,	1	75	6	Quartermaster Sergeant,	-	16	1
Lieutenant Colonel,	1	60	5	Chief Musician,	-	16	1
Majors,	4	50	4	First Sergeant,	-	15	1
Captains,	13	40	4	Other Sergeants,	-	12	1
First Lieutenants,	20	30	4	Artificer,	-	10	1
Second Lieutenants,	19	25	4	Corporal,	-	8	1
Sergeant Major,	-	16	1	Private,	-	6	1



## MARINE CORPS.

Names.	Date Comm'n.	Brevet Rank.	Station.
<b>Colonel Commandant.</b> Archibald Henderson,	1 July, 1834	Brevet 17. Oct'r 1830	Head Quarters
<b>Lieutenant Colonel.</b> Robert D. Wainwright,	1 July 34	Brevet 3 March 27	Head Quarters
<b>Majors..4.</b>			
Samuel Miller,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 March 27	Philadelphia
John M. Gamble,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	New York
Samuel E. Watson,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 28 do 30	Portsmouth
William H. Freeman,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 20 Feb'y 32	Ch'town, Mass
<b>Captains..13.</b>			
C. R. Broom, <i>Pay Master</i>	7 March 24	Brevet Lieut. Col. 7 March 34	Head Quarters
Levi Twigg,	23 February 30	Brevet 3 March 25	Gosport, Va
John Harris,	13 June 30	Brevet 3 March 25	On leave
Thomas A. Linton,	7 April 32	Brevet 18 April 27	Pennacola
James Edelin,	1 July 34	Brevet 18 April 27	Washington Yd
P. G. Howle, <i>Adj. &amp; Insp.</i>	1 July 34	Brevet 18 do 27	Head Quarters
E. J. Weed, <i>Qr. Master,</i>	1 July 34	Brevet 7 Nov'r 28	Head Quarters
William Dulany,	1 July 34	Brevet 19 June 29	Recruit service
Thomas S. English,	1 July 34	Brevet 11 August 29	Charlestown, Ms
George W. Walker,	1 July 34	Brevet 3 March 31	New York
Ward Marston,	1 July 34	Brevet 30 Oct'r 31	Potomac Frig.
Charles C. Tupper,	1 July 34	Brevet 21 Jan'y 32	Brandywine
A. A. Nicholson, <i>A. Q. M.</i>	25 July 34	Brevet 27 May 32	Philadelphia
<b>First Lieutenants..20.</b>			
James M'Cawly,	6 October 22	Brevet Captain 6 Oct'r 32	Rec'g ser. Nflk
Benjamin Macomber,	2 April 23	Brevet Captain 2 April 33	New York
A. N. Brevoort,	26 Septem'r 23	Brevet Captain 26 Sept'r 33	On leave
Andrew Ross,	1 October 24	- - - - -	Vandalia
Richard Douglas,	26 April 25	- - - - -	Balt. Rec'g ser.
Job G. Williams,	27 Decemb 25	- - - - -	Phil. Rec'g ser.
Alvin Edson,	14 March 29	- - - - -	Portsmouth
Horatio N. Crabb,	23 February 30	- - - - -	- - - - -
Henry B. Tyler,	1 April 30	- - - - -	Navy Yd., D C.
Joseph L. C. Hardy,	13 June 30	- - - - -	Constitution
George F. Lindsay,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Landon N. Carter,	7 April 32	- - - - -	Gosport. Va
John G. Reynolds,	17 May 33	- - - - -	New York
Henry W. Fowler,	2 May 34	- - - - -	Head Quarters
Francis C. Hall,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Thomas L. C. Watkins,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Albany R'g ser.
F. N. Armistead,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
George H. Territt,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Gosport
William E. Stark,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Delaware...74
Nathaniel S. Waldron,	25 July 34	- - - - -	Constellation
<b>Second Lieutenants...19.</b>			
William Lang,	30 Septem'r 31	- - - - -	On leave
Jacob Zeilin, jr.	1 October 31	- - - - -	Erie
George W. Robbins	26 April 32	- - - - -	Brandywine
D. D. Baker	20 October 32	- - - - -	Portsmouth
Archibald H. Gillespie	20 October 32	- - - - -	Vincennes
George W. McLean	8 May 33	- - - - -	R'g ship, Hud'n
Benjamin E. Brooke	8 July 33	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Jabez C. Rich,	12 June 34	- - - - -	Potomac
Thomas Theodore Sloan,	17 October 34	- - - - -	New York
Addison Garland,	17 October 34	- - - - -	New York
Louis F. Whitney,	17 October 34	- - - - -	New York
Frederick B. McNeill,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Charlestown, Ms
John T. Sprague,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Head Quarters
Edward Lloyd West,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Head Quarters
Robert C. Caldwell,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Charlestown Ms
Lafayette Searcy,	30 October 34	- - - - -	Pennacola W. F.
William L. Young,	23 Febr'y 1835	- - - - -	Gosport, Va.
Wm. Morris McArdle,	3 March 35	- - - - -	Charlestown
Josiah Watson,	31 July 35	- - - - -	Philadelphia

## VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.		Where employed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i>			
<i>Cann.</i>			
Franklin,	74 Philadelphia	1815	In ordinary, at New-York
Washington,	74 Portsmouth N. H.	1816	Ditto, at New-York
Columbus,	74 Washington	1819	Ditto, at Boston
Ohio,	74 New-York	1820	Ditto, at New-York
North Carolina,	74 Philadelphia	1820	Ditto, at Norfolk
Delaware,	74 Gosport, Va.	1820	Ditto, at Norfolk
Alabama,	74 . . . . .		On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vermont,	74 . . . . .		Ditto, at Boston.
Virginia,	74 . . . . .		Ditto, at Boston
Pennsylvania	74 . . . . .		Ditto, at Philadelphia
New York	74 . . . . .		Ditto, at Norfolk
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i>			
Independence,	74 Boston	1814	Rep'd as a double deck Frig. Boston
United States,	44 Philadelphia	1797	In ordinary, New-York
Constitution,	44 Boston	1797	In commission, Mediterranean
Guerriere,	44 Philadelphia	1814	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Java,	44 Baltimore	1814	Ditto, at Norfolk
Potomac,	44 Washington	1821	In commission, Mediterranean
Brandywine,	44 Washington	1825	In commission, Pacific
Hudson,	44 Purchased	1826	In ordinary, at New-York
Columbia	44 Washington	1836	Ditto, at Washington
Santee	44 . . . . .		On the stocks at Portsmouth, N. H.
Cumberland	44 . . . . .		Ditto, at Boston
Sabine	44 . . . . .		Ditto, at New York
Savannah	44 . . . . .		Ditto, at New York
Maritan	44 . . . . .		Ditto, at Philadelphia
St. Lawrence	44 . . . . .		Ditto, at Norfolk
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i>			
Constellation,	36 Baltimore	1797	In commission, West Indies
Macedonian,	36 Captured	1812	On the stocks at Norfolk, rebuilding.
<i>Sloops of War.</i>			
John Adams,	24 Charleston, S. C.	1799	In commission, Mediterranean
Cyane,	24 Captured	1815	Condemned, Philadelphia
Eric,	18 Baltimore	1813	In commission, Coast of Brazil
Ontario,	18 Baltimore	1813	In commission, Coast of Brazil
Peacock,	18 New-York	1813	In commission, East Indies
Boston,	18 Boston	1823	In ordinary, at Boston
Lexington,	18 New-York	1826	In ordinary, at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vincennes,	18 New-York	1826	In commission, Pacific
Warren,	18 Boston	1826	In commission, West Indies
Natchez,	18 Norfolk	1827	In ordinary, at New York
Falmouth	18 Boston	1827	Ditto, at Norfolk
Fairfield,	18 New-York	1828	Ditto, at Norfolk
Vandalia,	18 Philadelphia	1828	In commission, West Indies
St. Louis,	18 Washington	1828	In commission, West Indies
Concord,	18 Portsmouth	1828	In ordinary, at Portsmouth, N. H.
<i>Schooners, &amp;c.</i>			
Dolphin,	12 Philadelphia	1821	In commission, Pacific Ocean
Grampus	12 Washington	1821	Repairing, at Norfolk
Shark,	12 Washington	1821	In commission, Mediterranean
Enterprise,	12 New-York	1831	In commission, East Indies
Boxer,	12 Boston	1831	In commission, Pacific
Experiment	12 Washington	1831	In ordinary, at New York
Fox,	3 Purchased	1833	Receiving Ship, at Baltimore
Sea Gull, (galliot)	Purchased	1823	Ditto, Philadelphia

## NAMES OF VESSELS OF WAR.

A joint Resolution of Congress, of 3d March, 1819, requires those of the first class to be called after the *States* of the Union; those of the second class, after *Rivers*; and those of the third class, after the principal *Cities* and *Towns*; but no two vessels in the Navy can bear the same name.

## FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first notice found in the Journals of Congress respecting the Flag of the United States, is the following resolution, adopted on the 14th of June, 1777:—

“Resolved, That the Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.”

On the 13th of January, 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union, an act was passed making an alteration in the Flag. This act provided that from and after the first day of May, 1795, “the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; the Union to be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.”

No further alteration was made in the Flag, until 1818, when the States had increased to twenty. On the 4th of April of that year the “act to establish the Flag of the United States” was passed. This act directed that from and after the 4th day of July, 1818, “the Flag should be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the Union twenty stars, white in a blue field:” and it further enacted, “That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the Flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.”

Under this last act, four stars have been added to the Union of the Flag. The first, on the 4th of July, 1819, Illinois having been admitted into the Union on the 3d of December, 1818; the second on the 4th of July, 1820, for Alabama, admitted 14th of December, 1819; the third on the 4th of July, 1820, for Maine, admitted on the 15th of March, 1820; and the fourth on the 4th of July, 1822, for Missouri, admitted 10th of August, 1821.

## NAVY YARDS.

There are seven Navy Yards belonging to, and occupied for the use of, the United States, viz:—

No. 1. The Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., is situated on an island, on the east side of Pascataqua river, within the jurisdiction of Maine, contains fifty-eight acres, and cost 5,500 dollars.

No. 2. The Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, is situated on the north side of Charles river, on a point of land east of the town of Charlestown, contains thirty-four acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost 39,214 dollars, including commissions and charges.

No. 3. The Navy Yard at New York, is situated on Long Island, opposite to the City of New York, on the Wallabout bay, contains forty acres, including the mill pond, and cost 40,000 dollars.

No. 4. The Navy Yard at Philadelphia, is situated on the west side of the river Delaware, within the District of Southwark, adjoining the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, contains eleven acres, to low water mark, and cost 37,000 dollars.

No. 5. The Navy Yard at Washington, in the District of Columbia, is situated on the Eastern Branch of the river Potomac, contains thirty-seven acres, and cost 4,000 dollars.

No. 6. The Navy Yard at Gosport, is situated on the south branch of Elizabeth river, adjoining the town of Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, contains sixteen acres, and cost 12,600 dollars.

No. 7. Navy Yard, Pensacola, in the Territory of Florida.

## NAVY YARDS.

Officers, Naval and Civil, employed in the several Navy Yards.

PORTSMOUTH.		NEW YORK.	
Yard.		Yard.	
Wm. M. Crane, Command't,	\$3500 00	Charles G. Ridgely, Com't,	\$3500 00
Geo. W. Storer, Master Com-		M. C. Perry, Master Comd't,	2100 00
mandant,	2100 00	John S. Nicholas, Lieutenant,	1500 00
Joseph R. Jarvis, Lieutenant,	1500 00	Francis H. Ellison, Master,	1000 00
Jacob Mull, Master,	1000 00	John Ferguson, do.	1000 00
Thomas B. Salter, Surgeon,	2250 00	John Haslett, Surgeon,	1500 00
Joseph Wilson, Purser,	1141 75	H. N. Glentworth, Pas'd Asst	1150 00
William Black, Boatswain,	500 00	George Clymer, do.	1150 00
Patrick Dee, Carpenter,	500 00	James M. Halsey, Purser,	1141 75
S. V. Hawkins, Sailmaker,	500 00	Chas. S. Stewart, Chaplain,	1200 00
Edward G. Larkin, Steward,	307 25	E. C. Ward, Prof. Mathm'cs,	1200 00
Civil.		T. Morell, jr. Tr. Languages,	662 50
Rich. H. Ayer, Storekeeper,	1400 00	Robt. H. O'Neal, Boatswain,	500 00
Jos. T. Hall, Storek'r clerk,	350 00	John Blight, Gunner,	500 00
John Christie, Comdt's clerk,	900 00	Samuel Philips, Carpenter,	500 00
John P. Simes, Clerk of Yard,	900 00	Rd Van Voorhies, Sailmaker,	500 00
John Floyd, Constructor,	900 00	Walter Nexsen, Steward,	430 00
John Cloutman, Clerk to do.	300 00	Hospital.	
BOSTON.		William Swift, Surgeon,	2250 00
Yard.		Solomon Sharp, Asst. do.	1150 00
John Downes, Commandant,	3500 00	John Billingham, Steward,	307 25
George Budd, Mast Comd't,	2100 00	Civil.	
Edwd. W. Carpender, Lieut.	1500 00	Tunis Craven, Storekeeper,	1700 00
John E. Prentise, do.	1500 00	Samuel Hartt, Constructor,	2300 00
Amasa Paine, do.	1500 00	Geo. W. Lee, Clerk of Yard,	900 00
Samuel C. Hixon, Master,	1000 00	H. J. Willett, Clk to Comd't,	900 00
Benajah Ticknor, Surgeon,	1750 00	A. D. Ostrander, do.	750 00
J. V. Smith, Passed Asst. do.	1150 00	E. Estabrook, Clk to Const'r,	500 00
John N. Todd, Purser,	1141 75	A. S. Willett, Clk to Storek'r,	600 00
Walter Colton, Chaplain,	1200 00	A. Fordham, Ins. & M'r Tim'r,	900 00
D. Bradford, Prof. Mthm'tcs.	1200 00	Rendezvous.	
Ditto, Teacher Lang'es,	662 50	J. D. Sloat, Master Comd't,	2100 00
John M'Nelly, Boatswain,	500 00	Joshua R. Sands, Lieutenant,	1500 00
John R. Covington, Gunner,	500 00	Wm. E. M'Kenney, do.	1500 00
John Southwick, Carpenter,	500 00	Peter Christie, Surgeon,	2000 00
Sam. B. Banister, Sailmaker,	500 00	PHILADELPHIA.	
William Wyman, Steward,	307 25	Yard.	
Rendezvous.		James Barron, Commandant,	3500 00
D. Geisinger, Master Com t,	2100 00	W. M. Hunter, Mas. Comd't,	2100 00
Wm. S. Walker, Lieutenant,	1500 00	G. J. Pendergrast, Lieute'nt,	1500 00
Charles H. Davis, do.	1500 00	J. P. Oellers, Lieut. Ord'ry,	1500 00
John P. Parker, Pas'd Mid'n,	750 00	Robert S. Tatem, Master,	1000 00
John S. Wity, Surgeon,	1750 00	Wm. P. C. Barton, Surgeon,	2250 00
Civil.		John C. Spencer, Ass't do.	950 00
Josiah Barker, Constructor,	2300 00	Clement S. Hunt, Purser,	1141 75
George Bates, Storekeeper,	1700 00	John W. Grier, Chaplain,	1200 00
Eb. Barker, Ins. of Timber,	900 00	William Brown, Boatswain,	500 00
Benj. Hawkes, Clerk of Yard,	900 00	Thomas Barry, Gunner,	500 00
Sam. Ethridge, Clk to Comdt,	900 00	Henry M. Prevost, Steward,	307 25
John Ethridge, do.	750 00	Hospital.	
J. Pearson, Clerk to Storek'r,	600 00	Waters Smith, Surgeon,	1500 00
Edw. H. Crust, do.	360 00	S. Barrington, Asst. do.	1150 00
O. C. Cutter, Clerk of Check,	500 00	Wm. S. Simmons, Steward,	307 25

<i>Civil.</i>		P. J. Rodriguez, Professor } \$1200 00	
—, Constructor,	\$2000 00	Mathematics	
Robert Kennedy, Storek'r,	1250 00	L. A. Bianchini, Teacher } 662 50	
H. M. Prevort, Clk to do.	350 00	of Languages,	
H. S. Crabbe, Clerk to Com't.	900 00	John Freeman, Boatswain,	500 00
Wm. H. Crabb, Clk of Yard,	900 00	George Marshall, Gunner,	500 00
—, Clk to Const'r	300 00	John Williston, Carpenter,	500 00
Wm Vinyard, Inspector, &c.	900 00	William H. Peters, Steward,	307 25
<i>Rendezvous.</i>		<i>Hospital.</i>	
J. T. Newton, Mast Comd't.	2100 00	Thos. Williamson, Surgeon,	2000 00
Frederick Engle, Lieut.	1500 00	Geo. Blacknall, Asst. Surgn.	1150 00
Thompson D Shaw, do.	1500 00	Samuel McFall, Steward,	305 25
G. R. B. Horner, Surgeon,	1250 00	<i>Civil.</i>	
<i>WASHINGTON.</i>		Gabriel Galt, Storekeeper,	1700 00
<i>Yard:</i>		A. J. McCourt, Clerk to do.	600 00
Daniel D. Patterson Com't.	3500 00	John L. King, Clerk of Yard,	900 00
Joseph Suroot, Master Comt.	2100 00	S. B. Browne, Clerk to Comt.	900 00
William J. Belt, Lieutenant,	1500 00	Felix Kirk, do	750 00
William P. Piercy, Lieut.	1500 00	Francis Grice, Constructor,	2300 00
Marmaduke Dove, Master,	1000 00	Edwin White, Clerk to do	500 00
William Ryland, Chaplain,	1200 00	Jas. Jarvis, Insp. of Timber,	1050 00
Grenville S. Cooper, Purser,	1141 75	John Cox, Keeper of Mag'ne.	430 00
David Eaton, Boatswain,	500 00	<i>PENSACOLA.</i>	
Alex. Stephenson, Gunner,	500 00	<i>Yard.</i>	
W Hebb, Keeper Magazine,	741 75	W. C. Bolton, Commandant,	3500 00
William Speiden, Steward,	307 25	W. R. Latimer, Mas. Comdt.	2100 00
<i>Hospital.</i>		J. M. McIntosh, Lieutenant,	1500 00
Samuel Jackson, Surgeon,	172 60	John Quin, Master,	1000 00
Jonathan M. Foltz, Asst. do.	950 00	David S. Edwards, Surgeon,	1750 00
Barney O'Donnell, Steward,	307 25	J. R. Reckworth, Asst. Surgn.	950 00
<i>Civil.</i>		—, Chaplain,	1200 00
Cary Seldon, Storekeeper,	1700 00	McKean Buchanan, Purser,	1141 75
J. G. Cassidy, Clerk to do.	500 00	John Patterson, Boatswain,	500 00
Ed. W. Clark, Clerk of Yd.	900 00	John M. Green, Gunner,	500 00
J Etheridge, Clk to Comdt.	900 00	John Snider, Carpenter,	500 00
Richard Barry, do.	750 00	John Ryan, Sailmaker,	500 00
Wm. Doughty, Constructor,	2300 00	E. B. Scott, Steward,	307 25
James Owner, asst. to do.	1000 00	<i>Hospital.</i>	
J. Carbery, Inspector and }	900 00	Isaac Hulse, Surgeon,	1750 00
Measurer of Lumber,		Dan. C. M'Leod, Asst. do	950 00
J. Davis of Abel, Plumber,	1200 00	John O. Smith, Steward,	307 25
J. Tucker, Chaincable maker,	1000 00	<i>Civil.</i>	
William M. Ellis, Engineer,	800 00	Robert Joyner, Storekeeper,	1170 00
Francis Barry, Clk of Check,	420 00	H. J. Wiggins, Clerk to do.	350 00
A. Woodward, Blockmaker,	936 00	Daniel Munro, Clk to Yard,	900 00
<i>NORFOLK.</i>		James P. Jett, Clk to Comt.	900 00
<i>Yard.</i>		<i>BALTIMORE.</i>	
Lewis Warrington, Comd't.	3500 00	<i>Naval.</i>	
J. P. Zantzing, Mast Comdt.	2100 00	Jacob Jones, Commandant,	3500 00
R B. Cunningham, Lieut.	1500 00	Wm. M. Glendy, Lieutenant,	1500 00
James B. Potts, Master,	1000 00	Geo. S. Sproston, Surgeon,	2000 00
Henry Young, Master,	1000 00	Andrew J. Watson, Purser,	862 50
James Cornick, Surgeon,	1750 00	<i>Rendezvous.</i>	
Geo. W. Palmer, Asst Surg.	1150 00	Isaac McKeever, Mast Comdt.	2100 00
W. A. Spotswood, do.	950 00	H. Y. Purviance, Lieutenant,	1500 00
Dudley Walker, Purser,	1141 75	J. B. Elliott, Asst. Surgeon,	950 00
Tim. J. Harrison, Chaplain,	1200 00		

*Deaths, Dismissions, and Resignations, in the Navy of the United States, as ascertained at the Department, since the 1st of December, 1834.*

## DEATHS.

*Captains.*

B. V. Hoffman, December 10, 1834, Jamaica, N. Y.

John D. Henley, May 23, 1835, on board the Vandalia, at the Havana.  
Wolcott Chauncey, October 14, 1835, Navy Yard-Pensacola.

*Lieutenants.*

William Taylor, January 13, 1835, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

John Evans, February 5, 1835, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia

Samuel B. Cooke, May 31, 1835, Portsmouth, Va.

David R. Stewart, August 6, 1834, Girgenti, coast of Sicily.

H. J. Auchmuty, Oct. 8, 1835, West Chester Co., N. Y.

Edward O. Blanchard, Dec. 31, 1835.

John T. Jenkins, February 6, 1836

*Surgeons.*

Gerard Dayers, May 20, 1835, Roxbury, near Boston.

Hyde Ray, September 7, 1835, Annapolis, Md.

*Assistant Surgeon.*

Frederick Wessels, Nov. 15, 1835, at sea, on board the Falmouth.

*Purser.*

G. Beale, April 4, 1835, Washington.

T. Wian, Feb. 15, 1836, Washington.

*Passed Midshipman.*

William C. Farrar, February 24, 1835, near St. Louis, Missouri.

*Midshipmen.*

John A. Jarvis, October 8, 1834, Pensacola.

D. Irwin, October 8, 1835, Pensacola

George Macomber, November 12, 1835, at sea, on board the Falmouth.

John Banister, June 3, 1835, Rio de Janeiro.

Thos. W. Magruder, July 4, 1835, Baltimore.

*Boatswain.*

John Woods, January 31, 1836.

*Gunners.*

Stephen Jones, February 8, 1834, Norfolk, Va.

Francis Ga dner, May 1, 1835, Buenos Ayres.

*Carpenter.*

Elliott Green, November 14, 1834, at sea, on board the Falmouth.

*Marine Officer.*

2d Lt. T. M. W. Young, July 7, 1835.

## RESIGNATIONS.

*Assistant Surgeon.*

H. De Witt Paulding, Dec. 1, 1834

*Passed Midshipmen.*

William H. Burges, Dec. 11, 1834.

John C. Graham, Jan. 21, 1836

*Midshipmen.*

R. D. McDonald, Dec. 26, 1834

Henry C. Hart, Dec. 29, 1834

Albert Wadsworth, Jan. 19, 1835, declined accepting his appointment

J. T. S. Collins, Jan. 31, 1835

F. V. Delbirge, Feb. 14, 1835

Charles Burdett, Feb. 25, 1835.

William H. Inskeep, Mar. 20, 1835

William O. Slade, June 3, 1835.

A. B. Eustis, June 8, 1835.

Robert P. Welsh, July 6, 1835.

Wm. H. Pendleton, July 7, 1835.

H. C. Tilghman, July 24, 1835.

Oliver Perry Baldwin, Aug. 8, 1835

Baldwin M. Hunter, Aug. 20, 1835

Alexander C. Blunt, Oct. 19, 1835.

James G. Stanly, Jan. 11, 1836.

*Boatswains.*

George Blanchard, { May 4, 1835.  
as of Mar. 1835.

William Waters, June 5, 1835.

*Sailmaker.*

Christian Nelson, Aug. 7, 1835

*Carpenter.*

L. Kervan, (acting), Nov. 30, 1835

*MARINE OFFICER.**Second Lieutenant.*

Edgar Irving, Feb. 27, 1835.

## DISMISSIONS.

*Midshipmen.*

Thos. W. Gibson, April 30, 1835.

Lewis M. Wilkins, June 29, 1835.

Ninian E. Lane, July 11, 1835.

Robert R. Knox, July 11, 1835.

C. Woodland, *Boatswain*, Mar. 8, 1836.

Samuel G. Ciny, *Gunner*, May 2, 1835.

Joseph Ward, do. Mar. 8, 1836.

Elisha Ellis, *Carpenter*, May 23, 1835.

Richard D. Berry, do. Mar. 8, 1836.

John Roear, *Sailmaker*, May 16, 1835.

